هكذا من الأصل

Friday July 3 1981
No 60,970
Price twenty pence

THE TIMES

Examination results from three universities, page 15

Atkins outlines proposal for Ulster council

Callaghan sees independence as only answer

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

Mr James Callaghan, the former Labour Prime Minister, yesterday advocated "a broadly independent state" of Northern Ireland, to emerge after a process of policymaking which, he said, "would take some years to complete".

Mr Callaghan also abandoned the guarantee, repeatedly underwritten by all British governments since 1949, including his own, that the constitutional status of Northern Ireland could be changed only with the consent of the majority of its people.

Instead, he said that the guarantee would be transferred in the fullness of time, from the territory of Northern Ireland to the people, so that every citizen of the new state who wished to remain a British citizen would be able to do so.

Mr Callaghan, at the outset of his speech, forecast "outcry and outrage" against his proposals. In the Chamber, although he was heard politely by most, and with rapt attention by ministers, he appeared to persuade no one.

An hour earlier MPs had given a more positive but notably cautious reception to Mr Humphrey Atkins, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, as he developed the Government's own tentative proposals to set up an advisory council for Northern Ireland at Stormont Castle, Belfast.

It would consist, he said, of about 50 politicians who already held elected positions in the province as MPs, members of the European Parliament or as district councillors. They would be nominated by those Northern Ireland parties who had been shown to have a substantial following, he said.

Mr Atkins said that the councillors would have no legislative or executive role, but he would ask their advice on the province's internal government; ask them to scrutinize legislation; and invite them to consider the future pattern of government.

Mr Atkins put forward his plan with nearly as much diffidence as Mr Callaghan. He said that the system of direct rule which Parliament last night voted to extend for 12 more months had worked well for seven years. A great many people in Northern Ireland approved of it. But it contained one important flaw: there was not enough of a Northern Ireland political input into the governing of the province.

Political parties to discuss proposal

It was not yet possible to confer executive or legislative powers upon a representative body in Northern Ireland, which would have to be acceptable to both parts of the community. The basis for that acceptability did not yet exist, and there would be a delay of possibly 18 months or more if one were to be elected. He wished to move more rapidly.

He intended to discuss the proposed council with the Northern Ireland parties before framing his scheme in detail, and then present it to Parliament. Mr Atkins had barely reached the meat of his speech when Mr James Kilfedder, Ulster Unionist MP for Down North, interrupted to say he was making a very foolish move by not holding elections. The Government, Mr Kilfedder said, was just tinkering with the situation.

Mr Atkins was not put off. "I believe we are proposing a sensible, reasoned way forward", he said. "We are offering an opportunity. It is now for others to respond."

Mr Callaghan's plan for an independent Northern Ireland surprised his party. In recent days he has consulted a number of senior Labour Party figures, including Mr Michael Foot, the leader, who told his predecessor firmly that he could not agree with it, and would prefer the speech not to be made.

Mr Foot told Mr Callaghan that, in his view, the guarantee to Northern Ireland should neither be withdrawn nor weakened if Protestant opinion were not to be alarmed. Nor could he believe that the idea of independence would have any attraction for either the majority or the minority in the North.

But nobody doubted that Mr Callaghan was speaking from the deepest conviction. He reminded MPs that it was he who as Home Secretary 12 years ago gave the signal for troops to be deployed on the streets in Belfast.

Since then many well-prepared proposals, he told Mr Atkins, had been put forward by well-intentioned ministers. All had failed. They had ended in the wastepaper basket.

Paternalistic attitude of Westminster

Mr Callaghan said he took his share of blame for mistakes. He thought that the paternalistic attitude of Westminster had undermined the sense of responsibility of Northern Ireland's people for their own destiny.

Mr Callaghan had kind words for the Government's new advisory council. And in what appeared to be an inconsistency in his own argument, said there should be fresh talks at Westminster and that if the Government asked other parties to join in, he hoped that the Labour Party would do so.

He hoped also that the Government would then state to a Northern Ireland convention that it was not Westminster's intention to produce further proposals, plans or solutions to be discussed. The people of Northern Ireland would have to produce their own plan.

Mr Callaghan added that Britain would keep an obligation to support the economy of an independent Northern Ireland. There should be a Bill of Rights to safeguard its citizens. "As an independent country, Northern Ireland would be able to make its own decision about joining international organizations such as the United Nations, the European Community, the Commonwealth and perhaps Nato."

But by now, the former Prime Minister had lost whatever support he had had at the start of his speech. There were a very few "hear-hears"

However, he was told by Mr Michael Alison, Minister of State at the Northern Ireland Office, that the Government would think seriously and with an open mind about what he had said.

But Mr Alison could say no less to a former Prime Minister. The Government's settled view is that there can be no progress made whatever by way of the proposal for a separate Northern Ireland.

☐ Mr Atkins's proposal was given a mixed reception by

Continued on back page, col 4





Photographs by Harry Kerr

Two poses of Lady Diana at the centre court. With her is ex-king Constantine, of Greece.

McEnroe and Borg do it again

By Our Sports Staff

John McEnroe was at the centre of another scene at Wimbledon yesterday when he beat Rod Frawley, the unseeded Australian, in straight sets to reach the men's singles final.

McEnroe started badly and there were some tetchy incidents over line calls before he received his first warning from the umpire, Wing Commander George Grime, in the tenth game of the first set. McEnroe asked sarcastically of the umpire's chair: "Can you make another bad call for me?" When he returned to the baseline, McEnroe shouted: "I get screwed by the umpires in this place" and Wing Commander Grime warned him for unsportsmanlike behaviour.

In the third set he was heard to call a section of the crowd who were heckling him "vultures" and in the end he was penalized a point for saying "You're a disgrace to mankind", which the umpire interpreted as being addressed to him. McEnroe claimed that he was talking to himself.

Fred Hoyles, the referee, was summoned at McEnroe's request but the umpire's ruling was upheld. This penalty point gave Frawley the game for a 5—4 lead.

Apart from these unhappy scenes it was a long, dull match which the 22-year-old McEnroe won 7—6, 6—4, 7—5 in a minute over three hours. McEnroe was seldom at his best and was not allowed to take things easy by Frawley, who has been on the professional tennis circuit only since 1976.

Later, there were extraordinary scenes at a press conference. McEnroe objected to the tone and trend of some of the questions and replied in blunt terms about some of the publicity he has received. Journalists became involved in a dispute among themselves; McEnroe left the scene saying that he would never talk to the press again; then at least one punch was thrown.

The name of McEnroe's opponent in tomorrow's final was long delayed as Bjorn Borg, the holder and first seed, became involved in a desperate and enthralling five-set struggle with Jimmy Connors, the third seed. Connors won the first set to love and took a two-set lead before Borg fought back to square the match.

Borg broke service in the seventh game of the final set—in his two previous service games Connors had stood at 0—40 but had survived. Borg held his next two service games to win the match 0—6, 4—6, 6—3, 6—0, 6—4 in three hours and 18 minutes.

Reports, page 8

Washington in muddle over F16s for Israel

From Nicholas Hirst, Washington, July 2

The Reagan Administration found itself in a muddle today over whether it plans to go ahead with the sale of six F16 fighter-bombers to Israel on July 17.

Yesterday White House and State Department officials had said that the United States proposed to go ahead with the sale this month although the sale of four F16s due on June 12 had been suspended after the bombing of the Iraqi nuclear reactor.

Successive briefings by Administration officials emphasized that the suspension referred only to that one delivery in June—part of a package of 75 of which Israel has now received 53—and not to any other deliveries.

But today spokesmen for both the White House and the State Department appeared to say that all future deliveries of F16s were subject to the outcome of a review on whether Israel had violated American law, which permits arms sales for defence only.

A White House statement said: "The suspension of sales to Israel announced on June 10 applied to the four F16s due for delivery on June 12. The review as to whether there was a violation of arms sales continues and no decision has been made. That review is expected to be concluded before a decision is required on future shipments of F16s."

It appears that the Administration has, through the delay in completing the review on arms law violation, got itself into confusion.

Had the review on the four suspended F16s taken place reasonably quickly there would have been no problem. It could, as expected, have agreed that they could be shipped and the six would follow normally.

The delay, however, has inextricably linked the two, and the Administration found that by repeating yesterday what had been said in the past, it was effectively saying it was planning to send six aircraft not covered by a suspension, but was waiting for a review on four that were.

This resulted today in furious official back-pedalling and statements that appeared to toughen the stance on Israel, when, in reality, that is the opposite of the Administration's intention.

☐ Jerusalem. Complex negotiations about the formation of the next Israeli Government continued today amid growing confidence that Mr Menachem Begin, the Prime Minister, will have succeeded in forming a viable coalition by the time he is summoned for consultations with the President next week.

Man in the news, page 6

Two die in Barcelona gas blast

From Harry Debelius
Madrid, July 2

Two workers died and at least seven people were injured in a gas explosion in Barcelona's main gas works tonight. The explosion rocked the port area and brought down part of a hospital near by.

Firemen found the bodies of two workmen who had been missing, about two hours after the blast. They are believed to be the only people killed.

The explosion occurred as workmen were carrying out welding operations in the pump-room of the installation. The blast badly damaged part of the 18-storey hospital. The 400 patients were evacuated to other hospitals.

One of the members of the welding teams was thrown clear of the scene and suffered only moderate injuries. Two of his fellow-workers were buried under the rubble. Rescuers heard the voice of at least one of them as they dug through the rubble, but by the time they reached the two trapped men, both were dead.

University chiefs appalled by cuts

By Diana Geddes and Frances Gibb

Universities were shocked and appalled by the size of the cuts in their grants, in one case of more than 40 per cent, announced by the Government yesterday. They pledged to fight them with all the powers at their disposal.

The Association of University Teachers called on its members in those universities advised by the University Grants Committee to close departments to defy the committee. It said that the cuts for some universities were far more savage than anything else being applied throughout the entire public service.

The National Union of Students described the decision to cut 20,000 university places over the next four years as a devastating blow for the thousands of fifth and sixth formers and their parents who were anxiously awaiting O and A level results with the hope that they will be good enough to lead to a degree.

The union would fight alongside other unions in education to ensure that no opportunity open to present students was lost to future generations of students, Mr David Aaronovitch, the NUS president, said.

The grants committee letter to universities informing them of the size of their individual cuts in grant and students and giving advice as to where those cuts should fall, said that the rate at which resources were being removed from the university system would necessarily lead to "disorder and diseconomy", whatever path of change is followed.

The committee estimates that universities will lose between 11 and 15 per cent of their income over the next three years. In order to maintain standards and not to allow the unit of resource (average student costs) to deteriorate too far, it has said that student numbers should be cut over the next four years by 5 per cent over the targets set for 1979-80, or 7.5 per cent from present levels.

Among the hardest hit are four technological universities, Salford, Aston, Bradford, and Surrey, whose shock was all the greater as they believed that their bias toward technology and science would protect them from the extreme cuts. However, the grants committee wants technology and engineering to be concentrated in fewer centres.

It was pointed out that many of the worst-affected universities were in big cities where there were other large universities and some feared that the proposals to close departments was a prelude to closer collaboration and possible eventual merger.

Mr Lawrence Sapper, general secretary of the AUT, was also dismayed that the heaviest cuts were falling on the technological universities.

Professor John West, vice-chancellor at Bradford, which is losing 19 per cent of its students and 33 per cent of its grant over three years, said he envisaged losing a quarter, or 100, of the teaching staff. At Hull, which faces a 17 per cent cut in students and 20 per cent in grant, the estimate was 100 to 120 staff redundancies out of 500.

Full details, page 4
Leading article, page 13

SDP victory

The Social Democrats won a council seat from Conservatives in a by-election at Sedgefield, County Durham, yesterday. Their candidate, Mr David Shand, polled 668 votes, compared with the Conservatives' 433 and Labour's 367. At Haringey, a Liberal standing with Social Democrat support polled 421 votes, compared with Labour's 829 and the Conservatives' 502.

Cigarette price to rise by 3p

By Our Business News Staff

Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, yesterday announced a further increase in the excise duty on cigarettes equivalent to 3p on a packet of 20. There will be comparable increases in other tobacco products.

The move, which showed Sir Geoffrey's determination not to compromise on the overall arithmetic of his March Budget, is intended to recoup most of the revenue lost because of an earlier decision to cut by half the 20p a gallon Budget increase on diesel fuel.

Both petrol and derv were increased by 20p a gallon in March, but, in the face of a Tory backbench revolt against those measures, Sir Geoffrey agreed to reduce the increase on derv although he resisted all pressure to go back on the petrol increase.

The loss of revenue in the present financial year as a result of the lower derv duty will be about £85m.

The Chancellor's announcement in the Commons yesterday came in reply to a parliamentary question.

The extra duty on cigarettes and tobacco will amount to £65m. Another £20m will be raised by increasing off-course betting duty from 7½ to 8 per cent and by putting up duty on bingo from 7½ to 10 per cent.

In Whitehall the decision was explained as being intended to maintain the essential integrity of the Budget. Although it is too early in the financial year to draw any strong conclusions, there is some satisfaction among officials that government expenditure and revenue are running close to the levels predicted in the Budget, after making allowance for industrial action by civil servants.

The increase in cigarette duty was greeted with shock and dismay by the tobacco companies. It comes on top of a 14p increase on a packet of 20 announced at the time of the Budget and a rise of 4p in the manufacturers' price a little before that.

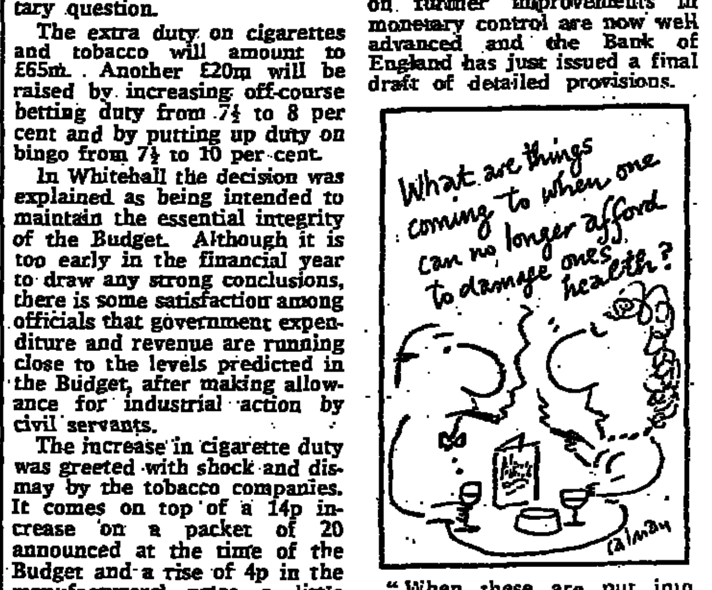
Together those increases initially led to a 15 per cent drop in sales, although demand has begun to rise again. The latest increase is expected to intensify the decrease in sales, although it appeared last night that prices in the shops would not be raised for about two weeks.

Betting shops and bingo hall owners greeted the rise in gambling duties with similar dismay. Coral, which owns 600 betting shops, said: "We are very disappointed that with the present dangerously high level of betting taxation, the Chancellor wishes to seek a further contribution from this source of revenue.

"A higher tax will lead to an upsurge of illegal betting and evasion of duty."

The reduction of 10p on a gallon of derv was due to come into effect at 6 pm yesterday. The price will now fall from £1.50 to £1.40 a gallon.

The Chancellor also repeated yesterday that the Government might suspend the practice of publishing a minimum lending rate, and allow market forces to play a greater role in determining interest rates. In answer to a parliamentary question, he said: "Discussions on further improvements in monetary control are now well advanced and the Bank of England has just issued a final draft of detailed provisions.



"When these are put into effect, we shall aim to keep very short term interest rates within an unpublished band. It may then be appropriate to suspend the practice of publishing an MLR."

Bank of England steps in to support sterling

By Frances Williams

The pound had another bad day on foreign exchange markets yesterday, undermined by high American interest rates, falling oil prices, and speculative selling. Dealers reported considerable intervention by the Bank of England to halt sterling's slide.

It sank 1.90 cents against the dollar to end London trading at $1.8840, after falling as low as $1.8740 earlier in the day. This brings its total losses against the dollar this week alone to 6¾ cents.

The pound also weakened against European currencies such as the Deutsche mark, which gained 4¾ pfennigs to DM4.54¾ to the pound from 4.59¾ on Wednesday. Sterling's effective exchange rate—measured against a basket of 17 leading currencies—dropped 1.0 to 92.1 per cent of its average 1975 level.

The pound encountered heavy selling overnight in New York after it fell below $1.90 and triggered automatic "stop-loss" selling. Yesterday in London, there was substantial speculation against sterling by banks and other operators

The recent cut in the price of North Sea oil and weakening world oil prices, combined with a large gap between United Kingdom and American interest rates, have undermined investors' confidence in the pound.

Sterling's fall of nearly 25 per cent against the dollar over the past eight months has brought relatively little relief to hard-pressed British exporters. Yesterday's exchange rate against the Deutsche mark, with Germany, Britain's largest single export market, is still 15 per cent higher than it was at the beginning of last year.

Eva Braun may have escaped Hitler bunker

By Stewart Tendler

Thirty-six years after the Second World War fresh mystery has risen over the fate of Eva Braun, Hitler's mistress and wife for one night. According to an eminent American scientist the body the Russians identified as that of Fraulein Braun was probably someone else.

Professor Raidar F. Sognnaes, recently retired from the School of Medicine and Dentistry at the University of California in Los Angeles, helped to confirm Hitler's corpse beyond question but he raises crucial doubts about the woman's body found near the Berlin bunker where Hitler committed suicide.

He questions the identity on the grounds that: "Very severe exposure to fire caused cranio-facial bone destruction and charring beyond recognition ... but despite this a dental bridge with white plastic teeth was supposed to have survived intact. This crucial piece of dental evidence the Russians used to identify the body was not found with the corpse but added later he says. A piece of bridging attributed to the corpse had been made for Eva Braun but never fitted. It was still in a dental workshop when she died.

The man who made the bridge and the dental assistant who should have fitted it were tracked down by Professor Sognnaes. The Russians have told the professor the bridge has been destroyed.

The professor, acknowledged expert on the remains of Hitler and Martin Bormann, presented his findings to an international forensic science conference in Norway. Professor Keith Simpson, one of Britain's leading forensic experts, described him as a first class dental research worker.

Professor Sognnaes would not go as far as suggesting Eva Braun is still alive but suggests there is an enigma about what happened following the last hours in Hitler's bunker. It is possible she still lies unidentified somewhere under East Berlin. In 1947 the Poles claimed she had been captured by the Americans in Austria and was last seen disappearing towards Czechoslovakia.

This week Professor Sognnaes told *The Times*: "I don't want to make up a fanciful scenario of her being smuggled out. I am not suggesting she is alive and well. It is possible another body was found and attributed to her. Based on the forensic evidence there is no basis to claim they recovered her body".

According to witnesses in the bunker of the Reich Chancellery, Hitler and Eva Braun killed themselves on April 30, 1945. Hitler shot and poisoned himself while Eva Braun took a potassium cyanide capsule—though no survivor actually witnessed her suicide.

Eva Braun: White teeth after the inferno.

Bodies were brought up to the surface and burnt in the shallow depression created near a shell crater. A few days later they were discovered by a detachment of the Red Army.

The British captured the eye-witnesses from the bunker. The reconstruction of the last days of the Third Reich which flowed from them became the basis of a report to the military commanders of the city and eventually led to Professor Hugh Trevor-Roper's famous book on the events.

The conclusive evidence about the corpses was held by the Americans and the Russians. In the case of Hitler and Eva Braun the Americans captured their dentist while the Russians had two bodies and two dental workers.

For years the Russians were coy about what they had found. Stalin refused to reveal what they knew but in 1968 Mr Lev Bezymensky, a Russian journalist and former intelligence officer, spelt out the findings in a book published in the West.

The bodies of Hilter and Braun, discovered by members of Smersh, Russian counter-intelligence, were examined in an autopsy. Both bodies were badly burnt and dental evidence was crucial to identification in both cases.

Professor Sognnaes interviewed the two dental workers who now live in West Germany after being held prisoner by the Russians for ten years. He

Continued on back page, col 7

U S to return Iran's assets

US to return Iran's assets (18pt The Supreme Court cleared the way for the return to Iran of $3,000m to $4,000m of its frozen assets in return for the release of the American hostages. It ruled that President Carter had had the power to stop companies wit hclaims against Iran from suing ni American courts Page 6.

BL sells Alvis for £27m

BL is selling Alvis, its subsidiary that manufactures Scorpion tanks, to United Scientific Holdings for £27m. The sale, part of the Government's denationalization programme, will more or less double USH's size and is expected to improve Alvis's export opportunities Page 17

The doctor who fell asleep

Mr Cecil Clothier, the Health Service Commissioner, severely criticized in his annual report two incidents where children were stillborn, one because a doctor fell asleep, and another in which a mother in labour was "shamefully neglected" Page 3

Rolls-Royce wins Japanese order

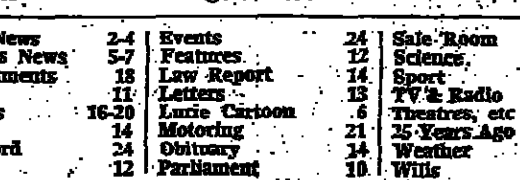
Rolls-Royce has won a crucial contract from the Japanese Navy, which now makes it likely that all the main Japanese warships will be equipped with British-designed engines until the turn of the century Page 5

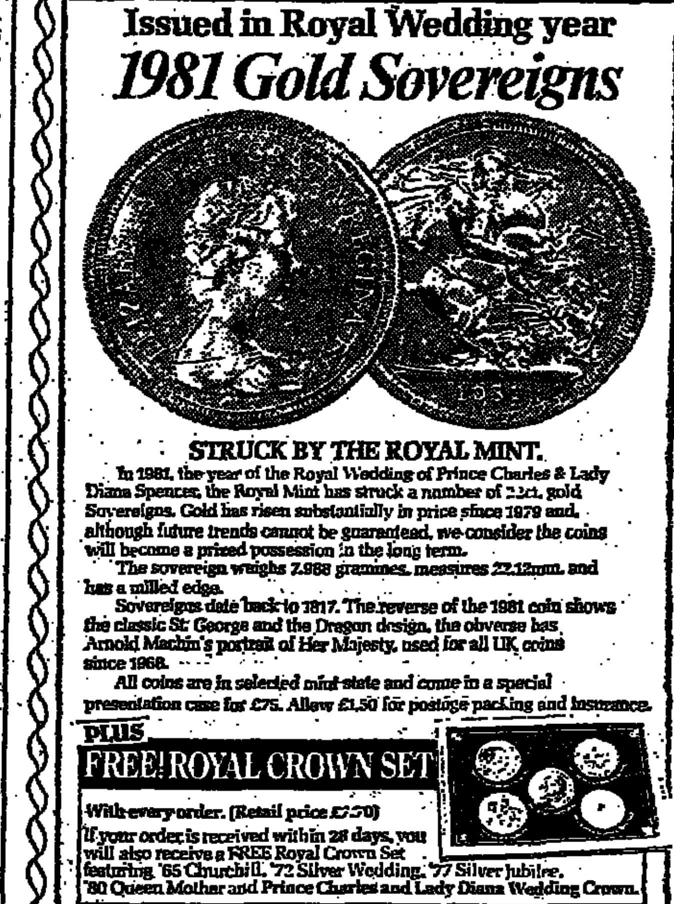
Gatting hits 59 in Lord's Test

England lost four wickets for 191 on the first day of the second Test match against Australia at Lord's. Lawson took three of them, and Gatting scored 59 Page 9

Poland tops the Comecon agenda

Prime ministers of the 10 countries comprising the Comecon economic group began their annual meeting in Sofia, with Poland dominating the agenda, followed by the difficulties associated with closer integration Page 6





Safety chief gives royal wedding fire risk warning

By a Staff Reporter

The lack of fire precautions at St Paul's Cathedral could lead to a disaster at the *wedding of the Prince of Wales* and Lady Diana Spencer, Mr James Tye, director general of the British Safety Council, said yesterday.

But many of Mr Tye's findings were disputed by Commander Charles Shears, *registrar of the cathedral*, and a senior officer of the London Fire Brigade accused him of being alarmist.

There would be 2,700 people in the cathedral on July 29, many of them old, and even a small fire or a smoke bomb could create enough panic to cause many deaths, Mr Tye said.

He visited the cathedral on Wednesday with Mr Harry Beckingham, an adviser to the safety council and a former chief fire officer. He said he was appalled by what he found and accused the authorities of *being so besotted with security* that fire and safety were overlooked.

One of Mr Tye's criticisms was that there were only four fire exits at the cathedral, one of which would be blocked at the wedding by an extension of the choir stalls for television coverage.

Commander Shears *said there* were eight fire exits and that the north transept, where the choir would be on the wedding day, was not one of them. He also denied Mr Tye's claim that there were no procedures laid down for use in the event of fire.

Procedures had been drawn up and all members had instructions about what to do. Commander Shears also denied Mr Tye's claim that there were no fire extinguishers on view or that the cathedral's fire officer had no training in fire prevention techniques.

According to Mr Beckingham, the first floor where the television crews will be situated was a death trap and was reached only by a narrow wooden staircase. Commander Shears said there were two ways out from everywhere in the cathedral.

Mr David Harn, a senior divisional officer of the London Fire Brigade, said he found on Mr Tye's suggestion that even a small fire or a smoke bomb could cause enough panic to kill many people alarmist.

Meetings were taking place to discuss arrangements for the wedding and an inspection would be made before the ceremony. Senior fire officers would patrol the building throughout the day, as was *normal for such an event.*

He added: "We take all the precautions that are humanly possible and what alarms me about the British Safety Council's report is that it could give ideas to anyone who wants to make trouble."

Mr Tye said the cathedral should comply with the *Fire Prevention Act.* "There are some 800 visitors there at any one time, 80 per cent of them foreign, many are children, some are even deaf and dumb. There is virtually no provision for their safety."

Buckingham Palace said fire prevention measures at St Paul's were a matter for the cathedral.

☐ The BBC has yet to reach agreement with unions whose members are involved in covering the wedding (Kenneth Gasling writes). They include *the Musicians' Union* and Equity. The BBC said it hoped negotiations would be complete by the end of this week or the middle of next.

The BBC will issue a record of the ceremony on July 31 and hopes to market a video cassette.

The BBC wanted the unions to accept a video agreement for the wedding itself but the unions are pressing for a deal which would include other cassettes.

Facade of optimism amid Ulster despair

By Hugh Noyes
Parliamentary Correspondent

Mr Humphrey Atkins, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, courageously and effectively assumed the almost statutory facade of optimism over the future of Ulster when he opened the debate on the renewal of the Northern Ireland Emergency Provisions order yesterday in the House of Commons.

But it was soon only too clear why the mood of most MPs and of the country is of despair that any initiative by any government will ever work in this tormented province.

Even before Mr Atkins finished explaining his proposals for setting up a representative Northern Ireland council, Mr James Kilfedder, Ulster Unionist MP for Down North, was leaping to his feet to describe the whole thing as "a very foolish move".

A few moments later, as Mr James Callaghan was announcing his dramatic new initiative *of a step by step approach* towards a completely independent Northern Ireland, the expressions on the faces of the Ulster MPs were even less appreciative. Within minutes the Rev Robert Bradford, Official Ulster Unionist MP for Belfast, South, was describing the words of the former prime minister as a counsel of despair and stating that the province would never accept independence.

In spite of the attendance in the early stages of the debate of many *of the leading figures* in both the Conservative and Labour parties, the attendance on the backbenches must have reflected the pessimistic mood of the House on possibly the most important but certainly the most intractable issue at present facing the British Government.

Even for the much heralded speech of Mr Callaghan there was scarcely more than a couple of dozen MPs on either side of the Chamber.

Mr Atkins was given a respectful cheer by Tory backbenchers as he sat down while the even less enthusiastic response for Mr Callaghan's initiative reflected the poor attendance rather than the feelings of MPs.

It was an unhappy occasion for all, in spite of Mr Atkins's brave efforts to convince MPs that last year was one of the least violent in recent Irish history—although he added that things had got worse in the last few months.

Most members would have been sympathetic to the words of Mr Callaghan when he said that every scheme or plan that Britain had put forward had been criticized, and found unsuitable by one or other community and sometimes by both. They had all ended up in the wastepaper basket.

As Mr Callaghan unveiled his plans, there were mutterings and interruptions from the Ulster benches behind him. At one point, as a deep growl met his suggestion that Northern Ireland should forge a new relationship with London and Dublin, the former Prime *Minister turned angrily* to repeat "yes, with Dublin—don't be too frightened".

The mood of hopelessness for any but the most dramatic of solutions continued, also, through the speech of Mr Don Concannon, Opposition spokesman on Ulster.

The Opposition amendment calling for a wide-ranging inquiry into the workings of the Northern Ireland (Emergency Provisions) Act was rejected by 279 votes to 213.

The motion to approve continuation of the Emergency Provisions Act and the Northern Ireland Act, 1974 was then carried by 268 votes to 45.

Parliamentary report, page 10

Civil Service dispute

£6,645m revenue blocked, staff says

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Reporter

The decision taken by the Council *of Civil Service Unions* yesterday on the next step in its pay campaign comes after what amounts to a 16-week test of the selective strike as an industrial weapon.

With less than one per cent of white-collar civil servants on strike, the unions claim to have stopped payment of £6,645m in revenue, disrupted Royal Ordnance Factory and dockyard production, seriously slowed the supply of passports, driving and vehicle licences, come close to paralysing the Scottish legal *system, and cost British Airways* £40m because of cancelled flights.

They have also so far failed to secure a better pay offer for 1981.

According to the unions, strikes by inland revenue and customs and excise staff, accounting for nearly half of the 5,194 civil servants taking selective action, and including 1,400 computer personnel, have halted the payment of £4,725m in PAYE, income tax and national insurance, and £1,920m in VAT.

The Treasury does not confirm or deny that figure, standing by its estimate that net revenue loss, including repayments which are not being made, is £4,500m. It challenges the growing view among civil servants' leaders that an increasing proportion of the lost revenue could prove irrecoverable because of the huge task of enforcement that awaits the Government when the dispute is over.

The unions, however, argue strongly that the interest incurred on higher borrowing attributable to the halting of revenue payments, which they estimate at £70m, equivalent to an additional 2 per cent on the offer, will not be recovered.

The lay-offs of 809 industrial civil servants at the Royal Ordnance Factory at Bishopton, in Scotland, which makes propellants, demonstrates the impact of selective action in the Ministry of Defence, though officials point out that at least some production is going ahead *in all 11 of the factories.*

The unions say strikers, ranging from clerical workers to senior scientists, have seriously hampered production of small arms, armoury and tanks, mortars and rocket launchers. Half the ordnance output is exported.

The unions claim to have halted 93 per cent of stores supplies to naval dockyards, caused lengthy delays to the refitting of conventional submarines and brought the Polaris fleet of four submarines to seriously below peak capacity.

The Royal Navy, while making no secret of the delays to refits on some conventional submarines, has refused to be drawn into what it described yesterday as "an unwelcome public dialogue in areas of sensitivity and national security" by discussing the impact on Polaris submarines.

Delays to stores, the Navy said, had forced the senior service to use its ingenuity to ensure that operational capacity remained unimpaired.

British Airways gave a warning last week that if the programme of one-shift strikes by air traffic control staff, which began on April 27, continues until the end of August, losses could total £90m. Cargo imports through Heathrow and Gatwick have also been delayed by sporadic strikes of customs computer staff.

The total backlog of known passport applications held up in the pipeline is estimated at 145,000, excluding those tied up in mailbags that have not been opened.

Strikes by staff at four computer centres of the Departments of Employment and of Health and Social Security have halted payment of earnings-related supplement to unemployed people eligible to receive it, and meant that unemployment and child benefit payments are being made manually, at a cost in overpayments and administrative charges of up to £3m a week.

A strike by 48 computer and other staff at the Paymaster General's Office in Crawley has become the focus of a propaganda battle between the Government and the unions because of the disruption to pension payments for nearly a million retired public servants. Probably more seriously for ministers, it is making the matching of departmental net expenditures to budgets almost impossible.

Last month the heads of the legal profession in Scotland warned the Government that the prolonged denial of justice in Glasgow Sheriff Court, where 156 clerical and administrative staff are on strike, has created a "situation which any civilized community must regard as intolerable".

At Companies House in London and Cardiff, solicitors and accountants are unable to check registers of company accounts and directors.

Sanctions sought on 'wildcat' strikers

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

Building industry employers want the Government to put at risk the funds of unions that refuse to discipline "wildcat" strikers, but they do not share the political revulsion felt by Conservative backbench MPs over the closed shop.

In representations to Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment, on his Green Paper on trade union immunities, the National Federation of Building Trades Employers says: "The general issue of closed shop agreements is not of great concern to our industry and very few such agreements are to be found in building, and we envisage that this will continue to be the case."

But the 10,000 building firms in the federation, employing several hundred thousand workers, do want immunity withdrawn from unions whose members take industrial action before exhausting disputes procedures.

They want changes in the law to permit employers damaged by unofficial stoppages to sue the organizers of such action and their unions for an injunction or for damages.

The employers have told the minister that building work is subjected "all too frequently" to sudden disruptive action in which procedural arrangements for resolving disputes are disregarded.

"There are strong economic pressures on employers to reach a rapid settlement in these sort of cases, and these pressures can be particularly acute for certain building operations such as concrete pouring, plastering, where costly materials can be wasted completely if a dispute cannot be settled quickly," they say.

The federation thinks it doubtful that legal actions against individuals or unions *responsible for unofficial strikes* would be brought often, but argues that a change in the law could have a powerful deterrent effect.

"The possibility of this happening would have the effect of encouraging unions to do more than at present to ensure proper observance of agreed procedures for resolving disputes," the employers say.

In addition, the federation proposes that Mr Prior should immediately outlaw union labour-only clauses in commercial contracts, which are more common in the building industry than elsewhere.

Like the engineering employers, with whom their evidence to the minister has many points of contact, the building companies do not want collective agreements with unions to be *made legally enforceable*, nor *do they favour compulsory* secret ballots in industry.

They want the provisions on secondary action of the Employment Act, 1980, to be tested and, if necessary, strengthened before thought is given to any further curbs in this area.

All-out strike call is heavily defeated

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Reporter

The Civil Service unions are to continue with selective industrial action after heavily defeating a proposal that they should call a total strike.

Eight of the nine unions voted against a call from the largest, the Civil and Public Services' Association, for all-out action and opted instead for prolonging selective strikes. One senior union leader suggested yesterday they could continue "into 1982."

The Council of Civil Service Unions said after the meeting that intensified industrial action in the Inland Revenue could bring the total of uncollected tax by the end of the month to £8,700m.

It decided to pursue its present strategy after being told that the unions' urgent appeal for additional levy payments to support the selective stoppages, affecting more than 5,000 members, had raised more than £1m since last week.

The unions, which are to review their strategy at a further meeting before the end of the month, have also made it clear to Lord Soames, Lord President of the Council, that "in the current circumstances" they would not be submitting evidence to the inquiry into future Civil Service pay under Sir John Megaw.

Mr Anthony Christopher, general secretary of the Inland Revenue Staff Federation, who played a leading part in pressing for the present strategy to continue, said he believed the Government was seriously underplaying the effect of industrial action on the Exchequer.

His union has called on members to halt payment of Corporation Tax, Advance Corporation Tax, and Schedule D tax paid by the self-employed.

Yesterday's meeting took place against a background of further strikes at three Scottish air traffic control centres which reduced Scottish services by 75 per cent and caused delays at Heathrow and Gatwick airports.

The most likely course, if Government attitudes harden, would be a statement that its offer of 7 per cent was conditional on a return to work and that the increase will only be paid to those who promise not to strike during the course of the 1981-82 pay agreement.

☐ MIND, the mental health charity, said they were alarmed at the effect the dispute was having on mental health review tribunals (Lucy Hodges writes). No more applications from patients to leave mental hospitals are being processed on Merseyside, the West Midlands, and the North-west.

Mr Larry Gostin, legal director of MIND, said he would consider appealing to the European Commission of Human Rights

RAF will not be used to stop air chaos

By George Clark, Political Correspondent

The Government has urgently considered using Service personnel to take over air traffic control.

However, in view of the definite risk that this would provoke a serious intensification of the Civil Service unions' action, ministers have rejected the idea.

Well-trained Royal Air Force air traffic controllers, competent in modern air traffic control techniques, work alongside the civilian air traffic controllers at the West Drayton centre, outside Heathrow airport.

Control of both civil and military aircraft over England and Wales is exercised on a 50-50 basis between civilians and Service controllers, and the Government's study shows that it would be perfectly feasible for the RAF controllers to take over responsibility for the whole.

Already 76 Conservative backbenchers, led by Mr Cranley Onslow, MP for Woking, chairman of the Select Committee on Defence, have signed a Commons motion stating that they are no longer prepared to tolerate the continuing inconsiderate behaviour of "those air traffic controllers who are causing serious damage to British civil aviation and severe inconvenience to the travelling public". They call on the Government to "make alternative provision for this essential service".

Mr William Rees-Davies, Tory MP for Thanet, West, who takes a close interest in the tourist trade, proposes that the Government should introduce emergency legislation to protect essential services "by declaring it unlawful for air traffic controllers to strike, as is the case in other overseas countries".

Mr Robert Atkins, MP for Preston, North, an officer of the Tory backbenchers' aviation committee, said that while the backbenchers did not want the Government to give way to the air traffic controllers, there were alternatives: they could use the Royal Air Force, or International Aeradio or other private enterprise companies. "The public's patience is fast coming to an end", he said.

Mr Pym said the Government was concerned about the effect on travellers of the strike action by controllers who were not actually members of the Civil Service. He did not take up the point of a request for the Government to consider private enterprise substitutes.

International Aeradio is a subsidiary of British Airways. It provides training for air traffic controllers who obtain contracts in a number of overseas countries, particularly in the Middle East.

Jenkins and Hoyle use Heath attack

From Craig Seton, Warrington

Mr Edward Heath's blistering attack on the Government's incomprehensible economic policies was seized gratefully by both the Labour and Social Democratic candidates in the Warrington by-election yesterday. For the campaign of Mr Stanley Sorrell, the Conservative, it was another spanner in the works.

The former Prime Minister's warning of the disastrous consequences of the rising toll of jobless people fell perfectly into place for Mr Douglas Hoyle, Labour, who is basing his campaign on the unemployment issue.

He hoped that the speech would put backbone into the Cabinet "wets" to stand up to Mrs Margaret Thatcher.

Mr Roy Jenkins, the SDP's *increasingly confident* candidate, also raised the Heath speech without prompting at his daily press conference.

He said it was what a lot of people were thinking, including many former Conservative voters. It would give no comfort to Mr Sorrell or Mr Hoyle, who was just as opposed to the consensus approach that Mr Heath said was necessary.

But he failed to invite Mr Heath to join the SDP. When asked if he would, Mr Jenkins said: "No, but his thoughts are not dissimilar to a lot of my thoughts."

Mr Sorrell found the speech much harder to take. He did not agree with a lot of what Mr Heath had said and wondered aloud if the speech had been written by Mr Jenkins who, for the second consecutive day, he insisted on calling a socialist because he had served in Labour governments.

Towards the end of the first week of the campaign both Labour, which is defending a 10,000 majority, and the SDP, which needs to capture many traditional Labour voters to stand a chance, are becoming locked in a private battle. Mr Jenkins and his colleagues are making most of the running and Mr Hoyle, usually with success, is ignoring attacks to draw him out.

☐ The SDP could take only limited comfort from two opinion polls published yesterday (our Political Staff writes). One showed its standing among voters nationally, and the other forecast the outcome of the Warrington by-election on July 16.

The Labour Party will win Warrington with only a slightly reduced majority, although the social democrats will gain more than a quarter of the votes, according to a survey conducted by MORI (Market and Opinion Research International) last weekend and early this week for Granada Television.

In the national poll, also *conducted by MORI, for The New Standard*, only 12 per cent of respondents said they would vote for the SDP in a general election.

Tory closed shop test

By Our Political Staff

An important new test of support on the Conservative benches in the Commons for further legislation to curb trade union power will be provided on July 22 when Mr Ivan Lawrence, Conservative MP for Burton, will attempt to introduce a Bill effectively abolishing the closed shop.

The time limit for consultations on the green paper on trade union immunities expired on Tuesday and the Government is widely expected to bring more, if limited, legislation in the next session of Parliament, notwithstanding a strong appeal by Mr Edward Heath, the former Prime Minister, this week to leave the law as it stands.

Mr Lawrence's Bill has no chance of becoming law but he expects the Opposition to vote against its introduction, thus giving the Conservatives an opportunity to display in the lobbies their backing for the principle behind it.

Mr Lawrence said yesterday that the aim was to show the Government the continuing depth of feeling among many MPs that more action was needed.

The new address to visit before buying FURNITURE, LIGHTING and OBJETS D'ART exclusively imported from leading manufacturers in ITALY, GERMANY and DENMARK.

Class International
31 Sloane Street
Knightsbridge
London SW1

SALE NOW ON

TV LICENCE VANS A SUCCESS

By Kenneth Gosling

Post Office television detector vans that toured the country in a drive to catch licence evaders in the four months up to last February had considerable success, Home Office figures issued yesterday disclose.

There was a net increase of 148,000 in new licences, bringing in an extra £4m in revenue, and while it cannot be proved that the vans, combined with local publicity, spurred the backsliders to greater efforts, the Home Office is satisfied they were the main factor.

As well as taking the campaign into the big towns and cities, the vans spent a week in Jersey and a week in Guernsey.

The effect was marked. While normally 25 new licences are taken out each week, the vans' presence led to a rush to buy 468 colour and 66 black-and-white licences

Call to stop oil imports

From Our Labour Editor, Jersey

Mr Arthur Scargill, left-wing president of the Yorkshire miners, proposed last night, *that oil imports for British* power stations should be stopped to provide a bigger market for coal.

In the opening shot of what promises to be a particularly militant policy-making conference of the National Union of Mineworkers here next week, the left's standard-bearer said it was ludicrous that 15 million tonnes of oil were being burnt every year to generate electricity when millions of tonnes of coal were stocked.

His proposal is expected to resurface when the miners' delegates discuss a motion from the South Wales coalfield, demanding a 200 million tonne annual output for the industry with a guaranteed market in coal-fired generators.

Mr Scargill linked his idea for an end to the CEGB oil-burn to the political furore developing over a decision by Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, to reject his own inspector's proposal that mining should go ahead in the Vale of Belvoir.

The minister's recommendation to a Cabinet sub-committee was disturbing and devastating, the Yorkshire pit leader said.

The miners are also expected to cock a snook at pleas from the Government and Confederation of British Industry for wage restraints this winter by adopting a 25 per cent pay rise target that would put the lower-paid pitman on £100 a week with consequent increases up the pay scale. Salary levels of this sort were not excessive by any standards, Mr Scargill insisted.

The fallout shelter being lowered into Mr Watts's garden.

Mortgage for fall-out shelter

Mr David Watts, a telephone engineer, has taken out a £15,000 mortgage to install a nuclear fall-out shelter in his back garden.

Mr Watts borrowed the money through the Abbey National building society.

Yesterday he was at an hotel with his wife and son aged three, while the seven-ton shelter was being installed behind his semi-detached house in Kingsbury, north London, and would not comment.

Mr Hugh Crossland, a model engineer who is a friend of Mr Watts, said: "I believe that Mr Watts is doing this for his family. He loves them dearly. I respect him for that, but I personally wouldn't have one. I don't believe they work."

House prices increase

By Nicholas Cole

House prices rose by 2.8 per cent in the second quarter of 1981 and the average home in Britain now costs £25,613, £251 more than a year ago, the Abbey National Building Society says.

The increase is the first since the middle of 1980 and confirms the society's prediction that the end of the recession in house prices has been reached. In nine out of 12 regions prices are rising, compared with a rise in only three regions during the first quarter of the year.

First-time buyers have paid less for their homes, with a *national fall of 1.5 per cent over* the quarter, and a decrease of 3.2 per cent against the position 12 months ago.

However, both the South-east and Greater London have shown higher prices for first-time buyers in the past three months.

Single rail union nearer

From David Felton
Labour Reporter
St Andrews

A single union representing Britain's 220,000 railway workers came nearer yesterday *when the main union accepted* the principle of a federation with the other two unions.

The annual conference of the National Union of Railwaymen in St Andrews overwhelmingly approved the terms of the federation which will link the NUR with the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen (Aslef) and the white-collar Transport Salaried Staffs' Association.

The proposals have already been accepted by Aslef but, so far, the TSSA is opposing the idea.

The federation, which is strongly supported by Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, has been mooted for many years but has become more important recently because of the difficulties facing the railway industry. A subsidiary reason for the move is understood to be financial difficulties being suffered by Aslef.

There is a long history of hostility between the NUR and Aslef and the latter has always considered itself as the industry's craft union. There have been many disruptions of rail services because of demarcation disputes and union leaders hope that those will end once the federation is formed.

Mr Murray, who drew up the terms for the federation, is understood to be bringing *strong pressure to* bear on the TSSA to bring it into line and a meeting between him and the general secretaries of the three unions is being arranged.

Mr Sidney Weighell, NUR general secretary, told the conference: "The federation will stamp out the poaching of members between our two unions and will bring an end to the conflict between us which has caused so much disruption on the railways in the past".

A single industrial union would be a more powerful negotiator and there were other benefits such as sharing administration, educational and research costs.

Under Mr Murray's proposals the NUR and Aslef will agree to areas of responsibility and will not recruit each other's members.

At first each union will retain its autonomy and the federation will be governed by a council drawn from the three unions. Each union would have the power of veto over proposals with which it did not agree.

Doctor explains danger of test tube baby techniques

From Nicholas Timmins, Brighton

Test tube baby techniques may lead to great dangers as well as great benefits by allowing the genetic manipulation of embryos, the British Medical Association was warned yesterday.

Research projects in this area had already been proposed, Dr Michael Thomas, chairman of the BMA's central ethical committee, told the association's annual representative meeting in Brighton.

"There is no doubt that *technology has run ahead of* ethics. Whilst there may well be great benefits for our patients, I must warn you that there are certainly great dangers", he said, announcing a study of the ethical implications of such techniques.

Speaking outside the meeting, Dr Thomas said the technology was advancing rapidly. It might be possible to screen the *embryo before it* is reimplanted and correct defective genes that would lead to mental handicap, blood disease and other inherited disorders.

They *might* also, however, eventually make possible the "brave new world" of individuals who could be made "to conform to the party line before birth".

Two years ago, he said, the test tube baby technique has consisted simply of marrying sperm to an ovum and reimplanting it in the mother.

Already, however, it was possible to freeze embryos to allow implantation to be delayed until the optimum moment in the mother's hormone cycle to give the best chance of a pregnancy.

"We are doing things to one human being for the benefit of another", he said.

It might take 10,000 births before it was known whether the technique was safe or carried risks of congenital malformations.

"The medical profession has got to look at itself in the mirror. We must make sure we are not doing something that will make the nation tell us that we were idiots", Dr Thomas said.

The association also repeated its warnings to the public to avoid "cowboy" cosmetic surgery clinics and urged again that patients should be referred for cosmetic surgery only by family doctors.

The General Medical Council is introducing new regulations that should restrict some of the activities of clinics that advertise directly to the public, but Dr Thomas said her feared that the guidance would not be totally effective.

Dr T. E. Godrich, of Woking, said: "The public does not realize that there are very few extremely capable plastic surgeons available and is deluded in thinking that if they pay a lot of money *to a surgeon* in an advertised cowboy clinic that they are necessarily skilled at their job and can produce an improvement without any risk".

'OBSERVER' STAFF SEE BIFFEN

By Dan van der Vat

All parties concerned with the editorial independence of *The Observer* should agree on *safeguarding* it as a condition of government consent to the Lonrho takeover, journalists from the paper told Mr John Biffen, Secretary of State for Trade, yesterday.

Mr Robert Low, father of the National Union of Journalists' chapel (office branch chairman) at *The Observer*, said the meeting with Mr Biffen and his advisers had been very cordial.

"We suggested that he should make his agreement conditional on the achievement of an understanding on safeguards by all those concerned."

The NUJ's national leadership yesterday denounced the approval of the takeover granted by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

Mr Biffen is taking a final round of soundings

Small rises rejected

By Our Labour Staff

Engineering unions whose negotiations affect two million of the industry's workers yesterday *rejected government* pleas for low settlements in the coming pay round, but avoided tying themselves to claiming a specific percentage increase.

The annual meeting of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions unanimously approved a claim for substantial increases. A proposal to commit the unions to seeking a 26½ per cent increase was withdrawn.

Making it clear that they would not be ready to settle for the low percentages suggested by the Government and the Confederation of British Industry, Mr Terence Duffy, president of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers said that workers were faced with monstrous pressures from government economic policies.

مكبر من الأصل

Sanctions sought on 'wildcat' strikers

Sleeping doctor is censured by ombudsman

Maternity services were severely criticized in a report published yesterday which highlighted two cases of children being stillborn.

In his annual report Mr Cecil Clothier, Health Service Commissioner, described the incidents—one in which a doctor fell asleep, and another in which a mother in labour was "shamefully neglected".

The two cases highlighted were among 647 investigated by Mr Clothier last year, 15 per cent more than in 1979 and the second highest number since his office opened in 1973.

In the first case he reports on a midwife who became concerned about the baby's health and called a senior registrar at 3.40am and again 10 minutes later, but he did not arrive until 4.30.

Mr Clothier said the registrar had fallen asleep. "He was greatly upset by the events and deeply regretted that the baby was stillborn.

"Overpowering fatigue is a familiar torment to many who work in the caring services. But duty is not to be denied, and the senior registrar should have come when called.

"His failure to do so, isolated though it was, calls forth my severe criticism."

In the second case, Mr Clotheir said a women was shamefully neglected at her time of need and he could find no mitigating circumstances to moderate his severe criticism.

The parents complained that neglect by midwifery staff led to their son being born dead when he might have lived.

The midwife was informed of the wife's severe pains at 8.40pm but she was not attended until an hour later. The baby died at 10.10.

Because of conflicting evidence, Mr Clotheir, for the first time, held a formal hearing between the parties with legal representatives and evidence on oath. He said that he was dissatisfied with many parts of the evidence of the midwife sister and her pupil.

"I concluded that the woman was left unattended for the perod of which she complained, that her cries for help were ignored, and that the bell by which she could have summoned help was not drawn to her attention or put within her reach," he said.

Whitehall publishes spending concordat

By Peter Hennessy

A new concordat which gives the Treasury greater powers to control spending and to secure efficiency in Whitehall departments was published yesterday. It was agreed last month by Cabinet ministers.

The document, whichhas the firm support of the Prime Minister, bears the imprint of Sir Derek Rayner, joint managing director of Marks and Spencer, her adviser on elimination of waste. Sir Derekhas often stated publicly his conviction that a tauter relationship between the two central deparments, the Treasury and the Civil Service Department, and the big employers and spenders on the periphery was needed if improvements in Whitehall efficiency and economy were to be achieved.

The paper, *Control of Expenditure: Departmental Responsibilities*, was circulated by Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chanceller of the Exchequer. It enshrines the dominant role of the Treasury in controlling spending, of the CSD in restraining manpower and of both in the pursuit of efficiency.

Taken together with a joint Treasury and CSD letter to permanent secretaries (published in *The Times* on May 27) instructing them to bring their internal audit procedures up to standard, it amounts to an unmistakable reassertion of authority by the central departments over the rest of Whitehall.

Since the visit of the International Monetary Fund after the collapse of sterling in 1976, relations between the Treasury and the rest of Whitehall have been tightened. A process culminating in yesterday's development.

The latest paper presecribes the central authorities right to intervene to ensure that ministries are operating adequate systems for controlling money and people, and to ensure that where there are defects action is taken promptly and effectively.

A crucial role is assigned to finance and establishment officers in departments in effecting the new relationship with the Treasury and the CSD.

The theme of the concordat is the overriding need to ensure spending and manpower do not exceed ceilings agreed by ministries with the central departments. There is an insistence that the Treasury and the CSD are consulted in advance on any proposals that would involve extra spending, and that they are involved at a formative stage in any policy discussions that could have substantial financial or manpower implications.

Vets oppose electric shock machine

By Hugh Clayton

A machine which immobilizes animals with a mild electric shock along the spine should be banned, veterinary surgeons said yesterday.

The British Veterinary Association said a legal loophole would allow such a machine to be sold in Britain before it had been shown not to be cruel.

Mr Neal King, chairman of the animal welfare committee of the association, said: "We would like it proven to us that this is not a highly specialized form of torture of the animals in our care.

"We, with the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, are not satisfied that the machine is humane. There is evidence to show that there is aversion to it. Animals do not come trotting back a second time."

The machine, which uses torch batteries, was developed in Australia where it is used to keep sheep still for shearing. Distribution rights for Britain are held by Mr Anthony Rosen, one of the most flamboyant figures in British agriculture in the 1970s, who once presided over one of the largest dairy farming empires in Europe.

He said yesterday that it would revolutionize animal handling because it kept large animals rigid, upright, and apparently conscious. Yet tests with a hot branding iron had shown that cattle did not feel pain when the machine was switched on. "There is no question of poor beast", he said. "The beast is absolutely delighted."

He had arranged for the machine, which will sell at about £400, to be made under licence in Britain. But he would not sell it here until it had been accepted by veterinary authorities.

Mr King said that the law demanding clearance by official tests before veterinary drugs were sold did not apply to machines. The only way to stop their spread was through successful prosecutions of a succession of users on grounds of cruelty. He said Mr Rosen's machine should be submitted to experiment under Home Office licence issued under the Cruelty to Animals Act.

Mr Rosen said that if he applied for a licence and conducted tests, vets would suspect the results. "I am very hurt by their attitude. We are only too ready to co-operate with them."



Photograph by Keith Waldegrave

The Dalai Lama, on a private visit to London, meeting members of Britain's Tibetan community in Westminster yesterday. During th e meeting, he took tea, ate sweet rice and was made the traditional Long Life offering.

Higher rates urged to cut grants

By Christopher Warman, Local Government Correspondent

Householders should pay more for local government services in order to increase the accountability of local councillors to their electorate, Mr Tony Travers, research fellow at North East London Polytechnic, says in a report published today.

Explaining this uncomfortable result for domestic ratepayers, Mr Travers says that unless this happens soon, local authority finance will strangle democratic government

Mr Travers suggests a number of measures to reduce thh level of Government grant, although this would increase many rate bills. In areas such as Wales and Yorkshire the increases would be very large, and it would be desirable for the domestic rate contributions in parts of the country where they are low to be increased into line with the highest.

"Frequent and comprehensible revaluations would make rates more acceptable. Unpopularity because of higher rate bills would make it necessary for councillors to work harder at justifying their actions and to provide the services people were willing to pay for. This is increased accountability."

Mr Travers advocates the abolition of domestic relief, at present 18.5p in England and 36p in Wales, and a reduction in the Government's overall grant percentage of 60 per cent.

The proportion of many authorities' expenditure met by he rates is very small. Domestic ratepayers often contribute less than 15 per cent of an authority's total spending, and in Wales it is as low as 7.2 per cent, he says.

Figures for 1980-81 show that in six countries, Powys, Mid-Glamorgan, Cwynedd, Cumbria, Dyfed and West Yorkshire, more than 70 per cent of local spending is met by Government grants.

In Lancashire the Government contributes £2.77 for every £1 paid by ratepayers, compared with Surrey, which receives 79p in government grant for each £1 paid in rates.

Rates, Grants and Accountability (NELP, Livingstone Road, London E15 2LJ, £3).

Gc of BB attack cu in services

By Kenneth Gosling

The latest cuts imposed by the Government on the BBC's external services would seriously damage their international effectiveness, the BBC board of govenors said yesterday in a statement.

It asked if the financial savings of 3.5 per cent justified a reduction of 8 per cent in external broadcasting. Mr George Howard, the chairman, of the board, is to make representations to the Foreign Office.

The board said the implications of the Government's intentions to end broadcasting in seven language services and to abolish the BBC's transcription service were serious. It was the seventh cut in external services' funding in eight years.

The loss of carefully built-up audiences in important parts of the world woud be almost irreparable; there was a risk that other broadcasters would take up the valuable frequencies those services used; and the expert knowledge of the staff would be lost.

The board viewed with dismay the proposal to disband the transcription service, which supplied the best of British radio programmes to more than 80 countries.

"The new cuts proposed would seriously damage the international effectiveness of the BBC's external services at a time when other countries throughout the world are increasing their services. The release of delayed investment in transmitters, while welcome, only restores some, though not all, of the projects cut in economies made in 1979."

SANDS MARCHER IS FINED £39

A demonstrator, arrested by a police commander during the banned Kilburn march in support of Robert Sands, the Irish hunger-striker, was fined £39 at Willesden Magistrates Court yesterday.

Keith Andrew Hayton, aged 23, unemployed, of Clapton Common, Clapham, admitted wilfully obstructing Commander Stanley Squire of Q Division in the execution of his duty

Stress hits teachers throughout be world

The rap.. Alan McGregor
trial museu
which the pub. July 2
reached a new stag g a serious
with the launching li d for
of the Institute of Industries,
Archaeology. red

This is a teaching venture conceived in 1978 by Professor J. R. Harris, of the Department of Economic and Social History, Birmingham University, and Dr Neil Cossons, director of the Ironbridge Gorge Museum. The result of the collaboration will be a postgraduate diploma course at the University beginning in October. There will also be short courses for professionals in related fields and for the public at large, and a wide research programme.

Professor Harris said that while museum staff and academics had played some part in the development of industrial adchaeology, much of its success had been due to a spontaneous popular interest and the enthusiasm of energetic and intelligent lay people—"that vital popular audience which those in ivory towers neglect at their peril".

He and his colleague were taking on a tough financial task in the depth of recession and those who disked their money—whether museum or university—could only go so far and contemplate support for about three years, after which the institute had to cover costs. Companies that took a pride in their history might help, he said, by a grant or an underwriting of a few hundred pounds to mount a short course in an ambitious and satisfying way.

Although Miles Kington, in *The Times* had had some fun about the subject (June 29), Professor Harris said he did not see that there was a danger of the public becoming involved in an unhealthy preoccupation with the past.

"I believe, on the contrary, that both individual inspiration and national morale can benefit from an appreciation of the almost incredible feats, transforming industrial production and creating new wealth, that Britain pioneered."

Executives cleared of tax fraud

Ten executives of William Press and Son, the building company, and an outside accountant, who were alleged to have taken part in an income tax fraud of more than £500,000 were cleared at the Central Criminal Council yesterday on the direction of Judge Lawson, QC.

Their acquittal came after two-and-a-half weeks of legal submission in the absence of the jury, after the prosecution case had ended.

The acquitted were: Alan Gravelius, aged 42, a financial director, of Peasenhall, Saxmundham, Suffolk; Cecil Nightingale, aged 63, manager of the special services department, of Horsham Road, Capel, Surrey; Ronald Reddy, aged 45, financial controller of the northern division, of Westfield Drive, Hurworth-on-Tees, near Darlington, Durham; Dennis Searle, aged 51, general manager of the southern division, of Gypsy Lane, Great Amwell, Ware, Hertfordshire; Norman Sherwood, aged 47, general manager of northern division, of Kneeton Park, Middleton Tyas, Richmond, Yorkshire; David Gibson, aged 56, Scottish unit manager, of Lawmarnock Crescent, Bridge of Weir, Renfrewshire, Scotland; Ronald McGregor, aged 44, administration manager for Scotland, of Cluny Avenue, Bearsden, Glasgow; David McGregor Mills, aged 59, contracts manager for Scotland, of Kenilworth Avenue, Colgrain, Helensburgh, Dumbartonshire; Andrew Hendry, aged 47, wages supervisor for Scotland, of Baldwin Avenue, Glasgow; Edward Swavaland, aged 50, an accountant, of Sandhurst Close, Sanderstead, Surrey; and Brian Buckley, aged 40, the company's taxation manager, of Chestnut Avenue, Wokingham, Berkshire.

They had all denied conspiring together and with others unknown, between January 1, 1972, and May, 1977, to defraud the Inland Revenue. The company also denied the charge, which involved the alleged non-payment of taxes by workmen on building sites.

When the jury returned to the court yesterday, Judge Lawson said: "I have come to the conclusion, on all the evidence which has been before you, that there is no case fit and proper for you to consider."

All the defendants were granted their defence costs, estimated at £250,000, out of central fund.

Ex-wife says she sold jewelry to pay debts

Mrs Elizabeth Hegard, the mililonaire's former wife in the "company cuff-links" case, told a judge in the High Court yesterday that there was nothing of value left at the former family home in Surrey and she had sold all her jewelry for £35,000.

She said: "I handed over my jewelry to the person who had lent me £35,000. Since my divorce, I have had legal costs bills of £42,000 in Scotland and England."

Cross-examined by counsel for three of her former husband's companies, she denied she was living with the man who lent her the money.

"I am not living with anyone", she told Mr Justice Comyn.

Mrs Hegard, aged 38, of Whitacre, Fairmile Avenue, Cobham, Surrey, was continuing her evidence in the action in which she is being sued by two of the companies for return of jewelry and other items worth £50,000.

Seton Fine Arts and Invery House claim the jewels, including diamond-studded cuff-links, were on loan to her and were company property.

Mrs Hegard says they were gifts from her former husband, Mr Per hristian Hegard, aged 50, a Norwegian.

A third Hegard company, Seton Trust, is seeking damages over the late return by Mrs Hegard of a Rolls-Royce Silver Shadow.

Mr Terence Cullen, QC, for the companies, suggested to Mrs Hegard that throughout her marriage to Mr Hegard she "enjoyed the benefit of his fraud on his comapnies".

She replied: "I enjoyed the benefit of being married to a man who was a multi-millionaire".

She said she was not a party to any fraud on the income tax, the companies or anyone else.

Mrs Hegard told the judge of the economies she was having to make now that she was divorced and supported by her parents and the father of her child.

She had nowhere to live other than the Surrey house.

"We have cut off everything we can," she said. "We have disconnected three telephones, cut off the gas to the outdoor buildings and cut off the electricity to the outside security lights."

She told the court how she became a Lloyd's underwriter. Her husband arranged for £100,000 to be paid into her bank account for seven days to satisfy a Lloyd's condition that underwriters should have liquid assets of that amount.

Mr Justice Comyn remarked: "This was a shocking fraud practised upon Lloyd's. This £100,000 was paid into a bank for a week and represented as Mrs Hegard's property and then taken and put back into the company's books."

Mrs Hegard said the Lloyd's arrangement was made by her husband. She signed blank forms and was told by Mr Hegard that the details "would be filled in later".

She added: "When my husband told me to sign something, I signed it". At that time she had no reason to distrust him.

Mrs Hegard said her husband's cigar bills at Dunhills in St James's were between £10,000 and £15,000.

"I know that to the ordinary person, and to me, this sounds an enormous amount of money. But in terms of normal living expenses with my husband, it was nothing.

The hearing continues today.

Bishops bolster the Prayer Book

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

New measures to fortify the position of the 1662 Book of Common Prayer against the competition of the 1980 Alternative Service Book in the Church of England have been approved by the bishops, a development hailed by the Prayer Book Society as a moral victory.

The supporters of the traditional forms of worship successfully introduced private members' Bills into the Lords and Commons in April, in an attempt to safeguard the Book of Common Prayer.

The Prayer Book Society, which was behind both Bills, claimed that the Alternative Service Book was being unfairly promoted, squeezing out the prayer book in spite of demand from ordinary churchgoers.

In a resolution published today, the House of Bishops of the General Synod of the Church of England has announced three steps to reinforce the Book of Common Prayer in the light of these expressions of parliamentary concern.

Each bishop has agreed to raise the matter with the bishop's council in each diocese. Secondly, the General Synod is to be asked to authorize the reissuing of its Guide for Parishes, which sets out the method by which parishes have to decide which form of service to use. One of the complaints most often made by the Prayer Book Society is that incumbents have put pressure on parishioners to abandon the Book of Common Prayer in favour of the Alternative Service Book.

The third step is to draw the matter to the attention of the governing bodies and principals of the 14 theological colleges which train ordinands for the ministry. The Prayer Book Society has complained that in only three of the colleges is the 1662 book given parity with the 1980 book, and in most it is ignored. That was producing a generation of priests who had no knowledge of the 1662 book, the society claimed.

The colleges will be asked to consider the matter with a view to securing the use of both the Book of Common Prayer and of the Alternative Service Book in teaching and in worship.

Professor David Martin, vice-president of the society, said: "This is really positive. It really is shocking that young clergy have been arriving in the parishes never having used the Prayer Book. What we are hoping is that they give the Prayer Book full parity with the new book in every college

AROUND THE WORLD ON 19 GALLONS.



Quite incredible. But quite possible—as 12 year old Conrad Beale proved in the 'Cyclone Special' at Silverstone on Wednesday.

As one of 61 entrants in Shell's annual Mileage Marathon, Conrad (driving for the Cyclone Hovercraft Team), set out to push fuel economy to the limit.

The Cyclone Special came first with an astounding 1,309 mpg. Several other entrants achieved over 1000 mpg.

Shell products helped the entrants test and develop their machines from the start.

When it comes to research into fuel economy, you can be sure Shell's playing its part.

Councils accused of neglecting duty to disabled

By Pat Healy, Social Services Correspondent

Five councils are under investigation for refusing to provide services to disabled residents, after complaints to Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Social Services, that they are breaking the law.

Permission is being sought from the Ttorney General to take Mr Jenkin to court for not using his default powers against other local authorities which have introduced blanket policies to stop providing services under the Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons Act.

The investigations and possible legal action will be raised in the Commons today during an Opposition supply debate on the International Year of Disabled People.

The Opposition motion calls on the Government to initiate discussions with relevant organizations to produce a programme of action to maintain the impetus of the international year after 1981.

Action against local authorities who refuse to provide services required under the Act comes after 14 disability organizations combined to monitor any effects spending cuts were having on services for disabled people. The Act requires councils to identify disabled residents and provide them with specified services.

More than 400 cases have been investibated under the new project and most have been resolved when the attention of local authorities was drawn to their legal obligations. But some have continued to act in what the charities have been advised is an illegal manner.

Some have refused to assess need, others have accepted a need but failed to provide a service, and some have withdrawn services.

So far, eight councils have been referred to Mr Jenkin for not providing services under the Act, and he has agreed to institute inquiries in five cases. They range from the refusal to provide holidays for disabled people in Oxfordshire and Brent, to the withdrawal of home helps in West Sussex and telephone rebates in Northumberland.

Gwynedd is also to be investigated for failing to supply meals on wheels.

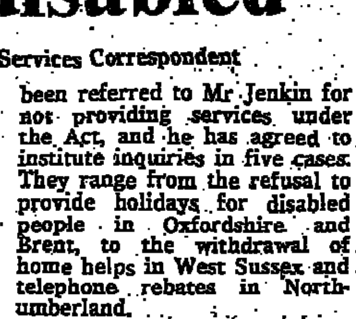
No decision has yet been reached on one of the remaining cases, but Mr Jenkin has refused to act in the other two on the ground that the individuals affected are not willing to be named.

Mr Jenkin has told the Royal Association for Disability and Rehabilitation (Radar), which is administering the monitoring project, that he can investigate the failure of an authority to meet the needs only of a particular, named individual.

Radar has been advised that Mr Jenkin's decision amounts to a misdirection of his default powers, under which he can order a local authority to provide the services defined in the Act. They are seeking leave from the Attorney General to appeal to the divisional court for a ruling that Mr Jenkin has a general duty to ensure that councils fulfil their duty

In a briefing prepared for MPs for today's debate, Radar says that if Mr Jenkin's decision is allowed to stand it will be impossible to stop local authorities continuing to break the law when the complainants want to remain anonymous.

Many disabled people do not want to be identified, the briefing says, because they are receiving other services from their councils and do not want to endanger those.









Photograph by Robin Laurence

Tradition, style, frivolity, practicality: Spectators and competitors sporting a wide range of headgear on the opening day of the Henley Royal Regatta.

IN BRIEF

Baronet formally discharged

Sir Ruper Mackeson, grandson of the founder of Mackeson's brewery, was given a formal discharge yesterday at Bow Street magistrates' court, where he had faced 16 charges of dishonestly obtaining cheques and services worth more than £2,300.

The High Court last Thursday prohibited the hearing of the charges against Sir Rupert, aged 39, of Orchard Cottage, Portman Square, Marylebone, London, because he had been illegally extradited from Rhodesia.

Gift breaks water main

A railway engine presented by China to the National Railways Museum at York fractured a water main as it passed through Sheffield yesterday. Tankers had to supply homes in the Richmond and Handsworth areas of the City.

£175,000 damages

Miss Susan Hambleton, of Brisbane, Australia, aged 21, was awarded £175,000 agreed damages and costs by Mr Justice McNeill in the High Court at Liverpool yesterday for head injuries received in a road accident while on holiday in Liverpool in 1978.

Four die in house fire

A mother and three children died in a fire in a house in Belgrave Road, Walthamstow, east London, early yesterday. Mr Mohammed Khan, aged 45, jumped to safety but his wife and three sons, aged ten, nine and two, were trapped.

Death crash names

Two of the three men who died when two cars collided on the A63 near Hull were named yesterday as Mr David Gerard North, aged 28, of Poynton, Cheshire, and his passenger, Mr George Henry Smith, aged 53, of Market Weighton, Humberside.

£72,000 damages

Pascall Hallier, aged 24, of Rouen, a former national water polo player, was awarded £72,000 agreed damages in the High Court in London yesterday for road crash injuries which led to the amputation of his right leg.

Robbery charge

Julie Alison Tiddy, aged 19, of Bitteswell Road, Lutterworth, Leicestershire, was remanded in custody for a week yesterday at Highbury Magistrates' Court, north London, charged with robbing a Post Office employee of post worth £4,800 at Swinford, Leicestershire, on June 18.

Teenage delinquents are people too

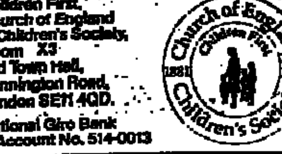
Who can a teenager turn to if his parents seem to turn away? What does a teenager do if no-one cares what he does? There's no work, no money, nothing to do but drift in the streets. It's so easy to turn to crime when you're young, confused, broke and frustrated.

Our Family Centres give teenagers somewhere to go and something to do, and offer guidance and counselling to help them through to adulthood. Help us to help them.

Send a donation to:

Children First, Church of England Children's Society, Room X3, Old Town Hall, Kennington Road, London SE11 4QD.

National Giro Bank Account No. 514-0013



Wider use of fines is sought

By Our Legal Correspondent

Fines should be more widely used as an alternative to sending offenders to prison, according to a report published yesterday.

It also says that fewer people should be sent to prison for not paying fines imposed on them.

The report, by a working party of the National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders (Nacro) points out that more than 17,000 fine defaulters were sent to prison in 1979 and that this was a serious problem for an already overburdened prison system.

The working party rejects the abolition of imprisonment for fine defaulters. Imprisonment had to remain as the last resort, but it was necessary to ensure that all other alternatives had been exhausted.

Courts should take greater care to impose fines that the offender was able to pay. They should first estimate the weekly amount the person could afford and then reflect the gravity of the offence by the number of weekly instalments imposed upon the offender.

Relating a fine closely to an offender's means would also lead to people who were better off being fined more heavily. Offenders should also be able to pay their fines by credit card.

Another way of keeping fine defaulters out of prison would be to make more use of other ways of collecting moneys owing—for instance attachment of earnings.

Fine Default (NACRO, 169 Clapham Road, London SW9; £3.50).

TARLING APPEAL REFUSED

Mr Richard Tarling, a former director of the Far East conglomerate, Haw Par Brothers International Ltd, yesterday lost his last chance to clear his name of violating Singapore company law.

Mr Tarling, who lives at Wimbledon, was refused leave by the Privy Council in London to appeal against his conviction in Singapore High Court on April 24, 1980, after a 59-day hearing, on five charges. Fifteen other charges were dropped.

Mr Tarling, who was extradited in March, 1980, after a two-year legal battle, was jailed for six months but released after four.

His appeal against conviction and sentence was dismissed in January by the Singapore Appeal Court.

Mr Louis Blom-Cooper, QC, for Mr Tarling, submitted there was no evidence to support the convictions.

Lord Diplock, sitting with Lord Edmund-Davies and Sir Owen Woodhouse, of New Zealand, dismissed the application without hearing submissions on behalf of the prosecution.

BUILDER FREED AFTER APOLOGY

John Bartram, aged 43, a builder, earned his release from jail yesterday by apologizing for burning down his £65,000 home after a quarrel with his wife.

He was imprisoned two months ago for breaching a court injunction barring him from the detached bungalow he had built with his own hands at Elstead, Surrey.

Yesterday at the County Court in Guildford, Surrey, Judge Vick decided Mr Bartram had purged his contempt.

Cuts in the universities

20,000 fewer places for students by 1985

By Diana Geddes and Frances Gibb

Universities are to have their grant cut by an average of 17 per cent over the next three years, and their number of home and EEC students cut by 7.5 per cent, or 20,000 places, over the next four years. That is made clear in the figures announced by the Government yesterday.

The cuts are highly selective. Seven universities will lose more than a quarter of their grant and between 14 per cent and 30 per cent of their home and EEC students. Four of those seven are former colleges of advanced technology. They are Salford, Aston, Bradford, and Surrey.

However, two other technological universities, Bath and the University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology, are the only institutions, other than the two postgraduate business schools, whose home and EEC student numbers are to increase. Overall, the University Grants Committee plans a slight increase of numbers in science and technology.

The table is based on figures released by the Government and the committee yesterday. However, great care should be taken in its interpretation. The home and EEC student figures for 1979-80 are the committee's target figures for that year, not actual numbers. Many universities exceeded their targets, with the result that their planned loss of students is greater than indicated.

The grants committee says that the expected loss in universities' income of 11 to 15 per cent between 1979-80 and 1983-84, attributable to the effect of the Government's full fees policy for overseas students and the cut in grant for home and EEC students, means that the present level of home and EEC student numbers cannot be maintained.

A reduction in home and EEC student numbers of about 5 per cent by 1983-84 or 1984-85 over 1979-80 levels had therefore been assumed, the committee says. However, because there are some 9,000 more students in universities than had been allowed for by the Government, the actual drop will be 7.5 per cent, representing 20,000 places.

The difference between the targeted loss and real loss of students in some universities is substantial. Stirling, for example, is to suffer a loss of only 18 per cent according to the target figures, but a 27 per cent drop from its actual present numbers. Bradford says it will have to cut its home students by 25 per cent, not the 19 per cent given by the committee.

The changes in grant level in the table are based on updated estimates of the current year's grant (calculated by *The Times*) according to a formula suggested by the committee. They are rough estimates, as each university's grant is compromised of different elements which have to be updated in different ways to bring them to current price levels and make them comparable to the grant figures given by the committee for the next three academic years.

According to *The Times's* calculations, the biggest proportionate grant loss over the next three years will be suffered by Salford (44 per cent), Keele (34 per cent), Bradford (33 per cent), and Aston (31 per cent). They are all also due to lose a large proportion of their home students.

However, some institutions which are due to lose a relatively small number of students, or none at all, are also to lose a *substantial* amount of grant. The University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology, for example, is to have its grant cut by 30 per cent, while its home student numbers are due to increase. Manchester Business School is to lose 24 per cent of its grant, while its home students are due to increase by more than 40 per cent (from a very small base).

Part, but by no means all, of those differences can be explained in relation to the proportion of overseas students at a particular institution. The loss of grant shown in the grants committee's figures is attributable to the cuts in respect of both home and overseas students, but institutions will be able to recoup some of the loss due to overseas students in the form of fees.

The total loss of grant (as opposed to income) for all universities over the next three academic years is about 17 per cent. That is made up of a cut of about 9 per cent for home students, 2 per cent in respect of the £20m taken out of the grant to "assist in the adaptation of the system to a lower level of funding", and the remaining 6 per cent or so being the last part of the cut in respect of overseas students.

The committee's recommendations for changes in the pattern of subject provision in the university system as a whole are expected to lead to a slight shift of students away from the arts and into science and medicine, so that arts will account for 48 per cent all students, science 42 per cent and medicine 10 per cent, instead of the 1979-80 pattern of 50:41:9.

London. Much of the advice is extraordinarily specific. London takes up a fifth of the total grant for universities but is due to lose 4 per cent of its students and about 17 per cent of its grant.

The Committee recommends "some rationalizing" of provision in classics, history of art, drama, German, Italian, Portuguese and Spanish; maintenance of student numbers in archaeology, ancient Egyptian languages, Egyptology and Sanskrit, Dutch, Finnish, Hungarian, Scandinavian languages, social anthropology, social administration, nursing, nutrition, and the physical sciences; a decrease in numbers in the biological sciences, pharmacy, and architecture; and a slight increase in engineering and technology.

The university, which is considering the proposals of the Swinnerton-Dyer committee on the reorganization of its non-medical provision, did not wish to comment on the grants committee's letter yesterday. The committee makes no comment on the possible closure or amalgamation of any colleges, saying that the distribution of students among the schools was a matter entirely for the university itself.

Oxford: The proposals were not unexpected and the university can cope, although it will not be easy, Dr A. J. Dorey, the registrar, said.

Cambridge: Dr Ian Nicol, secretary general, said: "We are not as desperately unhappy as some will be; but we are not positively gruntled either." Cuts had been asked for on the arts side, including social sciences. But the university has been asked to maintain anthropology, Hungarian, ancient Egyptian languages, Egyptology and Sanskrit.

Kent: Dr David Ingram, the vice-chancellor, said his first reaction was that the cuts were not too unreasonable, given that there had to be cuts. Kent has to reconsider its drama degree course, but it is advised to increase substantially in physical sciences and engineering and mathematics.

Bristol: History of art department to close, and talks to be held with Bath university on architecture courses, with a view to cuts. Russian is to be increased. Generally, arts and social studies are to be cut but within social studies, social work to be maintained. A slight cut is recommended in material sciences, and an increase in physical sciences.

A spokesman said: "We did not feel we would emerge unscathed and we feel these proposals are not too bad for us, although we are concerned about the university system as a whole."

Brunel, Uxbridge, Middlesex. "Slightly worse than average", was the reaction from Professor Geoffrey Bond, the vice-principal. The university has been advised to reduce students substantially in social sciences, which probably means up to one third, or 760, he said. Russian and the postgraduate-education course will be phased out. There is also to be some reduction in biological sciences.

Brunel is to maintain physical sciences, including engineering, and the grants committee has asked for an increase in mathematical sciences. Students are being cut by over 10 per cent in reality because Brunel is merginb with Shoreditch College of Education.

Keele, Staffordshire. The cuts are to be contained in the arts and social sciences, with emphasis on the latter. The university has more than 2,000 arts and social sciences students; more than 600 science students. Russian is likely to go. The four-year courses, on which half the students are enrolled, are to be looked at from the point of view of the first foundation year course. Mr Brian Rawlins, director of information services, said: "The cuts are far worse than we feared."

Aston, Birmingham. The cuts were incomprehensible, Dr Frederick Crawford, the vice-chancellor said, because Aston had the best record in the country for graduate employment. Over three years it would lose 1,000 of its 4,500 students. The rapidity of the contraction was so great that only early retirement, mobility incentive schemes or redundancy payments could increase the turnover to reach the necessary levels.

Essex: The grants committee seems to envisage reversal of the university's 60-40 balance between arts and sciences, a spokesman said. There will be a significant decrease in the numbers of arts students (about 13 per cent); a smaller decrease in social studies students and a substantial increase, about 20 per cent, in physical and mathematical sciences.

A casualty seems likely to be biological sciences.

Salford: Mr Edward Parker, pro-vice chancellor, said: "We are shocked, appalled and dismayed. And we hope to be able to convince the grants committee of the error of this set of decisions. They are only tentative, and we certainly intend to fight them."

Hull. Sir Roy Marshall, the vice-chancellor, said his reaction was consternation and anger. He estimated that if the cuts went through, the university would have to shed between 100 and 120 of its 500 academics. "But we plan to use every means at our disposal to get this manifest injustice corrected".

Stirling. Sir Kenneth Alexander, the vice-chancellor, said that if carried out, the cuts would severely damage the effectiveness of the university's work. Applications for places at Stirling had increased by more than a third last year, an increase greatly in excess of the national average.

Manchester Institute of Science and Technology. Professor Robert Haszeldine, the vice-chancellor, said he thought that they had been treated quite fairly. Most of the grant loss was in respect of overseas students, some of which could be made up in increased fees.

Bradford. Professor John West, vice-chancellor, described the cuts as colossal and said they would mean large-scale redundancies. He envisaged the loss of one in four staff, a total of 100 over three years.

The university would seek a meeting with the grants committee, he said. "These cuts are simply impossible to achieve in the time-scale given". The university faced a 50 per cent reduction in science students, which meant a cut of 900, and a 10 per cent reduction in arts.

Cuts could not be made across the board and there would have to be closures. Departments under threat included pharmacy, mathematical sciences and medical sciences. "This last is a particular blow as we have been doing a great deal of valuable cancer research, into areas such as chemotherapy."

The university had been told to concentrate on its modern languages centre, maintain its European studies and its human (philosophy etc) studies and humanities.

How the grants are to be trimmed

Universities ranked according to % loss of home students	Home & EEC Students 1979/80	1983/84 or 84/85	% change	Grant £m 1980/81 (est*)	1983/84	% change	approx o/seas stu 79/80
Salford	3,940	2,750	—30	15.31	8.59	—44	14
Aston	4,670	3,640	—22	14.39	9.86	—31	17
Bradford	4,360	3,530	—19	14.45	9.64	—33	13
Stirling	2,470	2,020	—18	6.99	5.08	—27	8
Keele	2,680	2,230	—17	8.57	5.64	—34	5
Hull	5,870	4,200	—17	11.44	9.19	—20	7
Surrey	2,880	2,470	—14	11.81	8.78	—26	12
Heriot-Watt	2,430	2,120	—13	8.16	7.09	—13	12
Keat	3,430	3,180	—7	8.44	6.64	—21	10
St Andrews	3,110	2,880	—7	9.24	7.51	—19	9
Lancaster	4,210	3,920	—7	10.32	8.68	—16	9
Sussex	3,890	3,710	—5	11.67	9.21	—21	12
City	2,130	2,020	—5	10.31	8.24	—20	20
Reading	5,030	4,770	—5	15.00	12.66	—16	12
Aberdeen	5,140	4,940	—4	19.75	15.19	—23	7
Essex	2,240	2,150	—4	6.88	5.47	—20	22
Strathclyde	5,790	5,540	—4	17.90	14.69	—18	12
London	33,510	32,220	—4	200	165.03	—17	16
Bristol	6,650	6,390	—4	23.05	19.43	—16	4
Nottingham	6,380	6,150	—4	21.39	18.36	—14	7
Newcastle	6,880	6,600	—4	23.97	20.85	—13	11
Durham	4,530	4,360	—4	12.93	11.60	—10	4
Oxford	10,700	10,410	—3	34.00	29.74	—13	10
Glasgow	9,100	8,810	—3	33.08	29.56	—11	6
E. Anglia	3,760	3,640	—3	11.25	10.28	—9	8
Leicester	4,340	4,200	—3	13.12	11.95	—9	4
Loughborough	4,670	4,550	—3	13.06	11.98	—8	10
Exeter	4,690	4,600	—2	12.21	9.69	—21	6
Manchester	9,930	9,710	—2	38.20	31.93	—16	11
Liverpool	7,060	6,910	—2	31.18	26.13	—16	6
Leeds	9,430	9,270	—2	33.93	28.72	—15	12
Cambridge	10,490	10,280	—2	32.27	28.91	—10	8
Warwick	4,600	4,550	—1	13.17	11.23	—15	6
Brunel	2,460	2,470	0	11.14	8.99	—19	11
Birmingham	7,750	7,770	0	30.81	25.69	—17	13
Univ of Wales	17,330	16,130	0	57.20	47.67	—17	12
Dundee	2,490	2,480	0	12.64	10.53	—17	11
Sheffield	6,860	6,860	0	25.40	21.72	—14	11
Southampton	5,690	5,660	0	18.91	16.60	—12	9
Edinburgh	8,830	8,840	0	33.81	30.20	—11	7
York	3,100	3,090	0	7.48	7.02	—6	5
Bath	3,190	3,260	+2	9.38	8.69	—7	8
UMIST	2,790	2,980	+7	15.94	11.08	—30	27
Manchester Bus. School	120	170	+42	1.14	0.87	—24	21
London Grad Schl of Bus Studies	170	290	+70	1.13	1.49	+11	26
TOTAL GB	260,970	248,720	—4.7	971.85	808.07	—17	11

*1980/81 grant figures are updated to current prices; and are only estimates.

Science report

Evidence of sunspots 600 million years ago

By the staff of "Nature"

Striking evidence has been found in Australia that the 11-year sunspot cycle has been working at least since pre-Cambrian times more than 600 million years ago: if confirmed, that discovery will have far-reaching implications for understanding of the sun and the solar system.

The key to the new finding lies in the ancient rocks of the Elatina Formation in South Australia. Dr G. E. Williams, of the Broken Hill Proprietary Company, has found 1,760 clearly defined layers within rock 30-60 metres deep, which he suggests represent annual deposition on the bottom of a huge lake during an Ice Age at the end of the pre-Cambrian era.

Most of the layers are a fraction of a millimetre thick and are composed of pale sand and slightly darker silt. On average, every twelfth layer is made of a clayey material and iron oxide and is much darker in colour.

Other patterns seem to be superimposed on the basic cycle of 11 pale layers followed by a dark one. Thin cycles always seem to be followed by thicker ones and the thinnest and thickest cycles seem to occur every 25-27 cycles, with significantly 12-14 cycles. Mathematical analysis revealed another, weaker variation occurring every 90 cycles.

Dr Williams suggests that the layers were formed each year from fine silt and sand carried in the summer meltwaters from glaciers. The thicker layers would have been deposited during warmer summers when the volume of meltwater was particularly great. Hence the basic cycle indicates the waxing and waning of summer temperatures over 11-year periods.

The unusual, dark layer, Dr Williams says, was probably deposited during the coldest winters when the lake may have frozen. The changes over several cycles suggest changes in climate over longer timescales of about 90, 145 and 290 years.

The most likely explanation for those variations, according to Dr Williams, is a sunspot cycle. Over the past 200 years, since records were kept, sunspot activity has waxed and waned in a similar way to that now revealed in the pre-Cambrian rock layers. Hence, sunspot minima have occurred every 11 years with every other minimum being lower than the previous one.

Although the periods of contemporary sunspot cycles accord well with the cycles found in the Elatina rocks, Dr Williams' hypothesis remains controversial. Sunspot cycles today have little effect on weather, so why should their effect have been so much greater in pre-Cambrian times?

One possibility, according to Dr Williams, is that the earth's pre-Cambrian magnetic field might have been much less than today's, allowing a greater variety of heavier solar particles to reach the earth.

If Dr Williams's conclusions are right, then the behaviour of the sun has not changed much for the past 600 million years. In the past few years, however, solar physicists have been increasingly concerned with the possibility that there are changes in the behaviour of the sun over periods of 100 million years or so.

It would be surprising if the sunspot cycle, thought to be linked with instability in the outer layers of the sun, had survived intact throughout such periods of change.

Source: *Nature*, vol 291, page 624 (25 June, 1981).

© Nature-Times News Service, 1981.

COUNCIL IS DEFIANT OVER CUTS

From Ronald Faux, Edinburgh

The Lothian regional council yesterday refused to reduce its budget despite a threat from Mr George Younger, Secretary of State for Scotland, to cut its rate support grant by £53m.

The Labour-controlled council is one of seven asked by Mr Younger to submit proposals for reducing their budgets, which he described as excessive and unreasonable. Yesterday the council voted by 24 to 21 that its spending proposals were correct and that it would not consider any cuts.

Councillor John Crichton, convener of the council, said the Labour group was elected on a programme of social priorities. They were pleading the case not just for Lothian, but for every local authority in Scotland.

The council has persistently defied the government guidelines, claiming that education, transport and the social services would all suffer and that as many as 6,000 council employees would be made redundant if they obeyed the Government.

Councillor Brian Meek, leader of the Conservative group on the council, gave a warning that there were no soft options left. He said the region was carrying far too many staff and that Mr Younger was willing to negotiate and had invited the council to do so.

Another member warned the council that it was not taking on a whim of a minister. "You are taking on a central plank of government policy with no chance of winning.

£40,929 for attic letters

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

The desirability of being descended from the right ancestors was underlined at Phillips yesterday when the contents of some dusty boxes found in the attic by a collateral descendant of the first Lord Sheffield were sold for £40,929. The boxes contained an archive of letters and documents relating to the friends and hobbies of Lord Sheffield (1735-1821).

The most expensive lot comprised some 400 letters and documents relating to the Ionian University, founded on Corfu by Frederick, Lord North, the son of the prime minister and an ardent philhellene.

They were bought by a Greek shipping company in conjunction with the Library Society of Corfu. Quaritch, the London dealers who often buy for the British Library, secured several important lots: at £4,000 (estimate £4,000-£5,000) an archive of more than 1,500 letters addressed to Lord Sheffield and his wife by famous contemporaries; at £2,400 (estimate £1,500-£2,000) for a group of letters from Frederick North to his sister, Anne, Lady Sheffield, and her husband, and at £1,800 (estimate £2,000) for an archive of papers relating to the North Pevensey Legion of Volunteers.

At Christie's French furniture and tapestries attracted exceptionally strong bidding; the French dealers and collectors are notoriously erratic in the support they give to such sales. A little Louis XV bureau-plat, with mounts of particular elegance and a nicely shaped top, sold to an English resident at £90,000; it had passed through Sotheby's in 1954 at only £2,300 and Christie's had been suggesting a price of between £40,000 and £60,000.

Lord Rothschild, whose musings on the investment side of collecting attracted attention in our columns some weeks ago, was provided with a new statistic to consider. A pair of Louis XVI ormolu-mounted ivory vases, which he sold at Christie's in 1970 for £7,350, reappeared yesterday and were bid to £36,000. One lid was missing when he sold them and had now been replaced in replica.

At a sale held by Sotheby's in South Africa on Wednesday, twentieth century South African art went through the roof. The sale had snob appeal. With 28 lots from the collection of the late Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone. The most expensive items were all from her collection. An Anton van Wouw bronze of a "Miner with a machine drill" sold for 70,000 rand (estimate 25,000-35,000) or £40,912, an auction record for any South African work of art.

Life jail for Libyan

From Our Correspondent
Southampton

Hosni Farhat, aged 33, a Libyan airline clerk, was jailed for life yesterday. He was found guilty at Winchester Crown Court of four charges of attempted murder.

Farhat put rat poison in a packet of dry peanuts in an attempt to kill a fellow-Libyan, Farag Ghesuda, his English wife, Heather, and their children Karim, aged eight, and Soad, aged seven.

The family, who live in Portsmouth, had refused the orders of Colonel Muammar Gaddafi to return to Libya by June last year.

Farhat, who lived in Lymington House, Landport, Portsmouth, before he returned to live in Tripoli, was said to be a strong supporter of the Libyan regime.

Mr Justice Bristow told Farhat: "It is by good fortune and the skill of the doctors that you are only here for attempted murder, and not on a murder charge".

The children are the nuts but, because they tipped them out to share them, much of the poison fell off. They were dangerously ill, but recovered. The family's Pekinese dog, which was fed some of the nuts, died.

Judge rebukes editors

The editors of three Scottish newspapers were admonished by a High Court judge in Glasgow yesterday for contempt of court in reports concerning the trial of 11 men accused of raising guns and ammunition on behalf of the Ulster Volunteer Force.

The trial was halted in its third day on Wednesday when defence counsel submitted that newspaper reports concerning a witness might unfairly influence the jury.

The editors, Mr Eric Mackay of *The Scotsman*, Mr Arnold Kemp of *The Glasgow Herald* and Mr Bernard Vickers of the *Daily Record*, were summoned to appear before the trial judge, Lord Ross yesterday morning.

He ruled that although the editors had acted in good faith, contempt of court had been committed in reports of the second day of the trial.

He hoped the case would "have sounded a warning" that during a trial the greatest care had to be taken about what was reported.

He was satisfied that the trial should proceed and the jury would be told again to disregard newspaper reports.

Fewer postal delays

By Bill Johnstone

The number of complaints to the Post Office Users National Council about postal delays was 721 over the past year, about one-third the number submitted the previous year.

In the same period the complaints about telephone bills almost doubled, to 6,408.

The figures are contained in the council's annual report, published yesterday. The report acknowledges that in the year more mail was delivered on time and that telephone waiting lists were reduced. But it emphasizes that there is still some way to go before customers can be satisfied with the industries' performances.

Even allowing for an inflated level of complaints during 1979, when postal performance was particularly poor, the reduction of 37 per cent in general postal complaints is regarded by the council as "acknowledgement of the improved quality of the postal service in 1980".

The rise in the number of complaints about telephone accounts had been caused at least in part by tariff increases, the scale of which had not been fully appreciated by subsubscribers.

هكذا من الأصل

Russia gets a brief respite from heatwave

From Michael Binyon
Moscow, July 2

A fall in temperature last night brought temporary relief from the prolonged heatwave that has engulfed Russia for the past two weeks. But by the afternoon the thermometer was rising again.

Yesterday President Brezhnev told Herr Willy Brandt, the former West German Chancellor, on a visit here, that the heatwave, which has brought temperatures of over 90°F to much of the country, could have serious consequences for the Soviet grain harvest.

Over the weekend a trade union newspaper reported that lack of rain had affected the fodder crop in the fertile farming regions of Russia, resulting in much reduced yields of grass. This would force farmers to look elsewhere for animal feed, and could severely hamper the Soviet Union's crash programme to increase the output of meat and milk.

Meanwhile, newspapers have been trying to quell widespread and alarmist rumours that the heat is causing industrial dislocations and uncontrollable fires and may still get worse. One paper specifically denied rumours that the temperature would soon rise to a record-breaking 40°C. A spokesman for the Soviet meteorological office said the heat, caused by a mass of hot air from central Asia, would continue for some time but would gradually weaken.

In Moscow, where the thermometer again touched 30°C today, the paper said it was not likely to be hotter than 36°C this month—though that figure itself is virtually unprecedented in the Soviet capital.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Soft Drinks said lemonade factories had been working round the clock to satisfy the greatly increased demand. He said all holiday leave had been cancelled, labour reserves had been "mobilized", emergency production lines opened and factories were now turning out almost 20 million litres of lemonade a day—twice the normal average.

As Muscovites swelter in the unrelenting heat, doctors have been giving their considered opinions, on how to keep cool and what to do. The main rule, one wrote portentously, was to wear light clothes, preferably of cotton and linen. People working outside should take special care and always wear a light sunhat. The doctor also said those suffering from heart diseases should move about as little as possible and keep out of the sun's rays.

His advice appears superfluous to the thousands who have been sitting in the Moscow parks in swimming costumes and flocking into the Moscow river at the end of each day.

The big danger is now forest and peat fires, such as occurred all round Moscow after a hot, dry summer in 1972. Soviet papers have been warning people to be careful because of the increased fire risk throughout the country. Camp fires have been forbidden and the forestry service is now keeping a 24-hour firewatch.

Nevertheless, one paper reported a number of big fires recently. One in Siberia caused damage worth 9m roubles (£6m) and wooden houses had burnt down. Near Minsk a cow shed caught fire and more than 80 head of cattle were burnt to death.

Ironically in the Caucasus serious damage has been caused not by heat but by rain. Soviet television yesterday showed extensive damage to vineyards in Azerbaijan by torrential rainfall in the past few days. Thousands of acres have been flooded, irrigation canals broken and losses amount to millions of roubles.

BOMB DEATH

Guatemala City, July 2.—A baggage handler was killed when a bomb exploded in a suitcase at Guatemala city airport minutes before the case was to be loaded on to a Miami-bound airliner. Señor Vinicio Cerezo, secretary general of the Christian Democratic Party, a leading opponent of the Army-backed government, was a passenger on the airliner.

Ship engine order gives Britain foothold in Japan

From Peter Hazelhurst, Tokyo, July 2

Rolls-Royce won a crucial contract from the Japanese Navy today, starting a trend under which all big Japanese warships are likely to be equipped with British-designed engines until the turn of the century.

Providing Britain with a firm foothold in Japan's potentially lucrative market for defence equipment, the Japan Defence Agency announced today that Rolls-Royce and its Japanese partner, Kawasaki Heavy Industries, have won an order to supply the Navy's new generation of 4,050-ton destroyers with Olympus and Spey gas turbine engines.

"We have decided to use two Spey SMLA engines and two Olympus TM38 engines to power a new guided-missile destroyer under construction. The contract has been awarded to Rolls-Royce and Kawasaki Heavy Industries in the face of fierce competition from General Electric," a spokesman for the Japan Defence Agency said.

A British Embassy spokesman here admitted that the initial order for the four engines will do little to offset Britain's £1,100m trade deficit with Japan this year. But he went on to point out that the significance of the contract lies in the fact that it has set the pattern for the future.

"This means that Britain has got its foot in the door. This contract will set the trend under which all major Japanese warships, such as destroyers, guided-missile destroyers, escort vessels and cruisers, will be equipped with British-designed engines for the next 20 years," a spokesman for the British naval attaché explained.

Under Japan's medium-term defence plans the Japanese Navy is to be equipped with nine new guided-missile destroyers by 1986.

Japan's small class of 2,900-ton destroyers, known as the Hatsukuki series, is already equipped with the smaller British-designed Tyne gas turbine engines and Olympus engines.

"The Japanese were looking for an engine more powerful than the Tyne. The Spey comes between the Tyne and the Olympus and has proved to be the right engine for the new type of guided-missile destroyers. his means that all future destroyers will be equipped with British engines," a spokesman for the British Embassy told me.

Rolls-Royce plants in Britain will manufacture sections and parts of the engines. Other sections will be made and assembled under licence by Kawasaki.

At present, Rolls-Royce turbofan engines are in service in Japan's T2 trainers and F1 fighters and are manufactured under licence by Ishikawajima-Harima Heavy Industries.

Seoul drive for close Asean links

From David Watts
Singapore, July 2

Fresh from his diplomatic coup as the first foreign head of state to visit President Reagan, President Chun Doo Hwan of South Korea is busy cementing the second pillar of the country's foreign policy; its relations with the countries of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (Asean).

He is now on the third leg of a tour of Asean countries which marks the start of a more assertive policy taking Seoul into a wider regional area of interest.

The importance the Koreans attach to this diplomatic offensive can be gauged by the size of the delegation accompanying the President of 14 senior officials and four Cabinet ministers. A senior official travelling with him said that Seoul's new interest in South-East Asia as an area for increased trade and closer diplomatic cooperation constituted "a very important, serious commitment".

Two-way trade between Asean and South Korea last year was valued at more than $2,000m (£1,052m).

The Korean party has already visited Indonesia and Malaysia. Tomorrow the President leaves for Thailand. The tour will end with the Philippines. In each country the diplomatic aim has been to persuade the Asean countries that security in North-East and South-East Asia is interdependent and to appeal to them to assist efforts to persuade North Korea to open contacts with the South.

As an interim step towards President Chun's declared aim of the reunification of the two Koreas, Seoul is also seeking support for the seating of both countries at the United Nations. This has been promised by the countries already visited. The others are likely to follow suit.

President Chun has called on President Kim Il Sung of North Korea to meet him anywhere at any time for discussions. Today, President Kim rejected that offer until there was a change of government in the South.

Though the Koreans are linking security in North-East Asia with that in the Asean area, little is being said publicly about the obvious implication of any South Korean commitment to help threatened Asean countries.

Red Cross plea to Thais over trapped Vietnamese

From Neil Kelly, Bangkok, July 2

Delegates of the International Committee of the Red Cross have appealed to the Thai Prime Minister's Office to give sanctuary to 358 Vietnamese trapped among hostile Cambodians on the Thai border and have asked for a meeting with General Prem Tinsulanonda, the Prime Minister.

Red Cross appeals during the past six weeks have been rejected by security and military chiefs, who said the safety of the Vietnamese was not Thailand's responsibility. One official said Thailand would resist all pressure to admit the Vietnamese, who had left their homeland at their own risk and who had bribed Vietnamese and Cambodian officials to get to the Thai border.

Among the refugees were large family groups and many women and children, the Red Cross said. They were in jeopardy while surrounded by nearly 100,000 hostile Cambodians.

The Red Cross had an international mandate, to which Thailand was a party, to protect the lives of the 358 refugees, an official said.

American authorities have promised to treat the Vietnamese group as an emergency so as to speed up procedures for their quick admission to the United States, but the Thais have declined to accept these assurances. Foreign diplomats believe Thailand has hardened its attitude for domestic reasons and as a forerunner to the coming United Nations conference on Cambodia.

They view a refugee health scare as part of the same campaign. Thai officials announced yesterday that 17 cases of schistosomiasis, a disease transmitted by snails, has been diagnosed among refugees at a holding centre near the Cambodian border. They said the disease was contagious and could be fatal.

Their claim that the disease posed a potential public health problem for Thailand was disputed by Dr A. G. Rangaraj, Health Coordinator for the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. He said the disease could be quickly isolated and easily treated.

"The disease can spread where there is poor sanitation and where the snail host is present, but at refugee camps and in Western nations those conditions are not likely. The snail exists in Thailand but the disease has never been a problem."

Bitter circulation war

The battle of Trenton, 1981-style

From Michael Leapman, Trenton, New Jersey, July 2

The latter-day battle of Trenton is for the eyes and minds of 140,000 newspaper readers in this state capital of New Jersey, squeezed between the great cities of New York and Philadelphia.

It is being conducted with a frank malevolence on both sides and receives unusual attention nationally. There are not many such hard-fought press wars left in a country where most communities are now served by newspapers under a single ownership.

Accusations and black propaganda fly. There are charges that paper vending machines have been sabotaged and circulation figures falsified.

Piquancy is added by the identity of the biggest loser so far, the proud and powerful *Washington Post* Company. Mrs Katharine Graham, chairman of the board of the *Post*, is quoted as having called Trenton, "my Vietnam."

The tone of voice used in the contest can be judged by a full page advertisement for itself that the *Trentonian* printed last week. Its purpose was to point out that its rival the *Trenton Times* was printed in the morning but some readers did not get it delivered until late afternoons.

The other side hit back. "What annoys me in all the reports about our rivalry," said Mr Rem Reider, managing editor of the *Trenton Times*, "is that the *Trentonian* is always described as a lively tabloid. It's not lively. It's a boring tabloid. This is a livelier, better written paper."

US-ISRAEL PLANE DEAL SUSPENDED BY REAGAN
The Trentonian
Israel Vows to Hit Enemy Nuke Plants
to end hunger fails
Lauren Bacall wins second Tony award
Yanks win with lots of relief
The Trenton Times

Two titles struggling for supremacy.

Be that as it may, *The Times*, bought by the *Washington Post* Company in 1974, has been steadily losing ground to its rival, owned by the small Ingersoll chain of New York. At the end of last year the *Trentonian* had a higher daily sale than the *Times* for the first time in competitive history. Both now sell a little over 65,500 a day.

There are those who see in this a cautionary tale for large newspaper publishers moving into small-town markets hoping to obliterate the competition. People at the *Trenton Times* now admit that when the *Washington Post* took them over, in the heady aftermath of that paper's Watergate triumph, their assumptions about what the citizens of Trenton wanted to read were much too grandiose.

The idea was to turn the *Times* into the "Washington Post North", aiming for a readership of all over New Jersey with aggressive investigative features. The local circulation, it was felt, would take care of itself.

Reporters were turned loose to look into the murky side of life in New Jersey. If reputations are anything to go by, few states can boast of being murkier.

But not only did the expected new readers not materialize, the old ones began to drift away.

The *Trentonian*, meanwhile, was more than holding its own with solid if glamorous coverage of local affairs, meticulously reporting who went to what charity functions—the chicken-dinner circuit, as its detractors call it.

In the heat of the fight, insinuations abound. Mr Larry Kramer, executive editor of the *Times*, suggests that the *Trentonian* is less than rigorous about running stories critical of its advertisers, or of business in general.

He mentioned a case where handicapped people had demonstrated outside a large discount store because new security arrangements made it impossible for them to enter in wheelchairs.

The *Times* gave the story prominence but the *Trentonian* where the store happens to advertise made less of it. "To me it was a mountain out of a molehill", said Mr Emil Slaboda, editor of the *Trentonian*. "Let's say we don't take cheap shots at anybody."

Not that they mind taking shots, cheap or otherwise, at the *Times*. They challenged their audited circulation figures for the period ending March 1980 and had them altered. At the same time, the four top circulation people of the *Times* were charged with fraud.

The *Trentonian* is a morning paper. The *Trenton Times* has been an afternoon paper but in its latest attempt to regain the lead is gradually shifting to a morning.

"It is a street fight and we are happy to be in it", Mr Padilla said. A far cry from Watergate.

Stress hits teachers throughout the world

From Alan McGregor
Geneva, July 2

Stress is becoming a serious occupational hazard for teachers in almost all countries, according to a study prepared by the International Labour Organization, which describes it as a cause for alarm.

Research in Britain, Sweden and the United States indicates that up to 25 per cent of teachers face enough stress to affect their health.

In North America, the incidence of stress among teachers in large urban schools has produced a condition described by doctors as "burnout". They compare it with battle fatigue among soldiers.

The research shows that stress, in the form of exhaustion, frustration and nervous tension, can lead to hypertension, ulcers, renal and heart disease and it can also affect the nervous system.

The study identifies violence, oversized classes, time-table pressure, low salaries, worry about career prospects and job insecurity as the principal causes of stress.

Violence, at its worst in urban areas and overcrowded schools, is most prevelant in the United States—with up to 5 per cent of teachers victims of attacks—and in Latin America where kidnappings and assassinations of teachers have occurred.

Recommendations for attacking the problems will be drawn up at a meeting of teachers and government representatives to be held here later this year.

The false economy of flying Economy.



Other airlines' Economy Class Fares

WHAT YOU PAY*		WHAT YOU SAVE
Dusseldorf	£65.50	£4
Cologne	£65.50	£4
Frankfurt	£81.50	£4.50
Zurich	£103.00	£5
Basle	£98.50	£5
Geneva	£98.50	£5

WHAT YOU GET	WHAT YOU LOSE
Exclusive check-in desk	No special check-in desk
Choose your seat at check-in	No seat selection on most flights
Business-like environment of separate cabin	No separate cabin
Special in-flight service with extra cabin staff	No preferential treatment
Meals or high-quality snacks on all flights	No meals or snacks on some flights
Drinks free	No free drinks

If you want to save yourself four or five pounds to Germany or Switzerland, you could fly Economy Class with one of our competitors.
But just tot up what you're giving up.
We think you'll agree that your Economy measure has cost you rather a lot.



British airways
We'll take more care of you.

*Fares from London

US and Peking 'want return' to the cold war

From Dessa Trevisan, Sofia, July 2

The prime ministers of 10 member-states of Comecon, the Soviet block economic organization, began a three-day annual meeting in Sofia today with Poland obviously a pre-occupying topic but other economic problems connected with closer integration high on the agenda.

Mr Nikolai Tikhonov, the Soviet Prime Minister, is heading the Soviet delegation. The Polish delegation led by General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Prime Minister, includes Mr Tadeusz Grabski, a hardline Politburo member who, until recently, was in charge of economic affairs in the Central Committee.

The meeting was addressed by Mr Grisha Filipov the new Bulgarian Prime Minister. He said that it was held in a difficult international situation in which the "aggressive forces" of the United States with the help of "Peking's hegemonism" were attempting to bring the world back to the cold war era.

In contrast, he said, the socialist countries were striving for détente. He singled out President Brezhnev as the "most ardent champion of peace".

The meeting is expected to attempt to bring about a closer coordination of economic plans as well as take some initiative over Poland's pressing economic problems. There is, however, as yet, no clear indication that something more tangible may emerge in the way of joint Comecon assistance to Poland.

Mr Gyorgy Lazar, the Hungarian Prime Minister, called for greater efficiency in Comecon work, and less bureaucracy as well as for agreement on a programme to assist all member-countries in their energy and raw materials problems. He said that the growth rate in Hungary was slowing down and that in the present economic international situation there would be no increases in living standards.

He urged the Comecon countries to use their energy and raw materials resources more rationally and to cooperate more closely in modernizing industry and developing agriculture.

The prime ministers are expected to discuss the economic integration programme for the year to 1985 and possibly until 1990. The decreasing industrial growth rate is hindering the programme and the Polish crisis has added to the difficulties.

Poland's inability to keep up agreed deliveries has already caused disruption in countries, which depend heavily on the import of Polish coal and other materials. This has also aggravated the problems of assisting the poorer members, Cuba, Mongolia and Vietnam.

Last year's Comecon meeting failed to reach agreement on a number of problems especially those related to energy and raw materials.

The Soviet Union is the main supplier of oil and raw materials to Comecon members. It pledged to maintain oil deliveries to member-countries at a rate of 80 million tonnes a year for five years. But, all member-countries need to go beyond that and already during last year's session in Prague the Soviet Union made it clear that this is the limit unless its East European allies invest in oil extraction and mining within the Soviet Union.

Another sensitive problem is that of price and quality. Russia's allies are paying about half the world market price for Soviet oil.

Poles told they face economic catastrophe

Warsaw, July 2.—As Poland prepared for a visit by Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, the Polish Sejm (Parliament) heard today that the country was facing catastrophe unless there was an urgent economic reform.

It was not clear when Mr Gromyko, whose visit was announced several days ago, would come. Official sources have been saying it would probably be on Friday afternoon. He is expected to report back to Moscow on developments here over the past few weeks, which saw many new people elected for the coming Communist Party congress.

In the Sejm Mr Zbigniew Madej, a Deputy Prime Minister, spelt out how bad the economic situation is.

Industrial production in January was down 10 per cent on last year, and in May it dropped 18 per cent. If this continued national income would drop by 15 per cent this year. Mr Madej said the country would need between three and five years to recover from the crisis. The reduction of its $26,000m (about £13,000m) foreign debt would not start until the next five-year plan, beginning in 1986.

The seriousness of the situation was underlined by the Polish news agency PAP, which said today that recent predictions that the crisis had bottomed out had proved wrong. "Empty shelves in the shops, coupons for which there are no goods and a shortage of cigarettes and petrol are new phenomena which emerged at the end of the first half of the year."

The Polish National Bank was quoted as saying there was a huge imbalance between wages and the supply of goods. While the total wage bill had risen 25 per cent in the first six months over the same period last year, employment had grown only 0.3 per cent, industrial production fell 12 per cent and labour productivity also dropped.

Mr Gromyko's visit is being seen in a generally optimistic light in Warsaw. Western diplomats said foreign policy was one area where Poland had no quarrels with Moscow. The visit was described as brief and friendly and the fact that it was announced well in advance suggested it would be.

Although Moscow has expressed concern that so many of the old guard were swept away in elections, the most democratic under Communist rule, the fact that most of the leaders were returned is likely to reassure the Kremlin, diplomats said.—Reuter.

☐ Trial re-opens: Mr Leszek Moczulski, the main defendant in the trial of four dissidents, pleaded not guilty to charges of working to overthrow the state and cut Poland's links with Moscow (UPI reports from Moscow). The trial, Poland's first main political one since the labour unrest began last year, re-opened today

☐ An unidentified number of Poles suspected of having desecrated Soviet soldiers' graves and monuments have been arrested, the Polish news agency reported tonight (AP reports).

'It fits! It fits!'

Diego Garcia rejects cash offer by Britain

By Denis Taylor

Four days of talks on extra compensation for the islanders displaced from Diego Garcia and other parts of the Chagos Archipelago to Mauritius ended without agreement in London last night.

The Foreign Office said in a statement that it regretted that it had not been possible to reach agreement on this occasion. The talks, which were said to have been adjourned, would be continued with the Government of Mauritius through diplomatic channels.

Mr Ragkeswur Purryag, the Mauritius Minister of Social Security, told *The Times*: "We feel there has been a total failure of the talks".

At the same time, the minister, who led the all-party delegation from Mauritius, welcomed the offer to continue discussions through diplomatic channels.

Mauritius had asked for £8m compensation in addition to the £650,000 agreed in 1973. The British Government reaffirmed its offer of £1,250,000, and a further £300,000 in aid, to achieve a final settlement.

Negotiations on compensation to evacuees from Diego Garcia and other islands of the Chagos Archipelago began 10 years ago. The issues have become much wider than that of cash. Government and opposition politicians in Port Louis, the Mauritius capital, are calling for the return of the islands, which were administered as a dependency of Mauritius until 1965.

The United States has a defence facility on Diego Garcia. This demand is linked with calls for the demilitarization of the Indian Ocean.

The archipelago was detached from Mauritius to become part of the British Indian Ocean Territory. A sum of £3m was paid to the then colony of Mauritius for loss of sovereignty.

Deng gives China smiling face

From David Bonavia, Peking, July 2

Huge black limousines with curtained windows have been racing around Peking streets for the past few days, marking the most important political event since the death of Mao Tse-tung in 1976, and—some foreign observers believe—since the communist victory in 1949.

Mr Hua Guofeng, Mao's choice as Chairman of the Communist Party, has been humiliatingly demoted, and power at the top level is now more firmly than ever in the hands of Mr Deng Xiaoping, the leading Deputy Chairman, whose policies are bringing China into an ever closer relationship with the Western world.

The new party Chairman, Mr Hu Yaobang, is a close collaborator of Mr Deng, as is Mr Zhao Ziyang, the Prime Minister, and now a Deputy Chairman. Economic planning, foreign affairs, culture and agriculture are completely controlled by Mr Deng's supporters. Only in the armed forces are there still lingering currents of opposition to some of his policies which throw doubt on the political halo which the military have traditionally worn.

The China of the 1980s is undergoing an amazing transformation, unthinkable only five years ago.

Pretty girls stroll the streets in nylon stockings with slim and sometimes daring skirts. Young people are opening private businesses. Peasants are encouraged to pursue something close to private farming.

Consumer goods and foodstuffs are becoming more plentiful, though also more expensive. And Western cultural influences, despite dire warnings from some political hardliners, are spreading from Shakespeare to Coca-Cola.

This transformation is the result of five years' hard work and tough political infighting by Mr Deng. It is unlikely that anyone else could have carried it off. And as long as he remains fit and vigorous, Mr Deng may hope to see his own version of the new China developed and continued by the team of collaborators he has built up around himself.

Mr Deng, who is 76, plans to remain at the helm until 1985, when, he has said in the past, he would like to retire, though perhaps keep up some advisory role in the party and Government. The men he has brought on are not young—mostly in their sixties—but that is not considered old for a political leader in China.

Twenty years was a long time for nearly a quarter of mankind to put up with the violent policy changes and oppressive methods of indoctrination used by Mao's followers. But the Chinese people have on the whole managed to retain the underlying cheerfulness which is their greatest asset, and which implies a covert disregard for leaders and politicians in general.

This natural robustness of Chinese society is showing itself not only in new fashions, but also in new literature, films, paintings, operas and comedy acts.

Mao's rule was shorter than that of many tyrannical regimes in Chinese history. The party has been careful to give him credit for his adaptation of Marxism-Leninism to Chinese conditions which assured the success of the revolution before Mao's paranoia came to dominate him completely.

Mao is posthumously exposed to a fate similar to that of Stalin, though the present leadership professes to admire Stalin and abominates Khrushchev who denounced him. The nation is told to value the memory of a man, safely dead, who saw the revolution through its crucial stages—but to learn also from his blunders and needless ruthlessness.

IN BRIEF

Sindbad docks a week early

Hongkong.—Tim Severin of Britain, sailing by Arab dhow from Oman to China, following the route of the legendary Sindbad the Sailor, reached journey's end a week ahead of time.

The 1,600-mile last leg from Singapore to the mouth of the Pearl river took only 18 days. The dhow, its planks held together by coconut fibre, anchored until a tug from the China Ocean Shipping Agency arrived to guide it up river to Huangpu port in the southern China city of Canton. His 6,000-mile trip began on November 23.

Birth pill denial

Pretoria.—Mr James Gilliland, South Africa's Deputy Director General of Health, denied a London report that a controversial birth control drug, depo provera, was being used on black women without their knowledge. In Zimbabwe, it was reported that the Cabinet had decided to phase out use of the drug for safety reasons.

Sentences upheld

Karlsruhe.—The West German Supreme Court rejected the appeal of Kurt Lischka, the former Gestapo chief of Nazi-occupied France, serving a 10-year sentence for masterminding the wartime murders of 73,000 French Jews.

Four months captive

Milan.—Kidnappers freed Signorina Tullia Kauten, aged 43, after holding her captive and chained to a bed since March 5. Her family paid a first ransom instalment of 441m lire (£190,000) on May 19 and another large sum on Monday.

Briton appointed

Brussels.—Mr John Steele, Deputy Secretary at the Department of Industry, has been appointed director-general of the European Commission's transport department.

Secrets for sale

The Hague.—Dick Griffioen, aged 29, a civilian employee of the Dutch Defence Ministry was sentenced to two years in prison for trying to sell state secrets to the Soviet Embassy to pay off his casino gambling debts.

Man in the news

New Yorker who sold Begin to the Israelis

From Our Own Correspondent, Jerusalem, July 2

The man responsible for selling the image of Mr Menachem Begin, the Prime Minister, during the recent election campaign was Mr David Garth, a gregarious New York Jew, whose consultancy firm was hired by the right-wing Likud four months ago.

Before advising Mr Begin, Mr Garth, aged 51, had worked behind the scenes for personalities such as Mr Ed Koch, the Mayor of New York, President Herrera of Venezuela and Mr John Anderson, the unsuccessful third candidate in the last American presidential elections.

In the closing stages of the Israeli campaign, Mr Garth had daily meetings with Mr Begin and developed a strategy from a comprehensive series of 17 polls prepared by two Harvard graduates who were members of the staff he had based in Jerusalem's King David Hotel.

Among other findings, the polls showed that Mr Begin was three times more trusted by the Israelis on issues of national defence and security than his Labour rival, Mr Shimon Peres, who used the services of Mr David Sawyer, another American consultant.

"Our private polls quickly pinpointed how incorrect are some international opinions about Israeli attitudes," Mr Garth said today before flying back to New York to advise Mr Koch on how to win re-election. "It is often assumed that Mr Begin represents a minority, but his hawkishness is quite in tune with the national feeling."

The private polls were assessed in detail by Mr Garth and his young partner Mr Zeev Furst. It was found that on the economic question, Mr Begin lagged behind until the last days, while on personal popularity he always remained way ahead of Mr Peres.

The findings indicated that if the Labour Party had been led by Mr Yitzhak Rabin, the former Prime Minister, it would probably have won.

The Likud polls were taken every second day for the last 34 days of the campaign and



David Garth: Next job is to package a mayor.

were largely responsible for the growing confidence of Mr Begin and his relentless concentration on issues of national security.

They showed that the televised debate between Mr Begin and Mr Peres was scored as a dead heat by the public.

"The one issue that threatened the Likud was that of campaign violence", Mr Garth said. "The worst damage to Mr Begin was done by an Israeli television film on the violence which at one point intercut pictures of Likud supporters with those at Hitler's rallies".

This finding is the reason why senior Likud figures have been hinting that sweeping changes in the running of Israeli television can be expected if the coalition returns to power.

Labour's concentration on the issues of violence in a series of dramatic television commercials was made on the advice of Mr Sawyer, who previously worked for Senator Edward Kennedy in a number of his Senate election battles.

Mr Garth was first approached by the Israeli Labour Party two years ago but did not feel he could work successfully with Mr Peres.

The Likud approached him when its fortunes were at their nadir with the opinion polls giving them only 20 seats. The fact that they won 49 explained the pride with which Mr Garth was prepared to discuss his role in the country's most controversial campaign.



A woman and her two children, shot by Ugandan soldiers, mourned by relatives at the Ombachi mission. The photograph was taken by Mr Lars Astrom, a Swedish Red Cross worker.

Uganda Army blamed for massacre

Kampala, July 2.—Eyewitnesses have confirmed that a small band of Ugandan soldiers ran through a Roman Catholic mission in north-western Uganda 10 days ago and massacred 60 unarmed civilians.

Government sources said today that statements made by eyewitnesses in the course of a police inquiry, which is still under way, blamed a group of soldiers led by a lieutenant for the killing of the civilians and the wounding of 40 others.

The massacre took place at the Ombachi mission run by the Verona Fathers in the West Nile district of the country. Several thousand refugees had sought shelter at the mission, which had been declared a Red Cross protected area, to escape fighting between Ugandan troops and guerrillas from the Northern Regiment.

The Northern Regiment, including some remnants of the Army of the ousted dictator Idi Amin, is one of several guerrilla groups trying to overthrow the Government of President Milton Obote.

Government sources quoted the witnesses as saying that the notorious Major Gala, accused of raping nuns during Amin's rule, was being treated for wounds at the mission hours before the massacre. Major Gala and five other wounded guerrillas were taken from the mission by comrades from the Northern Regiment on the morning of the massacre.

In Stockholm, Mr Lars Astrom, the Red Cross' East Africa delegate, told a press conference today how Ugandan soldiers raided the Ombachi mission.

He said at least 22 people were killed, most of them young girls, when the soldiers opened fire on a storage room in which they were hiding.

"I saw one woman with a three-month-old baby with the head blown off in her arms", he said. "I was told a soldier accused her of being a spy and therefore her child was killed."

Mr Astrom said the trouble started when "uncontrollable elements from the Ugandan Army" plundered the city of Arua and many people fled to the Ombuchi mission outside the city.

Meanwhile, the Kampala newspaper *Munansi* today accused the Ugandan Government of violating human rights through illegal detentions and the torture of opposition party members.

"Many of these detainees have not seen light for six months. And for some, even their relatives have no way of knowing whether they are still alive", the newspaper said.—AP and Agence France-Presse.

Court allows transfer of Iranian assets

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington, July 2

The United States Supreme Court today upheld the right of former President Carter to transfer Iranian assets in exchange for the release of 52 American hostages last January.

The unanimous ruling clears the way for the transfer of between $3,000m and $4,000m (£1,500m-£2,000m) Iranian assets by the July 19 deadline agreed between America and Iran at the time of the hostages' release.

The court ruled that Mr Carter had the power to prevent American companies from pursuing claims against Iran in United States courts so that Iran's assets could be returned. These claims will now be settled by an international tribunal.

In an opinion by Mr Justice William Rehnquist, the court based its ruling on the power of the President to settle claims of American citizens against foreign governments. It noted that President Carter had acted fully within his authority under the 1977 International Emergency Economic Powers Act.

The law empowers the President to regulate or prevent any transfer with respect to foreign property when he has declared a national emergency. "In our view," Mr Rehnquist said, the President had the authority under the International Emergency Powers Act. Congress had implicitly approved the President's actions. We conclude the President had the authority."

According to a Treasury spokesman just over $2,000m of assets are held in the form of bank deposits. These deposits have earned about $250m in interest since they were frozen. An additional $1,000m to $2,000m is in the form of property owned by Iranians, aircraft and non-monetary assets.

The bank deposit will be transferred to the Federal Reserve Bank during the next two weeks before being dispatched to Iran.

In order to secure the release of the American hostages who were held in Iran for 444 days, President Carter agreed to nullify about 450 private suits for claims against Iran. Many of the companies with claims against Iran challenged the agreement, arguin that the President did not have the power to prevent them from suin in American courts.

Under last January's agreement, Iran undertook to set aside $1,000m when its assets were returned, to pay off any American claims the international tribunal may award.

☐ Iran executions: The ruling Islamic revolutionaries today executed 17 radicals in Iran and announced the arrests of 50 others in raids, Tehran radio radio announced. (UPI reports)

Ayatollah Khomeini, the Iranian leader, told families of the 74 victims of Sunday's explosion at the Islamic Republic Party headquarters that Iran considered itself "at war with the United States".

Setback to holiday hopes of French deputies

From Ian Murray, Paris, July 2

The new French Parliament met for the first time today at the start of what promises to be an unusually busy if short session.

Normally deputies at this time of year are preparing for a long holiday. This year, however, they will have much less time for acquiring a suntan as the Socialist Government begins introducing the legislation for its reform programme.

The real business of the session is due to be announced on Wednesday next week after the Cabinet meeting, and will probably be outlined in a message from President Mitterrand which is to be read to the National Assembly that day by the Prime Minister.

The opening of this seventh Parliament of the Fifth Republic was given over to the usual traditions. M Louis Mermaz, the Socialist deputy for the Isère, was duly elected President of the National Assembly.

The National Assembly will, however, have to work hard to keep to its timetable and M Mermaz, in his presidential address, made it clear that the Socialists intended Parliament to play a much fuller role than in the past.

It would be necessary, he said, for Parliament to be given the means to control government action and to develop methods of investigation which it could use. This was a job which, he said, would involve everyone in the assembly, with every sector of French thought playing its part—"which was not the case in preceding parliaments".

Money blow to Moscow press corps

From Our Own Correspondent Moscow, July 2

There is only one subject of conversation for the large community of foreign journalists in Moscow at the moment; coupons. Without warning the Soviet authorities have suddenly refused to give journalists the convertible currency coupons needed to buy daily supplies in the one shop providing a reasonable range of food, meat and imported drinks.

"You can forget Afghanistan, Poland, arms control talks. This is serious," a senior correspondent said. He, like others, only learnt of the change when the Bank for Foreign Trade yesterday refused to hand over the little pink books of what looks like monopoly money.

There is one small food shop for tourists with a meagre selection of groceries at about double the price. This accepts only foreign currency, but Soviet law forbids resident foreigners from drawing hard currency out of the bank unless they are leaving the country. It looks as though people will now have to buy their cigarettes with credit cards or travellers' cheques.

The reaction has naturally been one of outrage. Councils of war have been drawn up. It is all very well to write about the increasingly poor selection of food and point out how much time Russians waste standing in queues, but it is less amusing to find yourself in the same boat.

The Russians have been trying to get rid of the coupon system for years, because these valuable little passports to Western-style living, denominated in roubles, have been finding their way into Soviet pockets.

Twenty years ago "diplomatic" groceries did not exist. A corner of the Gumstore was cordoned off for foreigners.

Grisly mass murder in Hollywood

Los Angeles, July 2.—Four people were battered to death in a grisly mass murder in the expensive Hollywood Hills area, while neighbours ignored screams for help.

A fifth victim at the scene, a 25-year-old woman, lay with neck and head wounds for 12 hours before a neighbour finally called the police late yesterday.

The house is in the wooded Laurel Canyon area, where country-style homes cost around $1m (£500,000). The home is only a short distance from where Sharon Tate and four others were murdered by members of Charles Manson's hippie gang in 1969. Police said there was so much blood in the house they would not even speculate on how the victims died.

A neighbour said he heard a man screaming, but added that loud parties and stereos were often heard in that area.

It was 12 hours later before antoher neighbour noticed the front door of the house was open and went in. A body of a man was found in a downstairs bedroom of the three-storey house, a woman's body was in the living room and the bodies of a man and a woman were in an upstairs bedroom.

Police said they would discard any possibility regarding drugs, robbery or anything else in establishing a motive.

The injured woman underwent a four-hour operation and was said by a hospital spokesman today to be in a critical condition. Part of one of the women's fingers had been cut off, the spokesman said, as if she had tried to stop an axe blow.

A man taken from the murder scene yesterday in handcuffs released. Police said they had obtained some information from the man, but said the man was not a suspect—Reuter.

Hunger striker's daughter on American television

From Michael Leapman, New York, July 2

Bernadette McDonnell, the 11-year-old daughter of a hunger striker at the Maze prison near Belfast, was interviewed on American television yesterday morning. She urged Americans to write to President Reagan to put pressure on Mrs Thatcher to solve the Irish question. "Margaret Thatcher will have to do something," she said.

Her remark came at the end of the interview and was the only controversial statement she made. She and an 11-year-old Ulster Protestant, Keith Dixon, talked mostly about what it is like to be a child today in Northern Ireland.

They are among 160 children from the province visiting America for six weeks under a scheme organized by the Gaelic Society in Greenwood Lake, New Jersey. After their arrival had been reported in the press at the weekend, the producers of *Good Morning America*, the nationally networked breakfast programme of the American Broadcasting Company, decided to interview two of them.

Miss McDonnell was chosen because she was a hunger striker's daughter, according to Mr John Goodman, associate producer of the programme. Viewers were informed of this halfway through the programme when she said that the man she most admired in the world was her father.

"It was not a political interview," Mr Goodman said. "It was just a slice of life in Northern Ireland for the American people. By talking to the kids we tried to explain to an American audience what it is like to grow up in that environment."

هكذا من الأصل

Blacks prepare to fight Reagan's welfare cuts

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington, July 2

American blacks are starting to mobilize to oppose the Reagan Administration's plans to cut hundreds of social and welfare programmes. The planned cuts, which are at the centre of President Reagan's economic recovery programme, are expected to be most severely felt by blacks and other minority groups.

This week, Mr Benjamin Hooks, executive director of the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People (NAACP), the country's largest and most influential civil rights organization, called on blacks to take part in a mass demonstration against the budget cuts in Washington on September 19. The demonstration is being planned in coordination with the American Federation of Labour and Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO).

Mrs Coretta King, widow of the Rev Martin Luther King, the civil rights leader, also called for "massive and militant non-violent action" to oppose the cuts. "If we fail", she told the annual convention of the NAACP in Denver yesterday, "we face stagnation at best and gradual destruction of all our civil rights at worst."

The calls for blacks to unite against the Government's programme came days after President Reagan had addressed the association in Denver during which he urged a "continuing dialogue" between his Administration and America's 30 million blacks.

However, the perfunctory applause which greeted his speech and the subsequent comments by NAACP leaders merely underline the fact that the Administration and the black community are on two different wavelengths. Unless President Reagan attempts to tune into black grievances he could find himself facing an upsurge of black unrest once his Budget cuts begin to take effect.

Some blacks wrote President Reagan off as a racist a long time ago, but this is unfair.

President Reagan asserted in his Denver speech that previous government programmes to improve the lives of blacks had failed. He urged them to put their faith in his Administration's economic recovery programme which, he maintained, would curb inflation and create new jobs, thereby benefiting the large numbers of blacks who live on or below the poverty line.

Blacks, the President asserted, had become victims of a new kind of "bondage" resulting from over-dependence on Government programmes. "Just as the emancipation proclamation freed black people 118 years ago, today we need to declare an economic emancipation", he said.

His audience was not impressed by these words. For, while NAACP leaders would be the first to admit the many failures of the various programmes designed to assist blacks, they are also aware that until now their only reliable source of help has been the Federal Government.

As Mr William Raspberry, a prominent black commentator, pointed out this week, it was the Government which was responsible for pulling blacks out of slavery, integrating the armed forces, opening voting booths and lunchroom counters and championing fair employment. "It has done none of these things perfectly, but there is hardly a black American who doubts that they would not have been done at all without the Governmental 'work horse' that the Reagan Administration now proposes to put back in the stable in favour of that 'fresh, powerful workhorse' called free enterprise," he said.

What blacks now fear is that the crutch provided by previous Administrations will be pulled from beneath them without anything to replace it. For them, Mr Reagan's economic programme does not signal renewed prosperity so much as a million people losing their food stamps, billions lost in welfare assistance and thousands of youngsters seeing their dreams of a college education lost because they can no longer obtain a Government-subsidized loan.

The first big battle between blacks and the Administration is likely to be over the Voting Rights Act of 1965 which the Reagan Administration is now scrutinizing. Blacks fear that, imperfect though the Act is, any attempt to amend it will simply reduce its effectiveness. They want the Act to be extended.

President Reagan has not yet decided what he is going to do about the Act. But whatever decision he takes will be regarded as a litmus test of his Administration's long-term attitude towards America's black minority.

France and Spain meet on Basques

From Ian Murray
Paris, July 2

France and Spain are to exchange visits by their Interior and Justice Ministers later this month in an attempt to resolve the dispute between the two countries over whether wanted Basque militants should be extradited from France.

This was agreed during today's visit to France by Señor Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, the Spanish Prime Minister. He came in response to an invitation from President Françosis Mitterrand after a visit to Spain last month by M Claude Cheysson, the French Minister for External Relations.

The Basque question was the most difficult of the two main subjects discussed during today's visit, the other being Spanish entry to the EEC. Both are subjects on which Spain has felt France has previously been less than helpful. M Cheysson, during his visit to Spain last month, discovered this at first hand when he was jeered on his way from Madrid airport.

That first visit served to cool tempers and today's seems to have further helped. However, the two points are still far from settled. Señor Clavo Sotelo once again pressed the Spanish case that 12 Basques held in prison in France should be extradited.

M Pierre Mauroy, the French Prime Minister, again put the Socialist Government's view that although everything would be done to fight terrorism, France must nevertheless "remain a land of sanctuary".

He was able to tell the Spanish Prime Minister that no final decision about the extradition had been taken, and that this is unlikely before the exchange visits of the ministers.

M Gaston Deferre, Minister of the Interior, will travel to Madrid to meet his Spanish counterpart, while M Robert Badinter, the Minister of Justice, will meet the Spanish Minister of Justice in Paris.

After this morning's meeting M Mauroy said that France's vocation was to be a land of sanctuary and that this did not simply involve Spain. "France must remain faithful to herself and this demand must come before all others," he said.

He also offered support for "the long march towards democracy of the Spanish people, which is also a bit the business of all the French people."

Señor Calvo Sotelo later visited the Elysée to meet President Mitterrand and M Cheysson over lunch.

Again the main subject discussed was the Basque problem and M Cheysson said afterwards: "We have the same determination to fight against terrorism but we French have a fundamental position, which is the respect for the great principle of asylum accorded to political refugees."

The subject of Spanish entry to the EEC was also raised although more briefly. M Cheysson said that there were a number of problems within the Community at present and this meant that a number of reforms would have to be carried out before Spanish entry could be allowed if there were not to be more problems.

Madrid: Before Señor Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, the Spanish Prime Minister, flew to Paris yesterday, Señor Francisco Fernandez Ordonez, the Justice Minister, gave a warning that France's proposed new amnesty law must not apply to Spanish terrorists sheltering in France (Richard Wigg writes).

"However wide the amnesty may be, I doubt that it can apply to those wanted for crimes committed outside France", he said.

Fight to deport 'war criminal' is renewed

From Ivor Davis
Los Angeles, July 2

The latest action in a 30-year battle to deport a California man, who is accused by the Justice Department of ordering the executions of 770,000 Serbs and Jews in Yugoslavia in the Second World War, is being played out this week.

The Board of Immigration Appeals yesterday ordered the deportation of Mr Andrija Artukovic who is 81. His lawyer said there will be an appeal against this newest order.

The Justice Department Office of Special Investigation in Washington said it was preparing a letter ordering Mr Artukovic to report to the Immigration and Naturalization Service on Wednesday to receive deportation instructions.

Mr Allan Ryan, head of the Special Investigations Office, said Mr Artukovic would be the first alleged Nazi criminal ever to be deported from the United States.

The only war criminal ever extradited was Mrs Hermine Braunsteiner Ryan, charged in West Germany with involvement in mass murders at camps in Poland. Mrs Ryan, aged 61, was sentenced to life in prison by a Bonn court earlier this week.

Mr Artukovic entered America in 1948 under a false name from the American Embassy in Ireland. In 1951 Yugoslavia tried to extradite him for alleged war crimes, claiming that while he held a top post in the Nazi puppet regime in Croatia from 1941 to 1945 he authorized the execution of 750,000 Serbs and 20,000 Jews.



President Brezhnev with Herr Willy Brandt before he left Moscow. Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, is on the right.

Brandt tells US to heed arms offer

From Michael Binyon, Moscow, July 2

Herr Willy Brandt, the former West German Chancellor, said today that he would be going home after his three-day visit to Moscow without any special feeling of concern over Poland.

On his final day of talks with Soviet leaders, he told a press conference that he had not been surprised by the Russians' critical view of developments in Poland. But he had told President Brezhnev that he agreed with the French Socialists and Communists that Poland should be allowed to continue the process of national renewal without outside interference.

He admitted that he and Mr Brezhnev had taken a different position on Poland, which was one of the subjects that took up much of the discussions in the Kremlin and Communist Party headquarters.

Another subject was disarmament and the prospects for negotiations over medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. Herr Brandt said that he had emphasized the importance of starting talks, and he had no doubt that Mr Brezhnev meant what he said about the need to safeguard peace. But the Soviet leader was apparently not convinced by his insistence that the West was ready to start talks on the issue.

Herr Brandt, who appeared optimistic and satisfied with his visit, drew attention to Mr Brezhnev's renewed proposal for a moratorium on the deployment of all such weapons in Europe by both Nato and the Soviet Union, and urged the United States to take note of the Soviet offer to halt deployment of the SS20 missiles as soon as talks began.

He thought that what he had heard from the Russians on this would be of interest to the Bonn Government, to Western Europe and to the United States, but he did not expect to go to Washington soon.

Herr Brandt also had lengthy talks with the Soviet leaders on Afghanistan. He said he would meet Lord Carrington, before the Foreign Secretary arrived in Moscow on Sunday evening to put to the Russians his proposal for a two-stage international conference on Afghanistan. Herr Brandt spoke of Soviet eagerness for a political settlement but would not go into details of their latest thinking.

The Russians have treated his visit as a very important one in trying to have talks started on arms control, a subject that has become exceptionally important to Moscow. Both Mr Brezhnev and Herr Brandt voiced their hopes that European détente, in which they both played a big part with the signing of the Soviet-West German treaty in 1970, should continue.

Mr Brezhnev paid Herr Brandt the honour, usually reserved for heads of government, of seeing him off at the airport. He told journalists there that the visit had brought positive results, but the most important thing was that it had taken place.

Madrid tavern wrecked by terrorist bombs

From Harry Debelius, Madrid, July 2

A popular tavern in the old part of Madrid, owned by a sympathizer with the extreme Right, was wrecked by two explosions early today and police found a third bomb before it could go off.

There were no injuries, but damage to the tavern and adjoining properties was considerable. The blast occurred at about 3.30 am after closing time. There was no immediate indication of who was responsible for the attack.

In the Basque country, another bomb blew up a large transformer, blacking out the town of Llodio temporarily. The incident was believed to be the work of the Basque separatist organization ETA, as part of its campaign against a company building a nuclear power station near Bilbao.

Suggestions that the ETA might interfere with the World Cup football competition, due to be played in Spain in June next year, appeared in a number of Spanish newspapers. They were commenting on an interview with a leader of Herri Batasura (People's Unity), a political coalition close to ETA, which was published in the Italian daily *La Repubblica*.

In the Italian interview, as reported here, Señor Jon Idigoras, a member of the Basque regional Parliament for Herri Batasuna, referred to the World Cup competition as a "showcase" and said that unless the Madrid Government agreed to negotiate his coalition's political demands "that showcase may shatter into 1,000 pieces".

Señor Idigoras told a reporter for the Madrid newspaper *Diario-16*, however, that the Italian paper had misquoted and misinterpreted his remarks.

In Madrid, six members of the shadow extremist organization, GRAPO, (First of October anti-Fascist Resistance Groups) were still waiting to learn the verdict of the court which tried them yesterday on charges related to a 1979 bomb attack on a Madrid cafeteria frequented by right-wingers, in which nine people died and 61 were injured. Facing the possibility of sentences totalling more than 2,000 years and damage claims amounting to £1.6m, the defendants denied that they had placed the bomb, and accused the police and the ultra-right.

Democratic fervour wanes: A national public opinion poll has reinforced the impression that since the wave of enthusiasm for democracy and political parties immediately after General Franco's death, sharp disappointment has followed (Richard Wigg writes). According to its findings published today, the political parties now come bottom in terms of public approval among 15 selected sectors of national life. Heading the list come public services like the banks.

Greece gets its first libel law

From Mario Modiano
Athens, July 2

The Greek Parliament today approved the country's first law of libel. It entitles citizens to claim damages of at least £3,000 in case of defamation, and promises speedy trials.

In a country where any suspect can be called "burglar" or "murderer" in newspaper headlines, this is the first serious effort to curb irresponsible reporting and widespread scandalmongering.

The only protection offered until now was the choice between prolonged and costly penal proceedings (in which malice had to be proved), and a discreet retraction.

The new law establishes the civil liability, as distinct from eventual criminal liability, of media proprietors or publishers. They are now liable even if the author of the libel (known or unknown to them) had no intention to defame or was unaware of the untruth of the defamatory allegation.

During the debate, which went on until after midnight, the Opposition urged the Government, without success, to amend the law so that Cabinet members could not invoke its provisions. Otherwise, they said, fair comment and disclosures on matters of public interest would no longer be possible.

Racing

Piggott can make it a Hongkong double

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother has given permission for the Royal Hongkong Jockey Club to stage an annual race to be known as the Queen Mother's Cup. The first running will be at Sandown Park this afternoon: after that it will be staged each year in Hongkong. To commemorate its inauguration the Royal Hongkong Jockey Club have donated £100,000. Of this £10,000 has been allocated as the added prize money for today's feature race; the balance to charities of the Queen Mother's choice.

The Challenge Trophy was discovered recently in a silver vault in London by Mr Justice Simon Li, and then acquired by the Royal Hongkong Jockey Club. It dates from 1856 when Queen Victoria presented it to the owner of Fisherman, who had just won the Ascot Gold Vase. Today the same trophy may well be presented to Lord Derby, thanks to Galveston, who won the Sandown Cup over today's course and distance at the end of April. Before that Galveston had run away with the Rosebery Stakes at Kempton Park. His last race was the Group III Grosser Preis von Dortmund in Germany where he was runner-up to Strong Gale.

It is perfectly possible to argue that both Baronet and One Fleet Street have a good chance of beating Galveston if one takes their races at Kempton and Doncaster into account, but with Lester Piggott in the saddle, Galveston is just preferred.

Sass (4.45) could be another winner for Piggott in Kowloon Maiden Stakes at the end of the day. Having finished third in the Kingsclere Stakes at Newbury last month, Rockfest is obviously the form horse in the field for the Sha Tin Maiden Fillies Stakes.

However, in this instance I am tempted to take a chance with the newcomer, Last Feather, even though she lacks experience. Her trainer Barry Hills does not conceal his liking for this filly, who certainly sports a peerless pedigree. By the Arc winner, Vaguely Noble, Last Feather is the last foal out of Quill, who was the best two-year-old filly in the United States in 1958. Quill's first foal, appropriately called First Feather became the dam of Run the Gantlet the sire of Ardross.

Besides First Feather, Quill has also bred Caucasus, who won the Irish St Leger and more than $400,000 in California; Riboquill, a good horse in France, and One for All, who is now making a name for himself as a stallion. Against that backcloth I am not surprised to learn that Last Feather's owner Dr Morgan L. Brosnan has recently turned down a colossal offer for his beautifully bred filly.

Mumruffin, who won her first race at Sandown last month and her second at Lingfield Park only last Friday, should give John Reid another winning ride in the Year of the Cockerel Stakes. Afterwards Reid will hasten north to Beverley, where he has a sound chance of winning the Hornsea Fillies Stakes as well on Northern Scene, a stable companion of Mumruffin.

Walter Swinburn, just back from the suspension which cost him the winning ride on Shergar in the Irish Derby last Saturday, is another who will be at two meetings today. He can win the Winwick Maiden Fillies Stakes at Haydock Park on Valois before travelling across the Pennines to partner Monclair (7.35) and Gazaan (8.05), also for Michael Stoute at Beverley.

Valois is a beautifully bred filly by Lyphard out of the dam of another successful stallion, the 1972 2,000 Guineas winner, High Tip. Valois ran well enough in her first and only race so far to suggest that a race such as the one that confronts her now, should be well within her grasp. Sadly, the Cock of the North Stakes which is the main race at Haydock today, has attracted a poor turnout, not for the first time. A field of only three is all the more disappointing after as many as 22 had stood there ground at the four day declaration stage.

First prize should be won by Norwick whose rider, Paul Cook can also profit by travelling on to Beverley where he should win the Jackson's Club Sweepstakes on Dragon Fire, who ran so promisingly in her last race at Great Yarmouth.

Shaun Salmon was taken to the Royal Sussex Hospital yesterday with concussion, a suspected broken nose and an injured shoulder, after Setta Spratt "propped" at a path during the Raggetts Selling Stakes at Brighton, throwing the jockey. Garnish Island collided with the rails on the way to the start, and had to be withdrawn, and the contest ended with a shock as the 33-1 outsider, Bila Shaka, finished too fast for the favourite, Venja.

Galveston: in winning mood at Kempton and looking hopeful today at Sandown.

Caledonian's next

Caledonian, successful in his last three races at Thirsk, Beverley and Stockton, tries for a fourth win in the Le Garcon D'or Handicap at Edinburgh on Monday. The five-year-old sprinter, trained near Thirsk by Jack Calvert, will again be partnered by the apprentice, Bryan Jones, who has been involved in all of Caledonian's recent triumphs.

STATE OF GOING (official): Sandown Park: Round: good to firm. Straight: good. Haydock Park: firm. Beverley: firm (watering). Tomorrow: Bath: firm. Nottingham: firm (watering).

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS: All engagements (dead).—Wolfe Tone, Torbay Express, Palmerston.

Beverley programme

6.45 EAST GATE SELLING HANDICAP (3-y-o: £696: 1¼m)

1 -0000 Kairouan, R Armstrong, 9-7 .... Banner 7 8
2 00-00 Welsh Diamond, P Calver, 9-5 .... Lowe 11
3 0-00 Patouche (B), J Etherington, 9-0 .. Birch 10
4 0004 Wandering About, J Calvert, 9-0 Carlisle 5 7
5 0-400 Goldliner Abbey (C, B), J Hardy, 9-0 Cook 2
7 0320 Wallyfred, J Fitzgerald, 8-11 ...... Ives 5
8 00-00 Beach Dale, F Dever, 8-10 ...... Dwyer 1
9 -400 Dorry Doe, D Garraton, 8-9 .... Duffield 9
10 -0000 Silver Gates, G Lockerbie, 8-9 .. Kelleher 4
15 0-000 Benny Blink (B), Hbt Jones, 8-4 Charnock 3
16 0-000 Makbuba's Girl, S Mellor, 8-2 .... Wigham 6
3-1 Kairouan, 7-2 Welsh Diamond, 9-2 Goldliner Abbey, 6-1 Wallyfred, 8-1 Patouche, 10-1 Wandering About, 12-1 Makbuba's Girl, 16-1 Silver Gates, 25-1 others.

7.10 HORNSEA FILLIES STAKES (2-y-o: £1,494: 5f)

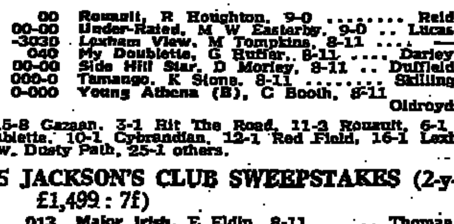
5 41 Northern Scene (D), R Houghton, 9-1 Reid 4
6 01 Starlust (D), R Armstrong, 9-1 .... Hide 9
7 0230 Arras Girl, A Smith, 8-8 ...... Wigham 10
8 00 Carrolls, R Stubbs, 8-8 .... Hall 7 3
10 003 Chester County, Thomson Jones, 8-8 Cook 11
12 0 Excavator Lady, S Nesbitt, 8-8 .... Crook 6
14 Hopeful Ann, G Lockerbie, 8-8 .. Kelleher 2
15 00 Jukebox Katie, R Hollinshead, 8-8 .. Perks 7
16 Lucky Mum, G Lockerbie, 8-8, ... Birch 5
20 0 Milly Monroe, J Fitzgerald, 8-8 .. Duffield 12
21 Mistress Rosemary, W Haigh, 8-8 .... Lowe 1
22 0 Penny Forever, A Balding, 8-8 ...... — 13
25 0 Regent Girl, J Doyle, 8-8 .... Gray 8
6-4 Northern Scene, 15-8 Starlust, 11-2 Chester County, 8-1 Arras Girl, 16-1 Mistress Rosemary and Milly Monroe, 20-1 others.

7.35 WELBRED HANDICAP (3-y-o: £2,592: 1m)

1 -1-004 Sula Bula (D), M H Easterby, 9-7 .. Birch 2
2 20-02 No-U-Turn, F Durr, 8-1 ...... Robinson 4
3 -0211 Montclair (D, B), M Stoute, 8-1
W R Swinburn 1
6 -4020 Stormy Jim (C,D), Hbt Jones, 7-8 Charnock 6
Charnock 6
7 -1420 Regal Touch (C-D), M H Easterby, 7-7 Lowe 3
8 0200 Ardoony, R Hollinshead, 7-7 .... Carlisle 5 5
13-8 Montclair, 7-2 No-U-Turn, 5-1 Stormy Jim, 6-1 Sula
7 -1420 Regal Touch (C,D), M H Easterby, 7-7 Lowe 3

8.5 BAINTON MAIDEN STAKES (3-y-o: £1,090: 1½m)

3 Bridge O'Gold, R Stubbs, 9-0 .... Hall 7 15
4 000-0 Cybrandian, M H Easterby, 9-0 .... Birch 9
5 -0002 Dusty Path, W Bentley, 9-0 .... Bleasdale 12
6 -00 Eboracum, Hbt Jones, 9-0 ...... Charnock 16
7 40-2 Gazaan, M Stoute, 9-0 .... W R Swinburn 2
8 -0023 Hit The Road, B Hanbury, 9-0 .... Young 7
9 0000- King Of Straws, K Stone, 9-0 ...... Wigham 8
12 00-0 Petrus, D Morley, 9-0 .... Hide 13
13 3030 Red Field, H Westbrook, 9-0 .. Robinson 5



14 00 Rouault, R Houghton, 9-0 .... Reid 14
16 00-00 Under-Rated, M W Easterby, 9-0 .. Lucas 1
20 -3030 Loxham View, M Tompkins, 8-11 .... — 4
23 040 My Doublette, G Huffer, 8-11 .... Darley 6
24 00-00 Side Hill Star, D Morley, 8-11 .. Duffield 11
26 000-0 Tamango, K Stone, 8-11 .... Skilling 10
27 0-000 Young Athena (B), C Booth, 8-11
Oldroyd 5
15-8 Gazaan, 3-1 Hit The Road, 11-2 Rouault, 6-1 My Doublette, 10-1 Cybrandian, 12-1 Red Field, 16-1 Loxham View, Dusty Path, 25-1 others.

8.35 JACKSON'S CLUB SWEEPSTAKES (2-y-o: £1,499: 7f)

2 013 Major Irish, E Eldin, 8-11 ...... Thomas 6
8 3310 Ferriby Flyer, A Smith, 8-6 .... Duffield 2
9 0000 High Hope, G Huffer, 8-6 .... Miller 5
10 Jimmy Parl, C Gray, 8-6 ...... Charnock 3
13 0 Lauderhill, K Stone, 8-6 .... Skilling 10
15 0 Philip Henry, N Tinkler, 8-6 .. Wharton 4
16 00 Pitreavie, C Brittain, 8-6 .... Bradwell 5 7
19 0 Secret Knight, M H Easterby, 8-6 .. Birch 11
21 033 Steelstock, K Stone, 8-6 .... Wigham 1
23 0 Tebro Teddy, J Doyle, 8-6 .... Gray 8
24 02 Dragon Fire, Thomson Jones, 8-3 .... Cook 9
2-1 Major Irish, 9-4 Dragon Fire, 5-1 Secret Knight, 7-1 Pitreavie, 8-1 Steelstock, 14-1 Ferriby Flyer, 20-1 others.

9.5 PASTURE MASTERS HANDICAP £1,423: 1¼m)

1 0000 Eagle Island, P Calver, 6-10-0 .... Lowe 3
2 2-000 Constant Rose (D), J Harris, 5-9-11
P Robinson 6
5 -0032 Gifford (C, B), D Morley, 3-8-12 Duffield 16
6 0001 Rose Charter, W Bentley, 4-8-12 .... Gray 5
7 00-02 Olro's Folly, J Harris, 5-8-7 ...... Young 4
9 0000- Aladyat, J Blundell, 4-8-6 ...... Hodgson 5 8
10 0013 Mount Magic (C-D), R Allan, 5-8-6 Blake 7 17
11 080-0 Grafty Green (D), D Dale, 6-8-4 .. Miller 10
13 3042 Saint Motunde (C), B McMahon, 8-8-4
Dinsley 2
15 -0004 Nathaniel, M W Easterby, 4-8-3 .... Birch 14
16 030-0 Willerby, J Fitzgerald, 4-8-3 .... Ives 9
17 0000 Yum Yum Prince (B), G Lockerbie, 4-8-1 — 12
18 -0003 Creamy (C, B), Hbt Jones, 3-8-0 Charnock 7
19 0-000 Aleda Rose, J Wilson, 4-7-13 .. Carlisle 5 15
21 000 East Plaistow, G Lockerbie, 7-7-8 Nesbitt 5 13
22 0/00 Space Ace, R Woodhouse, 4-7-8 B Jones 5 11
23 00-40 *Brahms And Liszt, W Charles, 5-7-8 .. — 1
11-4 Gifford, 4-1 Rose Charter, 5-1 Creamy, 6-1 Mount Magic, 7-1 Nathaniel, 8-1 Olro's Folly, 10-1 Grafty Green, 16-1 Willerby, 20-1 others.
* Doubtful runner.

Beverley selections

By Our Racing Correspondent
6.45 Goldliner Abbey. 7.10 Northern Scene. 7.35 Montclair. 8.5 Gazaan. 8.35 Dragon Fire. 9.5 Gifford.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
6.45 Kairouan. 7.10 Starlust. 8.5 Gazaan. 8.35 Dragon Fire.

Sandown programme

[Television (ITV): 2.30, 3.5 and 3.35 races]

2.0 YEAR OF THE COCKEREL STAKES (2-y-o: £2,379: 5f)

103 4414 Sylvan Barbarosa, P Mitchell, 9-2 Swinburn 5
104 11 Mumruffin (CD), R Houghton, 8-13 Reid 3
111 Hays, G Harwood, 8-11 .... Raymond 4
116 0 Prevail, J Tree, 8-11 .... P Eddery 1
120 3 Video King, C Brittain, 8-11 .... Carson 2
8-11 Mumruffin, 4-1 Video King, 6-1 Sylvan Barbarosa, 8-1 Prevail, 10-1 Hays.

2.30 SHA TIN STAKES (2-y-o: Maiden fillies: £3,833: 7f)

201 Aiglon, G Harwood, 8-11 .... Rawlinson 11
203 0 Always Alert, R Simpson, 8-11 Crossley 5 12
204 Bakiawa, G Lewis, 8-11 .... Saxton 7
205 Bourgeonette, G P-Gordon, 8-11 .. Reid 4
206 Clare Island, H Cecil, 8-11 .... Piggott 1
207 0 Firyjabs, B Hobbs, 8-11 .... Baxter 3
209 0 La Castellana, F Durr, 8-11 .... J Mercer 5
210 Last Feather, B Hills, 8-11 .. Cauthen 2
211 002 Premier Lass, P Mitchell, 8-11 .. McGinn 6
213 Ramiana, J Hindley, 8-11 .... Taylor 10
216 3 Rockfest, J Tree, 8-11 .... Eddery 8
218 Starawak, C Brittain, 8-11 ...... Carson 9
5-2 Clare Island, 7-2 Rockfest, 6-1 Last Feather, Premier Lass, 8-1 Firyjabs, 10-1 Starawak, Aiglon, 12-1 La Castellana, 16-1 others.

3.5 THE QUEEN MOTHER'S CUP (Handicap: £7,524: 1½m)

301 0-003 Rhus (D), M Stoute, 4-10-0 .. Raymond 3
302 20-00 Dukedom (D), I Balding, 4-9-13 Matthias 2
304 40-40 Beggar's Bridge (CD), D Laing, 6-9-9 Reid 9
305 0010 Baronet, C Benstead, 9-9-3 .... Rouse 8
306 1102 Galveston (CD), W H-Bass, 4-9-2 Piggott 10
311 030-2 Tesoro Mio (D), J Etherington, 6-8-4
Seagrave 7
313 -0242 One Fleet Street (CD), P Walwyn, 4-8-1
Howe 5 6
316 -2402 Grain Race, B Hobbs, 3-8-0 .... Baxter 4
317 10-00 Telsmoss (D), P Mitchell, 5-7-11
Crossley 5 1
319 -0203 China Royal, B Hills, 4-7-7 .... — 5
321 4-012 Bettyknowes (D), J Tree, 3-7-7 Newnes 3 11
5-1 Grain Race, 6-1 One Fleet Street, 7-1 Galveston, 8-1 Baronet, China Royal, 10-1 Bettyknowes, Dukedom, Beggar's Bridge, 12-1 Tesoro Mio, Rhus, 14-1 Telsmoss.

3.35 HONG KONG HANDICAP (3-y-o: £5,586: 1m)

405 1-000 King's Glory (B), H Candy, 9-7 Waldron 4
403 -0120 Von Erlach (D), F Durr, 9-5 .. Robinson 2
408 -4002 Kareem (B), P Walwyn, 9-0 .... Howe 5 7
410 400-0 Intercontinental, E Eldin, 8-10 Mackay 5 5
411 0132 Norfolk Realm (D), C Brittain, 8-9 Carson 3
414 03-10 Kinnigger (D), M Francis, 8-5 J Mercer 6
416 2400 Doctor Faustus (B), P Cole, 8-2 Clark 5 9
420 31-0 Countess Olivia, G P-Gordon, 7-7
Crossley 5 1
422 0-000 Blue Garter (D, B), P Mitchell, 7-7 — 8
5-2 Kareem, 7-2 Von Erlach, 9-2 Norfolk Realm, 6-1 Kinnigger, Doctor Faustus, 10-1 King's Glory, 12-1 Intercontinental, 16-1 others.

4.10 HAPPY VALLEY HANDICAP (£4,492: 5f)

501 030-0 Epsom Imp (D), L Holt, 8-10-0 .. Reid 2
503 -0032 Crews Hill (D), F Durr, 5-9-11 Robinson 9
506 0400 Durandal (CD), D Marks, 4-9-6 Baxter 5
511 1001 Marking Time (D), B Hanbury, 3-8-4
Crossley 5 8
512 3044 Over the Rainbow (D), J Winter, 4-8-3
Eddery 3
515 -0002 Ponchielli, R Armstrong, 3-8-5 .. Piggott 7
514 -0000 Tinjar, L Holt, 3-8-2 .... Waldron 4
518 -0100 Steel Charger (D), R Boss, 4-7-7 Newnes 1
519 0111 Kassak (D), H O'Neill, 5-7-7 .... — 6
9-4 Crews Hill, 7-2 Ponchielli, 9-2 Over the Rainbow, 6-1 Steel Charger, 8-1 Marking Time, Kassak, 12-1 Durandal, 16-1 others.

4.45 KOWLOON STAKES (Maidens: £2,876: 1½m)

601 -0000 Autumn Sun (B), D Elsworth, 4-9-9 Fox 15
604 /242 Merton The Hatter, M Masson, 5-9-9 Bond 5
606 000/ Cooden, R Akins, 5-9-6 ...... Bourton 7 13
608 00-00 Proserpine, P M Taylor, 4-9-6 .. Rogers 7
609 202-4 Quite Lucky, P M Taylor, 4-9-6
Keightley 7 12
611 -0320 Brigadier Hawk, C Brittain, 3-8-8 Carson 3
614 0-000 Harvester Glory, M Jarvis, 3-8-8 Raymond 9
615 0024 Java Lights, B Hills, 3-8-8 ...... Cauthen 16
616 -0424 Le Beau, P Cole, 3-8-8 .... Weaver 8
617 0-000 Master Oakies (B), P Mitchell, 3-8-8 Jago 6
618 0000 Rare Scotch (B), N Vigors, 3-8-8 Waldron 4
619 044-0 Refresh (B), P Walwyn, 3-8-8 .. J Mercer 11
621 2002 Sass, P Kelleway, 3-8-8 .... Piggott 10
623 4 Flashing Gaze, R Houghton, 3-8-6 McKay 14
624 03 Lara's Song, I Balding, 3-8-5 .. Matthias 1
625 0 Peperino, P Candell, 3-8-5 ...... Eddery 2
2-1 Sass, 4-1 Lara's Song, 9-2 Le Beau, 6-1 Flashing Gaze, 8-1 Java Lights, 10-1 Refresh, Quite Lucky, 16-1 others.

Sandown Park selections

By Our Racing Correspondent
2.0 Mumruffin. 2.30 Last Feather. 3.5 Galveston. 3.35 Kareem. 4.10 Crews Hill. 4.45 Sass.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.0 Video King. 3.5 Galveston. 4.10 Over the Rainbow.

Haydock Park programme

2.15 SUMMER STAKES (2-y-o seller: £1,335: 6f)

1 000 Bye-Law (B), M H Easterby, 8-11 .. Birch 5
2 00 Par Pak, J Czerpak, 8-11 .... Atkinson 6
3 Smart Mart, N Tinkler, 8-11 .... Wharton 2
5 002 Cawstonella, J Wilson, 8-8 .... Carlisle 5 8
8 0003 Quick Off The Mark, M Camacho, 8-8
Wigham 1
10 3222 Star Cove, D Garraton, 8-8 ...... Ives 7
11 04 Starproof, G Richards, 8-8 .... Lowe 3
12 0 Warm Glow, J Bethell, 8-8 .... Johnson 4
9-4 Star Cove, 5-1 Starproof, 100-30 Quick Off The Mark, 11-2 Cawstonella, 12-1 Bye-Law, 14-1 others.

2.45 GREAT CENTRAL HANDICAP (£2,553: 1m 2f)

1 10-0 Count Fernando, J Hanson, 4-10-0 Johnson 5
3 1000 Chief Admiral (B, C), S Norton, 3-9-9 Lowe 4
5 0000 O J Oyston, J Berry, 5-9-4 ...... Darley 3
8 0000 Al Khashab, R Hollinshead, 4-8-9 .. Perks 1
11 0400 Alfred Milner (B), R Stubbs, 4-8-0 Fry 7 7
12 3-00 Persian Princess, C Crossley, 4-8-0 Webster 2
13 2312 Mirthful, W Elsey, 4-7-13 ...... Duffield 6
15-8 Mirthful, 3-1 Count Fernando, 9-2 Persian Princess, 5-1 Chief Admiral, 8-1 Alfred Milner, 12-1 others.

3.15 COCK OF THE NORTH STAKES (2-y-o: £4,703: abt 7f)

5 4111 Norwick, G Harwood, 9-1 .... Cook 1
8 0144 Grey Mercy, S Mellor, 8-11 .... Wigham 2
14 0 Al Sandro, J Czerpak, 8-7 ...... Atkinson 3
1-4 Norwick, 4-1 Grey Mercy, 20-1 Al Sandro.

3.45 PADDOCK HANDICAP (£2,010: 2m 28yd)

2 001 Thahal, R Houghton, 4-9-12 ...... Curant 11
8 0-00 Nahane, P Bevan, 4-9-3 .... Hide 12
9 0/02 Maple Queen, C Thornton, 5-9-1 Bleasdale 16
11 10/0- French Cooking, W Clay, 5-9-0 .. Perks 2
13 44/2 Humboldt, M McCormack, 5-8-13 .. Cook 15
14 04-03 Mary Le Bow, M H Easterby, 4-8-13
Hodgson 5 4
18 /022 Misty Glen, J Bradley, 6-8-12 .... Dicks 7 7
20 4002 Padaki, R Hollinshead, 8-8-10 Paul Eddery 14
21 0004 Mick The Lark (B), G Richards, 4-8-10
Birch 10
22 120-0 Talka Chancery, A Potts, 4-8-9 .. Jones 5 9
25 0003 Grey Hunter, E Eldin, 3-8-7 .... Thomas 3
26 0031 Import Export (B), J Wilson, 3-8-6 Darley 6
27 00/0 Enchanted Evening, M Hinchcliffe, 5-8-4
Ballantine 8
28 400 Fuego Diablo, P Bevan, 4-8-3 .. Johnson 1
30 0/0-3 Dropshot, G Balding, 6-8-0 .... Higgins 13
32 00/0 Citadel Rec, J Bradley, 6-7-12 Johnson 5
2-1 Thahal, 100-30 Import Export, 9-2 Mary Le Bow, 13-2 Padaki, 8-1 Dropshot, 10-1 others.

4.15 WINWICK STAKES (3-y-o maiden fillies: £1,976: abt 7f)

5 Classy Deb, Miss Hall, 8-11 .... Birch 12
7 0 Duck Soup, J Toller, 8-11 ...... Duffield 11
10 00-0 Great Move, P Walwyn, 8-11 .... — 10
15 0-0 La Ginestie (B), J Winter, 8-11 Thomas 9
16 0000 Locker Tarn, T Fairhurst, 8-11 Beecroft 7 6
18 My Louise, G Huffer, 8-11 .... Hide 4
21 00 Shamrock Girl, E Carr, 8-11 .... Charnock 3
22 00- So Swiftly, C Thornton, 8-11 .. Bleasdale 8
23 00 Star Alliance, R Morris, 8-11 .... Moore 7 2
24 00 The Beginning, C Booth, 8-11 .. Oldroyd 7
25 0 Valois, M Stoute, 8-11 ...... Swinburn 1
26 0 Workaholic, S Wiles, 8-11 .... Lesson 5
6-4 Valois, 5-2 Great Move, 4-1 My Louise, 10-1 So Swiftly, 16-1 Classy Deb, 20-1 others.

4.45 DARESBURY HANDICAP (£2,204: 1¼m)

2 0/0-0 Goblin (D), J M Bradley, 6-9-4 .. Curant 2
4 0000 Quiet Cannon (D), J Berry, 4-8-12 Darley 4
9 0404 Pittencrieff, E Weymes, 6-8-4 .... Hide 5
11 0001 Cowdenbeath (D), R Hollinshead, 4-8-3
Perks 3
13 100-0 Earl's Court (CD), C Crossley, 5-7-10
Johnson 1
9-4 Cowdenbeath, 100-30 Pittencrieff, 4-1 Quiet Cannon, 9-2 Goblin, 5-1 Earl's Court.

Haydock Park selections

By Our Racing Correspondent
2.15 Bye-Law. 2.45 Mirthful. 3.15 Norwick. 3.45 Dropshot. 4.15 Valois. 4.45 Cowenbeath.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
3.45 Grey Hunter. 4.15 My Louise.

Yesterday's results at Brighton

1.45 (1.49) BEAU BRUMMELL STAKES (2-y-o maidens: £1,035: 6f)
COME ON THE BLUES b c by Blue Cashmere—Floral Gift (Capt M Lemos) 9-0 .. W Carson (4-1) 1
Ghawar .... B Raymond (9-4) 2
Razor Sun S Cauthen (7-4 fav) 3
TOTE: Win, 40p; places, 22p, 12p. Dual F: 35p. CSF: £1.28. C Brittain at Newmarket. Neck, 2½l. 1min 11.49sec. Haven's Pride (4-1) 4th. 6 ran. Les Dancer did not run.

2.15 (2.18) RAGGETTS STAKES (Selling: 3-y-o: £2,260: 7f)
BILA SHAKA ch g by No Mercy—Powderhall (W Hastings-Bass) 8-9 ...... D McKeown (33-1) 1
Hoodwink .... R Curant (13-1) 2
Venja .... W Carson (2-1 fav) 2
TOTE: Win, £6; places, 75p, Hoodwink: 19p Venja: 11p. Dual F: Bila Shaka and Hoodwink £4.52; Bila Shaka and Venja £10.18. CSF: Bila Shaka and Hoodwink: £13.71; Bila Shaka and Venja £3.78. W Hastings-Bass Newmarket. ½l, dead heat. 1min 24.52sec. 14 ran. Palatara (6-1) 4th. NR: Garnish Island and Perdicas. The winner was bought in for 1,850 guineas.

2.45 (2.46) COURAGE BRIGHTON CUP HANDICAP (£3,074: 1m)
TRADITIONAL MISS ch m by Traditionalist—Starboard Mist (C J Hill) 6-7-11 B Crossley (11-2) 1
Revocation J Mercer (15-8 fav) 2
Braughing .... W Carson (7-2) 3
Monte Acuto .. P Mose (33-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 62p; places, 18p, 10p; Braughing 6p, Monte Acuto 19p. Dual F: 77p. CSF: £1.55. 2l, 3l, Dd ht. C J Hill, at Barnstaple. 9 ran. 1min 34.74sec.

3.15 (3.20) FITZHERBERT HANDICAP (£1,707: 1½m)
BUNCE BOY b g by King Emperor—All Hail (Mrs P Schlee) 5-8-12 W Newnes (7-2) 1
Uncle Dick .. S Cauthen (7-2) 2
Leopards Rock N Dawe (9-4 fav) 3
TOTE: win, 43p; places, 11p, 12p, 13p. Dual F: 85p. CSF: £1.54. A Hide at Newmarket. 1½l, 3l. 2min 32.75sec. Ouden's Equity (4-1) 4th. 8 ran. NR: Gayles Bambina, Crown Pageant and Winged Dagger.

3.45 (3.46) BLACKMANTLE HANDICAP (£1,816: 6f)
VORVADOS gr c by The Go-Between—Keravnos (Miss F Gallichan) 4-9-3
W Carson (9-2 jt fav) 1
Kassak R Weaver (9-2 jt fav) 2
Lord Scrap M L Thomas (11-2) 3
TOTE: win, 40p; places, 16p, 28p, 16p. Dual F: 39p. CSF: £3.39. M Haynes at Epsom. ¾l, 2l. 1min 10.49sec. 12 ran.

4.15 (4.20) CHIPPENDALE STAKES (maidens: £1,036: 1½m)
SUNNINGDALE QUEEN ch f by Gay Fandango—Lisabella (Sir T Kitson) 3-8-5
S Cauthen (4-7 fav) 1
On Her Own .. B Raymond (7-1) 2
Irish Rifle .... P Cook (7-1) 3
TOTE: win, 14p; places, 10p, 11p, 17p. Dual F: 31p. CSF: 52p. B Hills at Lambourn. ¾l, 1½l. 2min 33.38sec. Britwell Lad (11-2) 4th. 9 ran.
JACKPOT (not won): £38,019.80 carried forward to Sandown Park today. Placepot: £2.55.

Carlisle

2.30 (2.31) CUMRUW STAKES (2-y-o: Selling: £884: 6f)
MASHIN TIME, b f by Palm Track—Baggin Time (P Baillie) 8-8
M Birch (4-5 fav) 1
Spotty Jane .... M Rimmer (2-1) 2
Caribbean Dream P Kelleher (25-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 18p; places, 10p, 10p, 84p. Dual F: 18p. CSF: 27p. M H Easterby, at Great Habton. 8l, 3l. Metallic (10-1), 4th. 8 ran. The winner was bought in for 1,800 guineas.

3.0 (3.1) WALTON STAKES (3-y-o: £1,065: 6f)
CHEAP SEATS, b f by Stage Director—Fair Bargain (R Boningcastle), 8-8 K Willey (4-7 fav) 1
Confession ...... E Hide (9-4) 2
Pasto .... P Young (9-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 16p. Dual F: 14p. CSF: 20p. B Hills, at Lambourn. 1½l, 8l. Lasicion (20-1), 4th. 5 ran.

3.30 (3.31) DIXONS CUMBERLAND HANDICAP (£3,045: 1½m)
MORALITY STONE, b c by Ragstone—Miss Casanova (Mrs I Backley) 4-9-12 ...... R Fox (7-4 fav) 1
Feelings .... E Johnson (3-1) 2
Sloane Street .... J Seagrave (6-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 19p; places, 14p, 30p. Dual F: 22p. CSF: 67p. P Mitchell, at Epsom. ¾l, hd. Bago's Hero (5-1), 4th. 7 ran.

4.0 (4.3) BURGH STAKES (£1,072: 1m 1f 80yd)
HONEST RECORD, b f by Record Token—Be Honest (G Butlin), 3-8-3 ...... M Rimmer (7-2) 1
Cardinal Palace .. K Hodgson (7-2) 2
Kelpie .... J Lowe (33-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 54p; places, 21p, 13p, 34p. Dual F: 60p. CSF: £1.76. G Pritchard Gordon, at Newmarket. 2l, 1½l. Garter Star (5-2 fav), 4th. 14 ran.

4.30 (4.31) BLACKHALL HANDICAP (£1,665: 3-y-o: 1m 1f 80yd)
CLIPHOME, gr c by Sandford Lad—Seamyside (Cliphome Ltd) 9-7
G Duffield (5-2) 1
Bustellina ...... S Perks (10-1) 2
City's Sister .. K Hodgson (15-2) 3
TOTE: Win, 78p; places, £1.68. CSF: £2.90. G A Pritchard Gordon at Newmarket. 1½l, ¾l. Lifestyle (4-5 fav), 4th. 5 ran.

5.0 (5.1) CITY HANDICAP (£1,788: 3-y-o: 5f)
LONGLANDS LADY, ro f by Grey Mirage—Ursula (G Billington), 8-1 .... K Darley (12-1) 1
Crowebronze .... B Jones (7-1) 2
Blochairn Skolar .. A Nesbitt (4-1) 3
TOTE: Win, £3.34; places, 65p, 13p, 11p. Dual F: £4.60. CSF: £3.[illegible]. J Berry, at Cockerham. Hd, 1½l. Willow Herb (3-1 fav), 4th. 10 ran. PLACEPOT: £589.45.

Safety limits

Because of the re-railing of the flat course at Wolverhampton, the safety limits have been reduced as follows: 5 furlongs is now 15; 7f-12; 1 mile-14; 1m 1f-16; 1½m-18; 2m 192yds-16. The new limits take effect immediately.

Tennis

Borg banquet for the gods, McEnroe feast for the 'vultures'



Photographs by Harry Kerr

Into the final with a shout: McEnroe's talking racket.

By Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent

Bjorn Borg, champion for five consecutive years, beat Jimmy Connors 0—6, 4—6, 6—3, 6—0, 6—4 in three hours and 18 minutes at Wimbledon yesterday evening. The fact that this put Borg in the final again—with John McEnroe, the man he beat in a memorably exciting match last year—seemed irrelevant by comparison with the blazing beauty Borg and Connors cast upon the centre court. This was one of the greatest singles matches played at Wimbledon.

It was not so much the swing of the score, this way and that. It was not so much the clash of wills—the bleak looks that indicated both apprehension and a willingness to make a straight choice between a VC or a blanket. What ennobled the match was the quality of the tennis and the skill and spirit that provoked it.

These two players were like gamblers who had laid on the table the ultimate stake—their lives. They were frightened and they were brave. They were ready to risk anything. Not since 1977 and Mark Edmondson (in the second round) had Borg come back to win from two sets down.

In the first set he scored only 13 points. Connors, "Jimmy the Grunt", is still the most exciting player in the game. He began the match as if the point he was playing was the only thing he had to live for. It did not seem possible that one man could have so much energy and spend it so freely.

There seemed to be a swarm of Connors on court—all of them racing about like lunatics and belting the daylights out of Borg.

Borg was hurried, harassed, confused—and wild. Everything was happening too fast for him. He likes a well-ordered life and Connors was therefore disconcerting company.

But one of the secrets of the genuine champions, in any sport, is that they can soak up punishment and bounce back to their best form. Borg did this.

In one of the most remarkable games ever played at Wimbledon—it contained 24 points and lasted 19 minutes—he broke back to 4—4 in the second set. Connors had six game points for 5—3 and Borg needed five break points. The fact that Connors lost only three more points in the set was irrelevant. Borg's game was at last in tune.

After that Connors was no longer achieving miracles. He was simply playing the best tennis he could and punishing his body until it could stand no more. He made little impression on the third set and even less in the fourth. Meantime Borg was giving everything he had—and playing beautifully.

The crux came in the fifth set when, three times, Connors was 0—40 down on his own service. Twice he fought back to in the game. Was there no end to the man's resistance? The third time, Borg nabbed him: and that break to 4—3 was decisive. In the next game Borg saved two break points to reach 5—3.

From Connors's point of view the trouble with Borg was that he kept serving aces. Altogether Borg served 16. Serving aces is not the most obvious feature of Borg's game. Nor are his stop volleys—but it was one such that finally won him this tremulously exciting match.

You never know what to expect from chaps like Borg. They look quiet, conventional types, yet keep surprising us with startling repartee that seems out of character.

The centre court programme had begun at a relatively commonplace level. McEnroe took three ours and one minute to beat the unseeded Rod Frawley 7—6, 6—4, 7—5. To get the aside out of the way, McEnroe once referred to a section of the crowd as "vultures" when they applauded a fault, was warned for unsportsman-like conduct when he suggested that he was being "screwed" by Wimbledon's umpires, and had a penalty point awarded against him when he observed "you're a disgrace to mankind". The umpire thought the comment was directed at him, but McEnroe insisted that he was merely being self-critical.

Never mind. The umpire, Wing Commander George Grime, handled the match well. McEnroe won it. Frawley took everything in his stride and merely concentrated on playing the finest tennis of his life for as long as he possibly could. Frawley never cracked until the 11th game of the third set, when he lost his service from 40 love up, serving three double faults on the way.

Frawley put only 52 per cent of his first services into court, but his second ball was so good and his volleying so decisive that he was always a hard man to break. At first he had a lot of trouble reading McEnroe's game, which meant that Frawley moved late and often had to lunge, off-balance, and leave the court open

As the match progressed, Frawley guessed right more often. There was a spasmodic splendour about the man. He played some marvellous shots. The great thing about him, though, was the tenacity of his spirit and the soundness of his technique and tactics. Frawley did not try to be brilliant. He just did his own thing as well as he could.

Frawley's problem, essentially, was that by unwavering diligence he was trying to compensate for a basic difference in class. McEnroe was so quick in his anticipation, footwork and reactions, so deft in his racket control, so sure in his touch, that he could improvise baffling answers to most of the questions asked of him. It was therefore much to Frawley's credit that the sets were so close and lasted so long. The most worrying thing for McEnroe, though, was that he was on target with only 55.8 per cent of his first services. He will need to do better than that against Borg.

Into the final with a rebound: Borg's silent reply.

How Smith finally broke the holders

By Geoffrey Green

For the majority singles is the game. To be a Wimbledon champion is to hold the Blue Riband of tennis. Yet a good doubles is hard to beat and certainly the quality of a fine match on court one was as good as anything during the past fortnight as Smith and Lutz, the American title pair unseated last year's holders, the Australians McNamara and McNamee by 6—4, 2—6, 4—6, 7—6, 6—4 in just under three hours.

To dispose of the details first. McNamara proved the Achilles heel of his partnership with three double faults and having his service captured three times. McNamee was broken twice, served two aces and two doubles. That was the Australian balance sheet. As for the Americans Smith too was broken thrice and Lutz twice. But they kept free of double faulting.

So much for the bare bones. But the flesh and blood of action that clothed the skeleton was anything but dusty and dry. Much of it was invigorating as the four men stood toe to toe at times, pulling off a whirl of close volleys which surely sometimes were too fast for the eye to follow. McNamee here was the sharper of the Australians. Lutz, almost as quick as McNamee, and Smith, however proved the more integrated pair. Smith in particular dominated many a rally with clever placements of angled volley and lob, changing the pace of many of his replies.

Smith, tall, clean-cut with the look of a West Point military man, was the first to be broken at the start as the Australians stole the opening set. However, the Americans broke back after some lightning rallies to 4—4 and then 6—4 for the set.

But the two "Macs" proved the more eagle eyed as they swept into the lead at 6—2 and 6—4. Now battle royal was joined.

The Americans broke to 4—2 in the fourth set; the Australians pulled closer in the ninth game against Smith's service and then moved to 6—6. It was a double fault by McNamara at the seventh point that let in Lutz and Smith to take the tie-break at 7—5 and level the match.

It was at this moment that the court one assembly rose for the arrival of Lady Diana Spencer. It seemed to inspire Smith who all the time more and more was forcing his influence on affairs. Once he smashed six times in succession only to find the Australian defences impregnable until Smith finished off things with a sharp volley.

When finally, McNamara dropped service for the third time that proved the end. Ahead at 3—2, Lutz and Smith reached their journey's end for the match at 6—4. The Australians had lost their crown.

Results in four events at Wimbledon yesterday

Men's singles

Semi-final round

B BORG (Sweden) beat J S CONNORS (US) 0—6, 4—6, 6—3, 6—0, 6—4.

J P McENROE (US), beat R J FRAWLEY (Australia), 7—6, 6—4, 7—5.

Men's doubles

Semi-final round

P FLEMING and J P McENROE (US) beat T S Okker (Netherlands) and R L Stockton (US) 6—3, 6—2, 6—4.

R C LUTZ and S R SMITH (US), beat P McNAMARA and P McNAMEE (Australia) 6—4, 2—6, 4—6, 7—6, 6—4.

Women's doubles

Semi-final round

MISS K JORDAN and MISS A E SMITH (US), beat MISS R D FAIRBANK and MISS T J HARFORD (SA), 6—1, 6—2.

Mixed doubles

Third round

L C Leeds and Miss S L Acker (US), beat M J Bates and Miss J M Durie (GB), 6—1, 6—4.

V Amritraj (India) and Miss S V Wade (GB), beat F V McNair (US), and Miss C Kohde (WG), 6—3, 6—1.

J W Feaver and Miss L J Charles (GB) beat P Sozil and Miss P Romanova (Czechoslovakia), 7—6, 6—4.

Fourth round

F D McMILLAN (SA) and Miss B F Stove (Netherlands) beat K CURREN and Miss T J HARFORD (SA) 7—6, 5—7, 6—1.

J AUSTIN and Miss T AUSTIN (US) beat V Amritraj (India) and Miss S V Wade (GB) 6—4, 3—6, 7—5.

A D Roche (Australia) and Miss B Bunge (WG) beat C M Johnstone and Miss P J Whytcross (Australia), 6—3, 7—6.

Leeds and Miss Acker beat Feaver and Miss Charles, 6—4, 6—4.

Today's order of play at Wimbledon

CENTRE COURT: Mrs J M Lloyd v Miss H Mandlikova; P Fleming and J P McEnroe v R C Lutz and S R Smith; J R Austin and Miss T A Austin v A D Roche and Miss B Bunge; L C Leeds and Miss S L Acker v F D McMillan and Miss B F Stove.

ONE: Juniors: P Cash v H Leconte; Miss S Barker and Miss A K Kiyomura v Miss M Navratilova and Miss P H Shriver; Juniors: H Schwier v M Anger.

THREE: Juniors: Miss A Leand v Miss R Uys; Plate: Miss B Norton v Miss S E Saliba; Plate: Miss M B K Wikstedt v Miss N S Yeargin.

FOUR: Plate: J W Feaver v B M Milton; Juniors: Miss Z Garrison v Miss E Sayes; Plate: Miss C Jolissaint v Miss D Freeman.

FIVE: Plate: Miss P Casale v Miss B L Hallquist; Plate: C J Aguilar v D Carter; Plate: W W Martin v C M Johnstone.

TO BE ARRANGED: Plate: J W Feaver or B M Milton v W W Martin or C M Johnstone; Plate: Miss B Norton or Miss S E Saliba v Miss M B K Wikstedt or Miss N S Yeargin; Plate: Miss C Jolissaint or Miss D Freeman v Miss P Casale or Miss B L Hallquist.

Local resident calls for ballot

A Wimbledon woman has called for a special ballot for local residents to get finals tickets. Doris Kidd has lived in Wimbledon for 10 years but has never managed to get a centre court ticket. She thinks that with all the inconvenience local residents have to put up with, they have a special case for a ballot of their own.

"I have sent in my application regularly, but I have never had a ticket yet," Mrs Kidd said from her Belvedere Road home, a few minutes away from the All-England Club. "I support the tennis from the bottom of my heart, but I do think it is unfair. We sometimes can't move out of our houses, let alone see the tennis."

Other residents are unhappy about a proposed £400,000 deal with television to screen the men's final on a Sunday afternoon next year.

Why the outright-winner girl is a loser

By Rex Bellamy

Chris Lloyd plays Hana Mandlikova this afternoon in what promises to be a superb women's singles final. The most obvious feature should be the high standard of the tennis as the champions of the United States and France set about each other. Both will be mindful that Mrs Lloyd beat Miss Mandlikova at Flushing Meadow but lost to her in Paris, which gives today's match the flavour of a play-off.

A second striking theme should be the contrast in playing methods. Mrs Lloyd essentially will play from the baseline—but aggressively, with a game much bolder and more subtle in its variety than a superficial glance might suggest. Miss Mandlikova will go for outright winners, notably with her service and net game, but often with her ground strokes, too.

A third attractive feature, which we should not take for granted, is that these are proud, elegant and charming women who conduct themselves like champions because by background and inclination they find it the natural thing to do.

Mrs Lloyd won five of their previous seven matches but lost two of the last three. Miss Mandlikova's game is the better suited to grass but it must be doubtful if she can keep it up long enough to win two sets. She may need the daunting experience of this first Wimbledon final before winning one in the future.

By contrast Mrs Lloyd has already played six singles finals. Her familiarity with the big occasion will be in her favour. As runner-up for the last three years she is also hungry for the championship. Conversely, that sequence may, like her defeat in Paris, have affected her confidence.

So far there has been no sign of that. Mrs Lloyd has never played better at Wimbledon and has never looked stronger. Emotionally Miss Mandlikova also had the more draining match in the semi-final.

In short, the pointers mostly indicate that Mrs Lloyd will add a third Wimbledon singles championship to her four French and five United States titles.

Bob Jenkins, aged 38, a Welsh civil servant, will umpire the men's singles final tomorrow. He is the third youngest men's singles umpire of all time and only the third to be appointed under the age of 50. Bill Pickup, of Stockport, will be in charge of today's women's singles final. Major Peter Webster will umpire the men's doubles, Malcolm Huntington, a York journalist, the women's doubles, and Pat Smythe the mixed doubles.

Rowing

Henley stirs at hint of revolution afloat

By Jim Railton

Henley Royal regatta retains that marvellous atmosphere of Victoriana—and long may some aspects of it live—but yesterday it became a testing ground for an invention which may revolutionize sculling. Volker Nolte, a 28-year-old West German and an expert in bio-mechanics, introduced into Britain a step forward in ergonomics in the sport.

Nolte is the third-ranked sculler in West Germany and has an outside chance of winning the Diamonds, although the European, world and Olympic medal winner, Chris Baillieu, is in his half of the draw. He is reading for a doctorate and, short of time academically and athletically long in the tooth, he decided to make his sculling boat do more work for him.

In his heat of the Diamonds yesterday Nolte sculled in an armchair with his rigger and footstretcher moving as one. That invention, which Nolte has on patent, eliminates the wasteful effort of moving a body's centre of gravity up and down the slide and makes the strongest muscles of the body work more efficiently. He locked his secret away in the boot of his car after his race yesterday before any interviews. But you can be sure that the top scullers of the world are watching with interest—particularly as Nolte claims that it saves 10 seconds over the Henley course. Yesterday Nolte beat Zsucs, of Bedford Rowing Club, and now he meets the Spanish lightweight international, Jose Quintana Colomer, who overcame Steve Nilsen.

Nilsen entered from Colonmel in Ireland but is the son of a Norwegian, Thor Nilsen, former coach of the Spanish national team and now with the Italians. The irony is that Nilsen senior coached Colomer as part of his professional duties, but young Nilsen appreciates the funny side of it.

The regatta started on a sad note with a disqualification in the fist race of the day, in the Ladies Plate. Henley's chairman, Peter Coni—traditionally the umpire of the opening race—deserves all credit in attempting to avoid an incident. The University of Natal (South Africa) went afloat 35 minutes before the scheduled start at nine o'clock. But they were out of sight two minutes before the race, when the rules state they should be attached to the start.

Coni started the race three minutes late and Bentham Boat Club, a London Hospital student crew, were left to row over. Having raised £10,000 for the trip of over 6,000 miles, the South African students from Pietermaritzburg were "in a state of shock." but sportingly made no protest and admitted fault.

One of the toughest races of the opening day was the British national lightweight eight, rowing as London in the Thames Cup against the American schoolboys, Kent School—who had an advantage of over two stone. But for three of the Kent eight being over age they would have been formidable in the Princess Elizabeth Challenge Cup. Although Kent's coxswain roared over the course "we are the heavyweights and they are the lightweights", London's experience and two pieces of acceleration were sufficient to bring them home by threequarters of a length.

The opening day had a cold edge. Today the Grand crews take the stage. The British eights face three American universities. At the top of the draw the British national eight—Leander and Tyrian—are expected to dispose of Boston University before marching on to meet in tomorrow's semi-final round the super heavyweights of Washington university, who have a bye.

At the bottom half of the draw London University should beat Cornell but the cornerstone of the Grand could be the opening heat today between Oxford University combined with Thames Tradesmen against Yale. The ladies invitation races start on Saturday.

Rowing celebrities yesterday at Henley included two expatriates, Colin Porter and Ted Field, both winners of the Thames cup and Wyfolds in 1953 for the Royal Air Force; Tony Fox, twice winner of the Diamonds; rumours abound that "Sam" McKenzie, that most controversial character who won the Diamonds six times, may arrive.



Photograph by Barry Beattie

The agony of losing is somehow greater, as members of Bedford RC discover in the Thames Cup.

Results from the first day

Thames Cup

Aberdeen University beat Newcastle University, [illegible].
Leander beat Star Club, easily, [illegible].
Peterborough (Canada) beat Henley, 3l, 7mins [illegible].
Thames beat Worcester, [illegible].
Agecroft beat Thames Tradesmen, [illegible].
Berwick beat Bedford, 6l, [illegible].
Charles River RA (US) beat Nottingham RC, [illegible].
Walton beat Hanlan (Canada), not rowed out, [illegible].
Vesta beat Metropolitan, 3½l, 7mins 6secs.
Auriol beat Barclays Bank, 1½l, 7mins 14secs.
Kew Meadows beat Clonmel, 1½l, 7mins 26secs.
Springhill Centre beat Hereford, 3l, 7mins 7secs.
London RC beat Kent School (US), ¾l, 6mins 52secs.
Trident (SA) beat Quintin, 1½l, 7mins 7secs.
Yale University (US) beat Shawnigan Lake School (Canada), easily, 7mins 37secs.

Wyfold Cup

London RC beat University of Kent, easily, 7mins 49secs.
Kew Meadows BC beat Metropolitan RC, easily, 7mins 55secs.
Argonaut RC (Canada) beat Durham University, disqualified.
Thames Tradesmen's RC beat Nottingham and Union RC, 1½l, 7mins 45secs.
Maidenhead RC beat Wallingford RC, 1½l, 7mins 54secs.
Hanlan BC (Canada) beat Eton Excelsior RC, easily, 8mins 14secs.
Trident RC (SA) beat Molesey BC, 1½l, 8mins 3secs.
Quintin BC beat Vesta RC, easily, 8min 37sec.
Trinity College, Hartford (US), beat Manchester University, 4l, 7mins 36secs.

Britannia Cup

Leander Club beat Northwich RC, 2½l, 8mins 13secs.
Isis BC beat Tideway Scullers School, easily, 7mins 51secs.

[illegible]

Silver Goblets

[illegible] beat R D Smith and A W Nelder (City of Cambridge), disqualified.
J Macleod and N Christie (London RC) beat D Stein and J Stanwich (Boston University, US), easily, 9mins 39secs.
D R Crockford and D McDougall (University of London) beat R D Moud and D A Leonard (Horseferry), easily, 8mins 46secs.
H W Canning and W C Hunter (Lady Victoria) beat Q M Allan and P E Newman (Christchurch), 1½l 9mins.
T F Mossop and C J Jones (Kingston) beat J H Molbak and T A Sherif (Yale University, US), easily, 8mins 44secs.
M J Gordon and M Pollecutt (Thames Tradesmen) beat B R Bridger and R I Finday (Wallingford School), easily.
P R Taylor and A N Jelfs (Tideway Scullers and Abingdon) beat G F Lloyd and R W Hine (Quintin), 2l, 8min 44sec.
D K Edwards and M I Block (Yale University US) qualified, A C Granlund and J G Sample (Berwick), scratched.

Ladies' Plate

Bentham BC w/o University of Natal, South Africa.
Williams College (US) beat University College Dublin 2½l, 7mins 10secs.
Orange Coast College (US) beat King's College, Cambridge, easily, 7mins 14secs.
Oriel College Oxford beat Oxford Polytechnic, 1½l, 7mins 29secs.
Trinity College, Hartford, US, beat Lady Margaret BC, Cambridge, easily, 7mins 12secs.
Downing College, Cambridge beat Queens University, Belfast, easily, 7mins 25secs.
[illegible]
Cherwell BC beat Trinity Hall, Cambridge, 1½l, 7mins 29secs.
Trinity College, Dublin, (Republic of Ireland) beat Southampton University, easily, 7min 12sec.
Durham University beat Pembroke College, Cambridge, 3½l, 7min 29sec.

Diamond sculls

J Quintana Colomer (Club Natacion, Banolas, Spain) beat S Nilsen (Clonmel, Republic of Ireland), easily, 9mins 50secs.
BA Lewis (Newport Beach, US) beat PS Cameron (Northampton Casuals), easily, 9mins 18secs.
V Nolte (Ruder Club Sarr, West Germany) beat C J Szucs (Beds), easily, 9mins 16secs.
D Hamilton (Kingston, Canada) sculled over M J Diserens (Oxford University), scratched.
C L Baillieu (Leander) beat M Knight (Nottingham and Union), easily, 9min 10sec.
S C Howell (University of London) beat C Smith (Nottingham and Union), 3½l, 9min 16sec.
A C Rudkin (Bewl Bridge) beat W E Donegan (London School of Economics), 1l, 9min 24sec.

Princess Elizabeth Cup

Shawnigan Lake School, Canada, beat Portora Royal School, 1½l, 7mins 49secs.
Holy Spirit HS (US), beat St Ignatius College, Galway, Republic of Ireland, 3½l, 7mins 23secs.
Emanuel School beat Bedford Modern School, 2½l, 7mins 36secs.
Abingdon School beat Monmouth School, 2½l, 7mins 55secs.
Shiplake College beat Winchester College, 2l, 7mins 27secs.
Eton College beat St George's College, easily, 7mins 46sec.
Groton School (US), beat Hampton School, 1½l, 7mins 37secs.
Strode's College beat King James's College, Henley, easily, 7min 44sec.

Visitors' Cup

Durham University beat Strode's College, easily, 7mins 58secs.
University of London beat Salisbury School, US, easily, 8mins 7secs.
Worcester Polytechnic Institute (US), beat Yale University (US), 1½l, 8mins 3secs.
Lady Margaret BC, Cambridge, beat Trinity College, Hartford (US), [illegible]
[illegible]

Double Sculls

[illegible]

Today's order of rowing at Henley

10.0: Thames Cup: Aberdeen University v Vesta RC.
10.5: Visitors Cup: Cornell University (US) v Durham University.
10.10: Wyfold Cup: Kew Meadows BC v Weybridge RC.
10.15: Britannia Cup: Cork BC (Republic of Ireland) v London RC.
10.20: Diamond Sculls: A C Rudkin v N Righton.
10.30: Ladies Cup: Oriel College, Oxford v Yale University (US).
10.35: Thames Cup: Trident RC (South Africa) v Agecroft RC.
10.40: Wyfold Cup: Derby RC v Thames Tradesmen's RC.
10.45: Wyfold Cup: Argonaut RC (Canada) v Thames RC.
10.50: Diamond Sculls: Riddle and May v Conroy and Conroy.
11.0: Ladies Cup: Williams College (US) v Cherwell BC.
11.5: Thames Cup: Charles River RA (US) v Berwick ARC.
11.10: Syfold Cup: Trident RC (South Africa) v Stourport BC.
11.15: Diamond Sculls: Wilson and Gillman v McMullan and Stalte.
11.20: Diamond Sculls: C L Baillieu v D Hamilton.
11.30: Ladies Cup: 1st and 3rd Trinity BC (Cambridge) v ASR Nereus (Netherlands).
11.35: Thames Cup: Yale University (US) v Auriol RC.
11.40: Wyfold Cup: Bedford RC v Quintin BC.
11.45: Britannia Cup: Leander Club v Garda Siochana BC (Republic of Ireland).
11.50: Diamond Sculls: J Quintana Colomer v V Nolte.
12.0: Grand Cup: Cornell University (US) v University of London.
12.5: Thames Cup: Trinity College, Hartford (US) v Thames RC.
12.10: Princess Elizabeth Cup: Shawnigan Lake School (Canada) v Emanuel School.
12.15: Diamond Sculls: Green and Chilmaid v Sims and Redgrave.
12.20: Silver Goblets: Edwards and Block v Taylor and Jelfs.
2.30: Ladies Cup: Fitzwilliam College, Cambridge v Emmanuel College, Cambridge.
2.35: Ladies Cup: Princeton University (US) v Trinity College, Hartford (US).
2.40: Thames Cup: Walton RC v London RC.
2.45: Wyfold Cup: Maidenhead RC v Leander Club.
2.50: Silver Goblets: Gordon and Pollecutt v Mossop and Jones.
3.0: Grand Cup: Yale University (US) v Oxford University and Thames Tradesmen's RS.
3.5: Thames Cup: Peterborough RC (Canada) v Springhill Centre RC.
3.10: Princess Elizabeth Cup: Holy Spirit HS, USA, v Abingdon School.
3.15: Wyfold Cup: Townmead RC v Hanlan BC, Canada.
3.20: Diamond Sculls: Purchase and Brown v Cushway and Rodwood.
3.30: Grand Cup: Boston University (US) v Leander Club and Tyrian BC.
3.35: Ladies Cup: Orange Coast College (US) v Trinity Colleg, Republic of Ireland.
3.40: Visitors' Cup: University Of London v John Mason School.
3.45: Wyfold Cup: Springhill Centre RC v London RC.
3.50: Diamond Sculls SC Howell v B A Lewis.
4.0: Thames Cup: Leander Club v Kew Meadows BC.
5.30: Ladies Cup University of Washington (US), v Downing College, Cambridge.
5.35: Ladies Cup: Durham University v Bentham BC.
5.40: Visitors' Cup: Belmost Abbey v Lady Margaret BC, Cambridge.
5.45: Britannia Cup: Isis BC v Saxon BC.
5.50: Silver Goblets: Macleod and Christie v Canning and Hunter.
6.0: Princess Elizabeth Cup: Groton School (US) v Shiplake College.
6.5: Princess Elizabeth Cup: Eton College v Strode's College.
6.10: Visitors' Cup: Goldie BC v Worcester Polytechnic Institute (US).
6.15: Britannia Cup: Newark RC v Vesta RC
6.20: Silver Goblets: Crockford and McDougall v Rowland and Hunt.

Yachting

Admiral's Cup defenders faster

Sydney, July 2.—The three Australian yachts defending the Admiral's Cup in England later this month should be markedly faster than when they were selected at the trials in Melbourne last April, Syd Fischer the team captain for the sixth time said today. Speaking at a press conference at the Royal Sydney Yacht Squadron, he said modifications had been made to all three yachts to improve their light-weather performance in English waters, and the results looked encouraging.

The five-race Admiral's Cup series opens at Cowes on July 29 and ends with the testing Fastnet race, starting on August 8. Teams from 16 nations will contest this world championship.

Boxing

Barrett puts up £100,000 for Sibson—Minter clash

The promoter, Mike Barrett, has offered a £100,000 purse for a match between Tony Sibson and Alan Minter. Mr Barrett wants Sibson to defend his European middleweight title against Minter, the former World Champion, at the Albert Hall on October 13. Mr Barrett will be meeting the managers of both boxers to discuss terms. He is confident the contest will go ahead.

"It's the hottest fight in Britain," he said. "Sibson is keen to have the fight and I hope that Minter will want to try and regain the title he gave up when he went for the world championship."

Mike Weaver will defend the World Boxing Association heavyweight title against James Tillis in September. The winner will meet Gerry Cooney in February.—Reuter reports. Cooney will box on the undercard of the Weaver-Tillis bout.

Larry Holmes, the World Boxing Council champion, wants to meet the winner of the Weaver-Tillis contest, not Cooney, who is ranked No 1 by the WBC as well as the WBA. Cooney had signed to box Weaver for the WBA title, but the WBA executive committee have ruled that Weaver must first defend against Tillis, who was the leading available contender last March when Weaver was supposed to sign for a mandatory title defence.

Jeff Chandler (US) will defend his WBA bantamweight title in Atlantic City on July 25 against Puerto Rico's Julian Solis, the man he dethroned eight months ago.

Polo

Hipwood scores four for Les Diables Bleus

By John Watson

Spectators at Midhurst yesterday were entertained to one of the most exciting high-goal matches this season. It was the Texaco-sponsored British open championship match between Guy Wildenstein's Les Diables Bleus and the Centaurs, who are patronized by Jack Oxley, of Oklahoma, and his English friend, David Jamison.

Played on a dry, dusty pitch that sent the ball bouncing and gave no comfort to ponies' legs, the score ran 6—6 in the last chukka and 7—6 in favour of Les Diables Bleus in extra time. Les Diables have sent the Prince of Wales forward to two and put Robert Graham at back. This seemed a waste of Prince Charles's stopping power and celebrated backhanders and of Graham's flair as a forward; and the team might have held more potential with their old lineup. Playing in the opposing pivot positions, Julian Hipwood, the All-England captain, and the Mexican, Antonio Herrera, proved as difficult to catch as ever. For the winners, Hipwood, who was pulling a lot of his goal-shots, nevertheless scored four times, Wildenstein twice, and Graham once.

In the next set-to of the same tournament, Cowdray Park just had the edge on Sladmore until the fifth chukka, when Cowdray's veteran No. 3, Paul Withers, fell and got trampled on by two ponies. He continued to play but was obviously inhibited by pain; and Sladmore (a rather noisy squad, who have an impulsive habit of appealing to the umpires) won 10—8. Their hero was Alphonso Pieres.

LES DIABLES BLEUS: 1, G Wildenstein (3); 2, Prince of Wales (4); 3, J Hipwood (9); back, R Graham (6).
CENTAURS: 1, J Oxley (3); 2, A Kent (6); 3, A Herrera (9); back, D Jamison (2).
SLADMORE: 1, T Horswell (5); 2, A Pieres (7); 3, J Horswell (6); back, R Ferguson (5).

CIRENCESTER PARK: Falcons 10, Foxcote 6.

Scrummage rules

A clamp down is planned for next season on scrummaging offences by the Rugby League. In an effort to improve the scrummaging, members of the League's executive committee will meet senior referees at a conference in Preston on July 12. International Board rules on scrummaging, approved last November, will come into force in the English League next season. A "sin bin" is included in the rules but this does not mean that it will be used.

Swimming

Britain may not be outclassed in every event

From Athole Still
Kiev, July 2

Over the next three days here the British swimming team face the might of the Soviet Union in what will inevitably prove to be a one-sided contest. One dislikes adopting such a pessimistic standpoint, but we have never seriously challenged the Russians, either in multi-nation team events, or in six previous head-to-head international matches. Moreover, this weekend we will tackle them with a team considerably below full strength, due to the non-availability of some 20 potential or certain team members who were precluded by examinations, sickness, the eight-nations match in Switzerland, and the insistence of some coaches on resting a few already heavily raced performers.

The Russians are fielding virtually their strongest team, which includes five Olympic gold medalists and a host of other world ranked performers. Britain's young team, with nine newcomers, will have to regard the meeting as a testing ground for the European championships in Split, Yugoslavia, in September. Viewed in those terms, the experience should prove valuable.

We will not be outclassed in every department, however, and victories could well come our way in the breaststroke, in which, paradoxically, the Russians have always been strong. Susannah Brownsdon (Tunbridge Wells), who is 15, and Adrian Moorhouse (Leeds Central), 17, have shown remarkable improvement since last season and both have had Russians behind them in international events during the winter.

Miss Brownsdon is currently third in the world over 200 metres (2min 35.75sec), with one Russian, Svetlana Varganova (2min 34.70sec), ahead of her, and she is only fifth over 100 metres (1min 12.73sec), with two Russians, Elvira Vasilkova and Tania Bogomilova, 1.5sec and .2sec respectively faster. Nevertheless, I expect Miss Brownsdon to go close.

Moorhouse seems to have slightly less chance on paper than Miss Brownsdon, but he has the encouragement of knowing he has already beaten the Olympic champion, Robertas Zulpa, over 100 metres. He is in particularly good form at the moment, having set a personal best 200 metres time (2min 22.80sec) the other week-end, and I expect him to confirm his status

Time you tested Cornhill Insurance

Ask your broker about Cornhill's competitive range of insurances—for your car, your house, your life and your business.

Cornhill Insurance Group · 32 Cornhill · London · EC3V 3LJ

Cornhill Insurance Test Series

DIAL THE TEST SCORE 154 in London— See your phone book in other areas.

هكذا من الأصل

Cricket

England batsmen fail to live up to their promise of first hour

By John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent
LORD'S: England have scored 191 for four wickets against Australia.

England failed to live up to their promise of the first hour when the second Test match against Australia, sponsored by Cornhill, began yesterday. Having been given, by modern standards, the briskest of starts, they fell foul of of Lillee or Aldermann, who bowled them out at Trent Bridge, but of Lawson, who was no more than an auxiliary there.

In his first over Lawson almost had Boycott caught at slip; in his second he removed Gooch and in his fourth Boycott. He was also the cause of Woolmer's retirement, when he had scored 13, with a damaged nerve in his left arm, Lawson having hit him there with a shortish ball.

Gower, too, was a Lawson victim, caught at the wicket just as he was opening up. On top of all this, it was Lawson whose powerful return from long leg had appeared to run out Gower when he was 11. To all the world it looked as though Gower, having set off on a second run, had nowhere near got home when Gatting sent him back. Umpire Palmer, however, thought he had.

By perhaps a couple of yards


Gatting: in aggressive mood

Lawson was the fastest of the Australian bowlers. He came first to our attention in Sydney two and a half years ago when he put the wind up Boycott: since when he has been propositioned by Lancashire, where he had a season in the league, and overshadowed by Lillee, Pascoe and Hogg. He got the last bowling place in this Australain party ahead of Thomson, and yesterday he showed why.

For Enland Gatting played very well for 59. He has the bulldog spirit, much as Ken Barrington did, and the same sturdy, pugnacious, reassuring appearance. His play through the covers, especially off the back foot, was super. It is easier to think of men of Gatting's build—Edrich, for example, and Leyland, as well as Barrington—who have enjoyed the fight against Australia than of those with more willowy contours. Gatting should not, though, have got out when he did—in bright light and on a pod wicket with so much to play for.

There used to be a time when to put the opposition in was considered to be taking an ungovernable risk. "When in doubt, bat" was the order of the day. Now, as often as not, if not more so, sides prefer to bat second. It happened yesterday for the ninth time in England's last 13 Test matches.

Hughes, winning the toss, chose to field, thinking presumably that if a fairly grassless pitch was ever going to have any life it would be in its early stages. England played the same side as at Trent Bridge except that Taylor will keep wicket; with Hogg unfit, Australia included Bright, the taker of 22 wickets in his previous nine Test matches.

Opening England's innings in his 100th Test, Boycott was cheered most of the way to the wicket. This seemed not so much to relax him as make him more tense than usual. Although quickly off the mark he took 100 minutes to score 17. Even so, the longer he stayed the more likelier it became that, with his sense of occasion, he would make a larger score. With Gooch making all the running England were 54 after an hour's play. As the Australians took an interval for drinks, when it was hard to believe they were thirsty, Hughes must have been wondering as to the wisdom of fielding first.

At 60 Gooch, hooking at Lawson, was easily caught at short mid-wicket. He had been playing so well that this came as a surprise. he shot, though it misfired, was a reasonable one to try. By lunch Boycott was also out, caught at third slip by Alderman. As the years catch up on him Boycott becomes that much slower getting into line. In eight out of his last nine Test dismissals he has been caught at the wicket, at slip or in the gully.


Lawson, fastest of the Australian bowlers, showing why he was preferred to Thomson in the touring party.

The afternoon was mostly murky. Between 1.55 and 2.25 there was no play. At 2.35 Woolmer departed. It is hoped that he will bat again today. By teatime Gower had scored 14 in 26 overs and been well passed by Gatting. It was not so much that Gower was having a struggle—he has been in brilliant form recently—as that he could find no opportunities to play his favourite strokes. And when, after the teams had been presented to the Queen, he did, he hit three spanking fours and then got out, caught by Marsh, playing firm-footedly at Lawson.

Gower and Gatting had added 51 together. For the fourth wicket Gatting and Willey made 54. Australia were without Alderman for the evening period. He had retired to rest a hamstring. The sun was out by then and a near-capacity crowd were still there, enjoying it, when, with 10 minutes left, Gatting was leg-before to Bright, bowling slow left-arm from the nursery end. I say slow left-arm rather than left-arm spin, there being not much pretence at spin. To save Botham for today Emburey saw out the closing overs.

ENGLAND: First Innings

G A Gooch, c Yallop, b Lawson	44
G Boycott, c Alderman, b Lawson	17
R A Woolmer, retired hurt	13
D I Gower, c Marsh, b Lawson	27
M W Gatting, l-b-w, b Bright	59
P Willey, not out	23
J E Emburey, not out	0
Extras (l-b 2, n-b 6)	8
Total (4 wkts)	191

*I T Botham, †R W Taylor, G R Dilley and R G D Willis to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—60, 2—65, 3—134, 4—178.

BOWLING (to date): Lillee, 24.4—6—76—0; Alderman, 13.2—1—38—0; Lawson, 26—11—40—3; Bright, 13—6—29—1.

AUSTRALIA: G M Wood, J Dyson, G N Yallop, *K J Hughes, T M Chappell, A R Border, †R W Marsh, G F Lawson, R J Bright, D K Lillee, T M Alderman.

UMPIRES: D O Oslear and K E Palmer.

Notts hopes go west with East's storm

By Richard Streeton
CHELMSFORD: Nottinghamshire, with nine second innings wickets in hand, lead Essex by 113 runs.

For a long time yesterday, Essex never looked like finishing with as many runs as they finally did in this championship match, sponsored by Schweppes. Fletcher was first to dispel anxiety by staying put when Nottinghamshire's tails were up and the rest of the credit must go to Turner, East and Smith for capitalizing when the bowlers were tired. The pitch remained slow but there was still variable bounce available to the quicker bowlers just short of a length.

Hadlee used the end where the pitch has yielded the most help—the first six Essex wickets all fell at the River end—and bowled all through with splendid hostility and fire. With his economical action and relatively short run Hadlee is a more preferable model for youngsters to emulate than most other overseas fast bowlers.

Hadlee's fifth ball of the day brought him Hardie's wicket, with Rice holding the catch at second slip. McEvoy had his off-stump flattened without offering a stroke and the New Zealander's first spell read 10—4—13—2. Rice gave himself a second spell and Essex were 64 for four after he bowled McEwan, playing forward, and had Pont leg before to a ball that skidded through low.

Phillip, soon after lunch, also failed to deal with a ball of low bounce as he played back. All this time Fletcher, after an uncertain start, was stroking the ball as well as anyone else. Essex were still 88 runs short of saving the follow-on, though, when Fletcher, playing forward, edged a catch to second slip.

Nottinghamshire were then thwarted, first by Turner and East, who added 54 in 20 overs by a judicious mixture of the careful and the cautious; and then by East and Smith, who put on 65 in 13 overs by methods almost entirely breezy and cheerful. It must have been infuriating for Nottinghamshire.

Bore bowled with great steadiness at this stage; the other bowlers had their moments of bad luck. When Turner was caught at deep mid-off, he had batted 105 minutes. East, whose best scores have usually come in a crisis, made sure the follow-on was saved.

After tea the last three wickets fell quickly as everyone hit out against the new ball, but by then Essex had made certain they stayed in the match.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE: First Innings, 348 for 5 dec. (C E B Rice 166 not out, J D Birch 111; Bowling: Lever, 26—1—81—4; Phillip, 19—0—63—0; Turner, 26—9—75—0; East, 24—4—75—1; Acfield, 14—1—38—0.

Second Innings

P A Todd, l-b-w, b Turner	18
R T Robinson, not out	6
B Hassan, not out	11
Extras (l-b 1, w 1)	2
Total (1 wkt)	37

R E Dexter, *C E B Rice, J D Birch, M J Harris, R J Hadlee, B E Hemmings, †C Scott and M K Bore to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—22.

ESSEX: First Innings

B R Hardie, c Rice, b Hadlee	0
M S A McEvoy, b Hadlee	9
*K W R Fletcher, c Rice, b Hadlee	61
K S McEwan, b Rice	7
K R Pont, l-b-w, b Rice	9
N Phillip, l-b-w, b Hadlee	25
S Turner, c Hadlee, b Bore	41
R E East, b Rice	47
†N Smith, c and b Hadlee	39
J K Lever, b Hadlee	8
D L Acfield, not out	3
Extras (b 19, l-b 1, w 2, n-b 1)	23
Total (94.3 overs)	272

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—0, 2—26, 3—44, 4—64, 5—130, 6—141, 7—195, 8—258, 9—269, 10—273.

BOWLING: Hadlee, 25.3—9—60—2; Rice, 25—8—66—3; Bore, 30—7—55—1; Hemmings, 14—1—48—0.

Bonus points: Essex 4, Nottinghamshire 8.

Umpires: A Jepson and D Shackleton.

Golf

Miss Lee Smith maintains her lead but pursuers change places

By John Hennessy
Golf Correspondent

Jenny Lee Smith maintained her one-stroke lead on the second day of the women's professional golf tournament, sponsored by McEwan's Lager, at Cardiff yesterday with another round of 71, but her nearest pursuers have changed places. Second place on 143 is now shared by Karrin Ehrnlund, of Sweden (68 yesterday), and Vicki Thomas, a Welsh amateur (70), followed by three players on 145. They included the nearest overnight challengers, Christine Langford (73) and Susan Latham (73), now joined by Muriel Thomson (72).

The star turn yesterday was the attractive blonde Swede, who equalled her own course record with a round of 68, four under par. Clearly she has a liking for Whitchurch, for she won this tournament last year with a two-round total of 142 (68 and 74). The third round had to be cancelled because of a thunderstorm.

One poor hole yesterday prevented her from surpassing her own record, even of emulating Dale Reid's women's professional golf tournament record of 66. An otherwise exceptional round was marred by a six at the 302-yard ninth. A fluffed pitch shot out of light rough put her in the sand and a thinned bunker shot skated through the green.

For all that, she turned one under par, having reached two long holes in two, with lissom swing rather than brute force, and wedging to two feet at the 10th. On her own evidence Miss Ehrnlund did not play as well as she can, particularly off the tee, but her putter behaved and she recovered well from the bunkers, except at that damaging ninth. She reduced the two short holes to two, from four feet (13th) and 10 feet (15th) and ran a sand wedge up to four feet at the 17th. She did not play well? You could have fooled most of us.

Miss Lee Smith's round followed the general pattern, since the outward half, par 37, offers greater opportunities than the run for home. She played the first nine in three under par, the second in two over. Like Miss Ehrnlund, she gathered strokes at two of the long holes and wedged close enough for a single putt at one of the fours. Unlike the Swede, she played every other hole in par.

Coming home, she was again frustrated by the short 13th (140yd). To that point she led Miss Ehrnlund by six strokes, but now there was a two-shot swing as she overclubbed with a five-iron, and she then put a six-iron into a bunker at the next.

Mrs Thomson, better known, perhaps, under her maiden name, Fowlings, threatened all sorts of records with an outward half of 32, highlighted by an eagle three at the 420yd eighth, by way of drive, four wood and five-foot putt. Her countrymen and women gathered to bring her triumphantly in, but a 6, 5, 5 finish, three over par, ruined the party.

Leading scores:
142: J Lee Smith, 71, 71.
143: K Ehrnlund (Sweden), 75, 68; Mrs V Thomas 73, 70.
145: C Langford 72, 73; S Latham 72, 73; M Thomson 73, 72.
147: D Reid 78, 69.
148: S Fordon (US) 74, 74; C Trew 74, 74; J Chapman 77, 71.
149: M Burton 77, 72; J Pepler 77, 72; Fernando 73, 76; B Huke 75, 74; V Marvin 75, 74; C Panton 78, 71.

Local amateur in high class company

From Mitchell Platts
Linköping, July 2

Severiano Ballesteros and Bernhard Langer, two of the biggest names in European golf, were joined by Krister Kinell, an amateur relatively unknown outside this country, for the lead after the first round of the £50,000 Scandinavian Open on the Linköping course here today. Their scores of 69, two under par, gave them a one stroke advantage over Stephen Bennett, a former England international, and Steve Martin, a former Walker Cup player. Gordon Brand, Gary Cullen, Manuel Piñero and José-Maria Cañizares, both of Spain, and Tony Johnstone, of Zimbabwe, all had 71.

Ballesteros felt that this was his best round in Europe this season, hardly a surprise since this is only his second tournament. He conditions, missing as he did only three greens, and his three birdies all came with putts of around 15 feet.

In contrast Langer enjoyed good fortune on the true greens. Twelve months ago it required either a great deal of courage or a sadistic nature to watch Langer over a putt but through sheer determination he has erased the golfing nightmare of the "twitch" from his game. So it came as something of a surprise, especially after he had holed on three other occasions from 15 feet, that he should take three putts at his last hole which, after a weak eight iron approach and a topped chip, contributed to a six.

Kinell studied at the United States International University in San Diego in 1975 and 1976 and he played in several college tournaments in which he pitted his skills against such golfers as Curtis, Strange and Scott Simpson who have since become winners on the United States circuit. Kinell, however, elected to return home after one year and he made the decision to remain in his home town of Linköping to work as a physical education instructor in the local primary school.

Last year he fractured his right leg while demonstrating a somersault to his pupils but there was no sign of any weakness, partnering Tony Jacklin. He gained inspiration from a growing gallery of onlookers. His round included four birdies and an eagle three at the fourth (503 yards) where he reached the green with a driver and a five iron and he holed from 30 feet and Jacklin's own hopes of a solid first round evaporated with a six.

In the morning Nick Faldo appeared poised to quickly make up for the disappointment of missing the half way cut in the Coral classic last week when he made a birdie at the first hole and he holed from 20 feet for an eagle three at the fourth. However, he played a succession of shots, culminating with a five at the 16th (153 yards) where his seven iron tee shot struck a rock and ricochetted into a pond, and he finished with a 72.

Leading scores
69: S Ballesteros (Spain); B Langer (WG); K C Kinell (Sweden).
70: S Martin (GB); S Bennett (GB).
71: G Cullen (GB); G Brand (GB); M Pinero (Spain); J Canizares (Spain); T Johnstone (Zimbabwe).

Day of the Sparrow leaves Surrey in a good position

By Alan Gibson
TAUNTON: Surrey, with eight second innings wickets in hand, lead Somerset by 168 runs.

It was the day of the Sparrow and Shoreditch should be proud. Jackman took six wickets for 70 in 27 overs, and made, I estimate, 63 enthusiastic appeals. I knew he was in good form when I heard him roar in the last over on Wednesday. In his first spell yesterday he took three wickets for 10 runs.

Somerset had been 29 for no wickets overnight, 246 behind, but were soon 66 for three, including the vital wicket of Richards. There followed a stand by Denning and Roebuck. Denning held the innings together, although he batted for as many as 46 overs for his 65. Roebuck was out just before lunch: a good ball, but a bad time to get out. The score at lunch was 144 for four, in 43 overs.

Afterwards, Jackman resumed his destructive course. Popplewell and Marks were out to good catches. Intikhab, demonstrating that leg spin still has its uses, had Taylor leg-before. He also bowled Denning, and in the meantime Jackman had taken another wicket. When Jackman took his sweater, after his second long spell, and retreated to the deep field, still instinctively appealing for anything that he thought conceivable, the Somerset crowd applauded him warmly. It was just as if he came from West Bagborough, a Quantock village which in my youth had a notable reputation for chirpiness.

They also, of course, warmly applauded Denning, of Tewton Mendip, who has always been one of their favourites. It was not one of the Dasher's more dashing innings, but it served his side well in a time of need. Moseley hit a couple of good smacks through the covers, but the innings ended in the 72nd over, Somerset 85 behind.

The pitch was not really all that difficult. Perhaps the word for it would be "uneasy". The bounce of the ball varied. The weather was cloudy. There was a threat of a heavy rainstorm in the afternoon, but it passed us by, though it looked as if it was giving West Bagborough a dousing.

I must record that I watched much of the day's play from the new Taunton pavilion. It is now by far the best place from which to watch, because it is the only one from which you cannot see the confounded thing. This is not a new joke.

SURREY: First Innings, 275 (G S Clinton 66).

Second Innings

G S Clinton, b Garner	4
A R Butcher, c Denning, b Moseley	5
*R D V Knight, not out	49
G R J Roope, no tout	18
Extras (b 5, l-b 2, n-b 2)	9
Total (2 wkts)	85

D M Smith, M A Lynch, Intikhab Alam, D J Thomas, †C J Richards, R D Jackman and P I Pocock to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—7, 2—18.

SOMERSET: First Innings

*B C Rose, l-b-w, b Jackman	35
M Olive, l-b-w, b Jackman	19
I V A Richards, b Jackman	4
P M Roebuck, c Roope, b Thomas	31
P W Denning, b Intikhab	65
N F M Popplewell, c Roope, b Jackman	2
V J Marks, c Smith, b Jackman	1
†D J S Taylor, l-b-w, b Intikhab	4
J Garner, c Richards, b Jackman	3
H R Mosley, c Richards, b Thomas	11
C H Dredge, not out	4
Extras (b 5, l-b 2, n-b 1)	8
Total (71.4 overs)	190

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—49, 2—59, 3—66, 4—143, 5—147, 6—163, 7—158, 8—163, 9—171, 10—190.

BOWLING: Jackman, 27—6—70—6; Thomas, 16.4—6—38—2; Knight, 5—0—22—0; Roope, 5—0—18—0; Pocock, 6—3—15—0; Intikhab, 14—6—21—2.

Bonus points: Somerset 5, Surrey 7.

Umpires: B J Meyer and D R Shepherd.

Glamorgan v Hants

GLAMORGAN: First Innings, 317 for 9 dec. (R C Ontong 151 not out). Bowling: Stevenson, 25—4—101—2; Malone, 18—4—72—2; Jesty, 29—10—65—5; Cowley, 11—4—21—0; Tremlett, 10—5—27—1; Bailey, 6—0—15—0.

Second Innings

A Jones, not out	21
J A Hopkins, not out	27
Total (no wkt)	48

R C Ontong, Javed Miandad, N G Featherstone, G C Holmes, E A Moseley, B J Lloyd, †E W Jones, *M A Nash and R N S Hobbs to bat.

HAMPSHIRE: First Innings

C G Greenidge, st E W Jones, b Hobbs	109
T M Tremlett, c E W Jones, b Nash	1
M C J Nicholas, b Ontong	21
T E Jesty, c Holmes, b Moseley	30
D R Turner, b Moseley	1
*N E J Pocock, b Nash	61
N G Cowley, c Featherstone, b Lloyd	21
†R J Parks, c and b Moseley	25
M J Bailey, not out	13
K Stevenson, b Nash	21
S J Malone, b Nash	8
Extras (b 9, l-b 2, n-b 18)	29
Total (96.5 overs)	340

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—8, 2—79, 5—152, 4—158, 5—183, 6—244, 7—293, 8—300, 9—306, 10—340.

BOWLING: Moseley, 25—6—62—3; Ontong, 12—5—25—1; Nash, 19.5—5—57—4; Lloyd, 20—4—78—1; Hobbs, 17—3—65—1; Miandad, 3—0—19—0.

Bonus points: Glamorgan 8, Hampshire 6.

Umpires: C Cook and C T Spencer.

Yorkshire v Leicester

LEICESTERSHIRE: First Innings, 249 (A M E Roberts 52; C M Old 4 for 65).

Second Innings

J F Steele, not out	1
*J C Balderstone, not out	4
Extras (w 1)	1
Total (no wkt)	6

N E Briers, B F Davison, T J Boon, †M A Garnham, P Booth, A M E Roberts, G J Parsons, N G B Cook and J P Agnew to bat.

YORKSHIRE: First Innings

R Lumb, b Agnew	35
M D Moxon, c Garnham, b Roberts	22
C W J Athey, c Cooke, b Agnew	20
J H Hampshire, c Garnham, b Agnew	112
J D Love, l-b-w, b Agnew	9
†D L Bairstow, c Booth, b Roberts	84
*C M Old, b Agnew	13
G B Stevenson, c Balderstone, b Booth	33
J P Whiteley, c Briers, b Booth	0
A Sidebottom, c Cook, b Booth	9
S J Dennis, not out	2
Extras (b 5, l-b 8, n-b 7)	20
Total	358

100 overs: 315—6.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—48, 2—83, 3—94, 4—142, 5—290, 6—315, 7—318, 8—321, 9—350, 10—358.

BOWLING: Roberts, 23—3—71—2; Parsons, 25—3—76—0; Agnew, 17—1—72—5; Booth, 19—3—50—3; Cook, 12—3—37—0; Steele, 10—2—25—0; Briers, 2—1—5—0.

Bonus points: Yorkshire 8, Leicestershire 4.

Umpires: R Aspinall and P S G Stevens.

Northants v Gloucs

AT NORTHAMPTON

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: First Innings, 312 (A J Lamb 162; D A Graveney 5 for 44).

Second Innings

R M Carter, c Broad, b Brain	0
*G Cook, b Childs	84
R G Williams, b Childs	80
A J Lamb, not out	56
T J Yardley, l-b-w, b Childs	1
R M Tindall, not out	9
Extras (l-b 3, b 2)	5
Total (4 wkts)	235

Kapil Dev, †G Sharp, D J Wild, T M Lamb and B J Griffiths to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—1, 2—161, 3—180, 4—188.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: First Innings

B C Broad, c A J Lamb, b Griffith	9
Sadiq Mohammad, l-b-w, b Kapil Dev	25
†A W Stovold, b T M Lamb	26
Zaheer Abbas, not out	135
A H Wilkins, c Cooke, b Kapil Dev	0
A J Hignell, l-b-w, b Williams	72
*M J Procter, c Kapil Dev, b T M Lamb	10
P Bainbridge, not out	14
Extras (l-b 3, n-b 7)	10
Total (6 wkts dec, 71.5 overs)	301

D A Graveney, B M Brain and J H Childs did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—15, 2—61, 3—67, 4—69, 5—228, 6—265.

BOWLING: Kapil Dev, 21—9—81—2; Griffiths, 16.3—4—63—1; T M Lamb, 19—1—68—2; Williams, 11—3—13—1; Wild, 5—0—36—0.

Bonus points: Northamptonshire 6, Gloucestershire 8.

Umpires: R S Herman and B Leadbeater.

Worcs v Sri Lankans

AT WORCESTER

WORCESTERSHIRE: First Innings, 301 (De Silva 6 for 100).

SRI LANKA: First Innings

N Hettiaratchy, run out	16
S Wettimuny, l-b-w, b Patel	89
*B Warnapura, c Turner, b Patel	42
R D Mendis, c Weston, b Cumbes	66
R L Dias, c Fisher, b Inchmore	36
Y Gunasekera, b Patel	23
A Ranasinghe, c Turner, b Birkenshaw	34
D De Silva, c Turner, b Patel	9
L Kaluperuma, l-b-w, b Patel	0
†H Gunatilleke, run out	2
J Ratnayeke, not out	4
Extras (b 1, l-b 13, w 3, n-b 12)	29
Total	350

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—46, 2—153, 3—193, 4—273, 5—274, 6—335, 7—335, 8—336, 9—346, 10—350.

BOWLING: Inchmore, 20—4—57—1; Cumbes, 19—4—53—1; Thomas, 17—4—54—0; Patel, 28.5—6—76—5; Weston, 5—1—14—0; Birkenshaw, 26—4—67—1.

Umpires: W E Alley and J Van Geloven.

Second XI competition

HINCKLEY: Warwickshire II, 345 for 8 dec and 193 for 9 (K Higgs five for 60); Leicestershire II, 202 (R A Cobb 94; D M Smith 4 for 75).

FLEETWOOD: Derbyshire II, 267 for 7 dec (J Morris 83, K G Brooks 83) and 51 for 3; Lancashire II, 283 for 6 dec (K A Hayes 85, H Pilling 53 not out).

Greenidge takes second 100 off Glamorgan

Gordon Greenidge hit his second century of the season against Glamorgan yesterday. The Hampshire opener scored the first when Hampshire won the championship match at Bournemouth last month, after a generous Glamorgan declaration.

In Swansea yesterday his 109 with one six and 17 fours helped Hampshire reach 340 and a first innings lead of 23. Greenidge shared in a third wicket stad of 73 with Jesty (30). When both departed Pocock kept up the Hampshire scoring with 61 (12 fours) in 80 minutes.

John Hampshire, who hit 13 fours in a faultless 112 and David Bairstow (84) added 148 for Yorkshire's fifth wicket against Leicestershire.

Bairstow hit fiercely, for two sixes and 11 fours as he and Hampshire broke the grip of the Leicestershire fast bowlers. Later Stevenson hit four fours in one over from Agnew who returned a career best five for 72.

Northampton

Zaheer Abbas, the Pakistan Test batsman, continued his prolific scoring for Gloucestershire with 135 not out against Northamptonshire, taking his total for the season to 1,551 runs with an average of 127.89.

Worcester

An astonishing collapse in the final half hour of the match between Sri Lanka and Worcestershire saw the touring side tumble from 335 for five to 350 all out for a first innings lead of 49.

Little hope for Kent after a dismal batting day

By Alan Ross
MAIDSTONE: Kent, with two second wickets in hand are 87 runs behind Middlesex.

Kent's grounds, with their lush, wooded hills and beflagged marquees, do their best to create a festival atmosphere, but yesterday was another glum, cloud-sealed day and the batting by both sides—apart from a typically defiant late-flourish by Knott—was in keeping with it. Thirty runs an hour was about the average, and, with the ball coming through at varying heights, a fair proportion of these came off the edge.

However, if there were few strokes on view, Middlesex could be well pleased with their efforts, both batting and bowling. Mainly because of a century notable for resource and adhesiveness rather than for fluency from Barlow, they accumulated a lead of 89. Kent lost three wickets in knocking this off but just when Tavare and Asif looked as if they might make an issue of it both were out at 92. Kent lost three more wickets before the end and have little hope for today.

Barlow and Tomlins batted sensibly to add 56 runs at the start but what looked like becoming the platform for a sizeable lead quickly disintegrated once they were out.

Middlesex at this stage lost five wickets for 27, Johnson with his offspinners picking up Edmonds and Downton without either of them scoring. Selvey had his middle stump uprooted by Jarvis, and Daniel was splendidly taken at deep square leg by Jarvis off a ferocious pull. Hughes, on the other hand, batted as if he was more used to opening innings than to closing it.

So at 3.15 pm, Kent tried again. Daniel, bowling at a fair pace and getting the ball to cut back, had Taylor leg before at 28 and then Johnson, who had been batting with some confidence, went the same way at 44. Benson was also leg before, this time to Selvey, and Kent, 69 for 3 at tea, were still 20 runs adrift.

Tavaré looking in no great trouble, until, playing back to Edmonds' fifth ball, he was beaten off the pitch and bowled. Asif, never properly in touch, went to a fine catch by Butcher, who had dropped Tavaré the over before, at second slip.

With the prospect of being beaten in two days Kent suddenly came to life. Knott, who alone in the first innings had shown spirit and inventiveness of stroke, now did so again. Ealham helped him at 37 before swatting a shortish one from Daniel to mid on. Shepherd pulled Daniel for six and looking like seeing the evening out when he, too, was given out leg before. Underwood, promoted to night watchman, immediately had his stumps rattled by Hughes. Knott, however, driving and pulling the fast bowlers with all the time in the world, lives another day.

KENT: First Innings 120.

Second Innings

G W Johnson, l-b-w, b Daniel	27
N Taylor, l-b-w, b Daniel	6
C J Tavaré, b Edmonds	28
M Benson, l-b-w, b Selvey	8
*Asif Iqbal, c Butcher, b Hughes	17
A G E Ealham, c Tomlins, b Daniel	14
†A P E Knott, not out	48
J N Shepherd, l-b-w, b Merry	16
D L Underwood, b Hughes	0
E Baptiste, not out	4
Extras (l-b 6, n-b 2)	8
Total (8 wkts)	176

K B S Jarvis to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—28, 2—44, 3—61, 4—92, 5—92, 6—129, 7—170, 8—171.

MIDDLESEX: First Innings

*J M Brearley, l-b-w, b Jarvis	4
G D Barlow, c Taylor, b Underwood	101
C T Radley, c and b Baptiste	5
R O Butcher, b Shepherd	6
K P Tomlins, c Tavaré, b Baptiste	29
P H Edmonds, c Knott, b Johnson	0
†P R Downton, c and b Johnson	0
M W W Selvey, b Jarvis	17
S P Hughes, c Tavaré, b Jarvis	18
W W Daniel, c Jarvis, b Johnson	9
W G Merry, not out	1
Extras (l-b 6, w 2, n-b 11)	19
Total (96.4 overs)	209

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—31, 2—46, 3—65, 4—149, 5—150, 6—154, 7—167, 8—176, 9—198, 10—209.

BOWLING: Jarvis, 28.4—14—45—3; Shepherd, 32—10—94—1; Baptiste, 18—6—38—2; Underwood, 6—5—6—1; Johnson, 12—4—17—3.

Bonus points: Kent 4, Middlesex 6.

Umpires: P J Eele and P B Wight.

Today's cricket

(11 to 5.30 unless stated)

SECOND TEST
LORD'S: England v Australia (11.30 to 6.30).

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP
CHESTERFIELD: Derbyshire v Lancashire.
CHELMSFORD: Essex v Nottinghamshire.
SWANSEA: Glamorgan v Hampshire.
MAIDSTONE: Kent v Middlesex.
NORTHAMPTON: Northamptonshire v Gloucestershire.
TAUNTON: Somerset v Surrey.
BRADFORD: Yorkshire v Leicestershire.

OTHER MATCH
WORCESTER: Worcestershire v Sri Lankans.

SECOND XI CHAMPIONSHIP
EBBW VALE: Glamorgan II v Somerset II.
SOUTHAMPTON: Hampshire II v Gloucestershire II.
CANTERBURY: Kent II v Yorkshire II.
FLEETWOOD: Lancashire II v Derbyshire II.
HINCKLEY: Leicestershire II v Warwickshire II.
NOTTINGHAM: Nottinghamshire II v Northamptonshire II.
THE OVAL: Surrey II v Middlesex II.
EASTBOURNE: Sussex II v Essex II.

Steele sedate on a feather mattress

By Keith Macklin
CHESTERFIELD: Lancashire, all second innings wickets in hand, are 118 runs ahead.

The scenario was predictable and the least sophisticated of computers could have punched out the outline of Derbyshire's response to the Lancashire harvest of 380 for five. The resemblance between the innings was uncanny on this feather mattress at Queen's Park, which gave a modicum of encouragement to the bowler, but vastly more to the batsman.

Wood and Wright survived chances and scored 114 before lunch in 41 overs, compared with 112 in 38 overs by Kennedy and Fowler. The first wicket fell at 117 yesterday and at 116 in the Lancashire knock, and although Simmons took three quick wickets in the afternoon session, Derbyshire gained their four batting points and set Clive Lloyd a pretty problem.

On a wicket still playing far too well for a bowler's morale, a result would seem to depend on either a quixotic declaration by Lloyd or a suicidal surrender of wickets by Derbyshire.

Allott and Radford bowled tidily with the new ball, Allott having six maidens in his first eight overs. The wicketkeeper, Fowler, gave Wright a reprieve at 39, an easy-looking chance off the otherwise innocuous O'Shaughnessy. Fowler also shared a misunderstanding which allowed a snick from Wood to pass by.

After lunch Wright was caught and bowled by Simmons, then Kirsten provided a bright innings of 35 before charging down the pitch at Abrahams, who tends to be given a chance with his off breaks only when all else fails. Wood, enjoying revenge against one of his two former counties, reached his century in three and a half hours and then came Simmons with two wickets in three balls. Wood, having hit 18 fours and a six, gave a return catch and Miller was caught bat and pad.

Kennedy and Fowler showed no signs of urgency as they took the score to 41 by the close. They batted with metronomic precision, although Kennedy should have been caught by Anderson at square leg when the score was 17.

No collapse was imminent, however. Although Steele was at his most sedate, Derbyshire reached their fourth batting point with one ball to go off the 100th over, when Steele drove Simmons to the long on boundary, to the relief of his captain, who had been nervously pacing the pavilion steps. Derbyshire declared at 303 for four, 77 behind.

LANCASHIRE: First Innings, 380 for 5 dec. (A Kennedy 180, C H Lloyd, G Fowler 54). Bowling: Newman, 21—4—86—2; Tunnicliffe, 33—7—76—1; Oldham, 23—5—67—2; Miller, 30—13—74—0; Wood, 11—3—49—0; Anderson, 2—1—8—0.

Second Innings

A Kennedy, not out	35
†G Fowler, not out	4
Extras (n-b 2, l-b 2)	4
Total (no wkt)	41

D Lloyd, *C H Lloyd, D P Hughes, I Cockbain, J Simmons, S J O'Shaughnessy, J Abrahams, N V Radford and P J W Allott to bat.

DERBYSHIRE: First Innings

J G Wright, c and b Simmons	60
B Wood, c and b Simmons	127
P N Kirsten, st Fowler, b Abrahams	35
D S Steele, not out	49
*G Miller, c Fowler, b Simmons	0
A Hill, not out	25
Extras (l-b 5, w 1, n-b 1)	7
Total (4 wkts dec, 99.5 overs)	303

I S Anderson, †M J Deakin, C J Tunnicliffe, P G Newman and S Oldham did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—117, 2—205, 3—236, 4—236.

BOWLING: Allott, 22—6—68—0; Radford, 17—3—65—0; O'Shaughnessy, 5—0—25—0; Simmons, 22.5—7—43—3; Lloyd, 12—3—32—0; Abrahams, 8—0—29—1; Hughes, 13—5—34—0.

Bonus points: Derbyshire 5, Lancashire 5.

Umpires: R Julian and A G T Whitehead.

Cycling

A rush entry becomes the toast of Bordeaux

By John Wilcockson

Urs Freuler, of Switzerland, is an imposing character on and off his bicycle—tall, bronzed and moustachioed. He was contracted at the last minute to ride in the Tour de France and at the end of the 141-mile eighth stage from Pau to Bordeaux he outsprinted the pack to give TI Raleigh Creda their fourth stage win of the race.

Even the double stage winner, Freddy Maertens, of Belgium, had no answer to the final surge by Freuler, who used his huge thighs to plough a lone furrow along the rain-drenched finishing straight, leaving in his wake five of the fastest road sprinters in Europe.

It had been a rapid stage, mostly through the pine forests of the flat Landes plain, with five intermediate "rush" sprints to enliven the debate between the yellow jersey, Bernard Hinault, and his dauphin, Philip Anderson, of Australia.

At each of the rushes time bonuses of 12, eight and four seconds were awarded to the first three riders across the line. And with Hinault preceding Anderson by a mere 13 seconds at the start of the day it was clear that the more adroit of the pair would be able to gain valuable time.

Neither of them contested the first rush but at Mont de Marsan, after 47 miles, and at Céré, nine miles later, Hinault proved too determined for his rival, collecting a 20-second bonus against the four seconds of Anderson.

The most closely fought of their sprints came at Villagrains, 39 miles from the finish in Bordeaux. The two inseparables raced wheel to wheel with Maertens—who is a clear leader of the sprint points competition—and less than a metre separated all three of them on the line.

The judges gave the verdict to Maertens from Hinault and Anderson, which meant that the Frenchman had gained a total of 28 seconds bonus to the eight seconds of the irrepressible Australian. The time difference extends Hinault's overall lead to a more comfortable 33 seconds.

Shortly after this fourth rush an enterprising breakaway was made by five lowly placed riders, two Dutch, two Belgian and one French, the best placed of whom were Bernard Bourreau, of France, a Peugeot team mate of Anderson, and Johan Van de Velde, of the Netherlands, a member of TI Raleigh.

This quintet soon established a lead of one minute 40 seconds but by the time they contested the day's final rush, 17 miles from the finish, their gains had dropped below the minute. Hinault was particularly active in spearheading his Renault-Gitane team's chase and the break was caught in the outskirts of Bordeaux, leaving the way clear for Freuler and friends.

Freuler competed in the 1980 Olympics, finishing fourth in the one-kilometre time trial on the Moscow velodrome. He turned professional for the world track championships in September and he had little experience of road racing before this season.

He was signed up by TI Raleigh to replace the injured Jan Raas after a stage win at Lugano in the Tour of Switzerland two weeks ago. His special contract is based on a generous daily wage—but he earns nothing extra for prizes won during the tour. This seeming lack of incentive did not prevent Freuler from grabbing all the glory at Bordeaux.

EIGHTH STAGE: 1, U Freuler (Switzerland), 5 hr 37 min 24 sec; 2, F Maertens (Belgium); 3, E. Planckaert (Belgium); 4, N. De Jonckhere (Belgium); 5, Y Bertin (France); 6 W Tackaert (Belgium), all same time as Freuler.

OVERALL: 1, B Hinault (France), 26 hr 19 min 16 sec; 2, P Anderson (Australia), 26:19.49; 3, M Laurent (France), 19:24:14; 4, R Claes (Belgium), 19:24.36; 5, L Van Impe (Belgium), 19:24.42; 6, J Willmen (Norway), 19:24.44; 7, A Fernandez (Spain), 19:25.07; 8, C Criquielion (Belgium), 19:25.07; 9, C Verlinden (Belgium), 19:25.21; 10 P. Winnen (Netherlands), 19:25.28.

Rugby Union

Paparemborde leads France for first time

Brisbane, July 2.—Bruised, battered, but beaten only once in six matches so far, the French face Australia here on Sunday without either their captain, Rives, flanker Lacans or props Cremaschi and Wolff. Shoulder injuries in the punishing match on June 27 against New South Wales eliminated Rives and Lacans while Cremaschi received a broken jaw and Wolff was badly shaken in the midweek match against Australian Capital Territory.

The prop Paparemborde, will captain a French international team which includes four newcomers: Erbani, Fabre, Lorieux and Rodriguez. Rodriguez, who has played spectacularly on the tour said: "I knew I was going to be selected but I would have preferred to win a cap with a full, injury-free team." Prado was selected at centre over Codorniou, who is still not fully recovered from an injury.

FRANCE: S Gabernet (Toulouse); M Fabre (Bezier), P Mesny (Grenoble), L Pardo (Bayonne), S Blanco (Biarritz); B Vivies (Agen), J. P Elissalde (La Rochelle); R Paparemborde (Pau, captain), P Dintrans (Tarbes), P Salas (Narbonne), D Revalliers (Graulhet), A Lorieux (Grenoble), L Rodriguez Mont de Marsan), M Carpentier (Lourdes), D Erbani (Agen).

REPLACEMENTS: J-L Dupont (Agen), H Derghalli (Bagnères), J-L Averous (La Voulte), A Mournet (Bagnères), D Codorniou (Narbonne), M Sallefranque (Dax). — Agence France-Presse.

Travel plans secret: The travel plans of the South African team for their tour of New Zealand were still a well-kept secret today, although the departure date may be less than two weeks away, Reuter reports. The Springboks have been prevented from flying by the most direct route because Australia refused to grant them transit visas.

This means the team will travel across the United States. But yesterday Fiji, a regular stopping point for trans-Pacific flights, announced that no aeroplane carrying the Springboks would be allowed to land there. The first scheduled match of the tour is due on July 22.

Football

Companies will raise money to buy players

Spectators now have a say in the transfer market, following the establishment of the Blades Future Players Fund at Sheffield United. As one of six new companies and associations unveiled at the Fourth Division club yesterday, it will raise money to be directed towards whichever player the manager fancies. The idea started with two supporters who wanted to help raise funds for the club to buy Tony Currie.

Alan Dicks, the former Bristol City manager, has decided not to take charge at Gillingham in succession to the sacked Gerry Summers. He said yesterday: "Gillingham made me an excellent offer but I have decided to try and build up a sports promotion company." But Mr Dicks, 47, has not ruled out the possibility of returning to football. He said: "With years ahead of me I must not lose touch with the game."

Notts County, newly promoted to the First Division have taken record receipts from season ticket sales. County, who will be playing in the top flight for the first time in 55 years, have received £175,000 in advance sales and only 250 seats are left unsold.

Everton are to notify league clubs that Mike Lyons, their 29-year-old skipper, is now a free agent and available for transfer. But the manager, Howard Kendall said: "I shall be disappointed if he leaves, we don't want him to go."

Praise from Fifa

The International Football Federation praised the retiring secretary-general, Helmut Kaeser, yesterday for 20 years of "efficient and honest work" but made no reference to his statement that he resigned after differences with Fifa's president, Joao Havelange. Sources said the two men differed over sponsorship of the 1982 World Cup.

Fencing

France defend the good name they made in Moscow

Clermont-Ferrand, July 2.—The Soviet Union, led by the Olympic individual foil champion, Vladimir Smirnov, and West Germany are likely to be the strongest challengers to France when the 39-nation world championships open tomorrow with the men's foil. After tonight's opening ceremony the 10-day championships start tomorrow morning with eight titles at stake and France defending at home the high reputation they won at the Moscow Games.

The French startled the Soviet Union last year by winning four Olympic gold medals, a performance which only Hungary in 1964 has achieved since the Second World War.

With the Olympic women's foil champion, Pascale Trinquet, the Moscow individual foil silver medallist Pascal Jolyot and the 1978 world foil champion Didier Flament again heading the team, the hosts look weak only in the sabre.

Smirnov, aged 27, with his comprehensive defence, faces a variety of talent in the men's foil, including his highly consistent team-mate, Alexandr Romankov, also 27, who has been world champion three times and won the Olympic silver medal in 1976.

Neither Flament nor Jolyot has been at his best this season and the leading challenge to the Russians may come from West Germany, headed by Mathias Behr, aged 26. Italy's Andrea Borella will also be dangerous with his tearaway tactics.

The men's epee is equally open. Sweden's Olympic gold medallist Johan Harmenberg is absent because of medical studies. The world champion, Philippe Riboud, of France, starts among the favourites, along with the West German Alexander Pusch, whose experience and explosive speed have brought him two world titles. —Reuter.

Rifle shooting

Sights set on Queen's Medal

By Our Rifle Shooting Correspondent

The Bisley ranges have been taken over by 900 servicemen for the next 10 days in the annual combined services skill-at-arms meeting.

The Army, the Royal Navy and the Royal Air Force are each running their individual series of championships in all weapons with the key event for each service the final on July 11, the Queen's Medal competition. The Royal Navy and Royal Marines share a Queen's Medal for champion shot of the Naval Services.

GENERAL'S CUP: 1, Air Command, 1,077; 2, Plymouth and Scotland, 1,070; 3, Portsmouth, 1,070. Hutton Tankard (top individual): CPO Webb (Portsmouth), 97.

TROTTER CUP: 1, Air Command, 364; 2, Plymouth and Scotland, 333; 3, Portsmouth, 318. Simbang Cup (top individual): CPO N J Ball (Air Command), 37.

For the record

Baseball

OSAKA: US Collegiate All Stars beat Japanese Collegiate All Stars 1—0.

Boxing

FORMIA: European light-middleweight championship: Luigi Minchillo (Italy) beat Louis Acaries (France), on points over 12 rounds.

Football

EAST RUTHERFORD, New Jersey: New York Cosmos 3, Greece 0.

Swimming

EAST BERLIN: East German championships: Women: 100 metres breaststroke: U Geweniger, 1min 9.39sec. 200 metres butterfly: I Geissler (EG), 2min 8.97sec (European record).

Liverpool in Madrid

Liverpool are to play Atletico Madrid in Madrid on August 19.

PARLIAMENT July 2 1981



Atkins: Details of council's functions

Elected public figures on new Ulster council

COMMONS

The setting up of a representative Northern Ireland Council was announced by Mr Humphrey Atkins, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, in the House of Commons today.

He said he intended to set up the council by administrative act rather than by legislation and he would seek approval from the House in the autumn.

In his speech, Mr Atkins set out in detail some of the proposed functions of the council. He envisaged that it would be composed of perhaps 50 persons already elected by Northern Ireland voters to other representative bodies—to the Commons, to the European Parliament and to the 26 Northern Ireland district councils.

Mr Atkins (Spelthorne, C) opening the debate, moved: "That this House approves of the Government's proposal to continue the provisions of the Northern Ireland (Emergency Provisions) Act 1978 and the Northern Ireland Act 1974 for further periods."

He said that IRA propagandists sought to have the world believe that uniquely in Northern Ireland the British Government wanted to see the emergency provisions enforced. As he had said on every renewal of these powers, he proposed their renewal only because they served an essential purpose in the prevailing circumstances.

If the terrorists drop their campaign (he said) we will drop the emergency provisions. If they dislike these provisions the remedy is in their hands. We are doing what we can to achieve normality. With great courage and dedication ordinary policemen are doing ordinary police duties in increasing areas of the Province.

While juries were open to intimidation, judges, to their great credit, were not. He felt unable to advise the House it was yet safe to return to the jury system in terrorist trials.

In the various forms of protest by prisoners in Northern Ireland, none had protested their innocence; indeed many boasted of their deeds. Their protests were to achieve political status.

He had had to consider in deciding on the renewal of the emergency provisions, what would happen in the event of further deaths of hunger strikers which would fuel the vicious circle of hatred and bitterness.

I stand unequivocally for the rule of law (he said). I want to see those who break the law arrested, brought before the court where the offences against them can be decided openly, and if they are convicted of serious offences, I want them put away for the protection of the law-abiding public.

He regretted the recent statement by the IRA reiterating their claim for five demands which amounted to political status.

There can be no doubt in anyone's mind now (he said) that the Government will never accede to that.

He urged the families of those on hunger strike to pass on the message to their relatives, although he realised it would not be heeded by the cynical men who were manipulating the hunger strikers. They were simply being used and they should realise it would be foolhardy to continue.

I hope the prisoners will (he said) bring their fast to an end.

On the Interim Period Extension Order—which continues provisions for direct rule for a further 12 months—he said many people in the province approved of direct rule and did not think it should be changed.

The system had worked well over seven years and it provided a government acting with the authority of Parliament at Westminster, together with a Secretary of State in the cabinet and a civil service.

They must build upon one positive achievement—the development of relations between Britain and the Republic of Ireland, which were of immense value.

They had not sought to negotiate the constitutional future of Northern Ireland. Despite all the scaremongering, the accusation did not stick. He was sure he had the House's endorsement of their hopes that they could with profit continue this process with the new government in Dublin.

The Government would not be influenced by the doctrine of despair heard from certain quarters at present. Just because there is no easy answer and the going got rough, the Government would not give up in Northern Ireland any more than anywhere else.

We are certainly not going to cut and run (he said) leaving the citizens of Northern Ireland, the vast majority of whom want nothing more than to get on with their daily lives in peace and quiet, without the services and protection that they deserve and need.

Nor did the Government intend to dally with ideas of redrawing the boundaries of the Province. Anyone who knew the distribution of population in Northern Ireland also knew how futile—as well as unprincipled and unjust—repartition would be. It would exacerbate the problem, not solve it.

But the Government should not simply sit on its hands and do nothing. Direct rule as it existed today, while it had many advantages, had one major flaw—there was not enough of a Northern Ireland political input into the governing of the Province.

Of course there were the 12 representatives of Northern Ireland in the Commons but they, like ministers, faced the twin difficulty both of the range of subjects with which they must concern themselves and of geography.

Exhaustive discussions over the past two years with Northern Ireland political parties had driven him to the conclusion that it was not yet possible to confer executive or legislative powers upon a representative Northern Ireland body. A body exercising such powers must be acceptable to both parts of the community. But the basis for that acceptability still did not exist.

The Government must therefore consider a more gradual approach, under which a representative body could be set up which did not at the outset possess such powers.

It is my belief (he said) we need this body as a matter of urgency. There is a pressing need to re-engage people in Northern Ireland in political matters and in the bread-and-butter social and economic issues that most directly affected people's lives.

But if a new body to be set up were directly elected, the need for legislation and election would impose a long delay—quite possibly of about 18 months or more. He wanted to move more rapidly than that.

I therefore intend (he said) to proceed without legislation and *to set up, by administrative act,* a representative Northern Ireland Council which, at least initially, will be composed of persons already elected by the voters of Northern Ireland to other representative bodies: to the Commons, to the European Parliament and to the 26 Northern Ireland District Councils.

In the coming weeks and months I intend to carry forward detailed arrangements for the setting up of this new council, which I hope will convene around the turn of the year.

As part of this process, I shall wish to have discussions with representatives of the Northern Ireland political parties. I shall want to take account of their *comments in framing the details.*

Following that, I intend to present my final proposals to Parliament in an appropriate form so that there will be an opportunity for consideration.

He envisaged a council composed of perhaps 50 representatives from elected sources like MPs, MEPs, and district councillors.

He intended to invite people to serve *after seeking nominations* from the Northern Ireland political parties which have been shown in recent elections to have a substantial following in the Province.

Each party would be asked for a specified number of nominations related to their electoral strength.

He would provide appropriate facilities to meet at the Parliament buildings, Stormont.

It would be for the council to decide upon its own procedures, including, for example whether it should deliberate in public. Members of the council, invited to serve on that basis, would be paid an attendance allowance. They were outline proposals and he would discuss details with the parties in the coming months.

Mr James Kilfedder (North Down, UU): The Government is about to embark on a foolish move, creating a body which will be regarded as Castle catholics, paid to acquiesce in government decisions.

Mr Atkins said that while not exercising executive or legislative functions, the council would perform a positive role in a *number of areas.*

First, he would invite it to consider and report to him on the activities of the Northern Ireland Government Departments which covered the range of matters transferred under the 1973 Constitution Act.

He would expect it to report on other matters he referred to. He would make relevant information available to the council which, he



Callaghan: Series of separate steps.

thought, might with advantage form representative functional committees to deal with particular tasks.

Second, he would invite the council to scrutinize proposals for legislation affecting Northern Ireland so that the Government could take account of local views before laying draft legislation before Parliament.

He already had settled procedures for consulting with interested people. Who better to consult on political matters than political representatives? Naturally the decisions on legislation would continue to be taken at Westminster.

Third, he would invite the council to consider the future governing of Northern Ireland and what proposals for the exercise of executive powers and legislative powers by elected representatives might prove to be acceptable to both parts of the community in the province.

In all aspects of its role, the council would be advisory, not executive or legislative.

Naturally, he would, when appropriate, take account of its advice when coming to Parliament wih proposals. He would, in doing so, attach particular importance to advice that was unanimous or, failing that, which commanded widespread support from representatives of both parts of the community.

The advisory council would be encouraged to adopt procedures that made clear to what extent its views commanded such support.

Responsibility for all legislation would remain with Parliament. The Secretary of State would remain responsible to Parliament for the direction and control of the Northern Ireland department in the discharge of their executive functions.

I shall have consultations with political parties in Northern Ireland over the next few months (he said) and then come back with detailed proposals which I will ask the House to approve. It is essential that this should only proceed with the authority and backing of the House, but that could not happen, I think, until the autumn.

Mr Reginald Freeson (Brent, East, Lab): There are discussions, following the Dublin talks, between officials under ministerial guidance. Those are about possible institutional changes between the two countries.

Is it his intention that this consultative council would also be brought into that or have any contact with those discussions whatever?

Mr Atkins: This falls among other matters I might consider referring to it.

The House might wish to move faster and further now but they had to temper hope with realism. Given their experience of the past two years, and the constraints that *they had to recognize*, they were proposing a sensible, reasoned way forward.

We are keeping faith (he said) with the principles we have enunciated consistently since we came to office. We are building on the foundations we have painstakingly laid during that period.

They were providing an opportunity. They were prepared to do all they could to build on the opportunity as a way forward. It was for others now to respond.

In the meantime, direct rule would continue, fairly, efficiently and as responsive as it could be to the demands and needs of the Northern Ireland people. That was essential for the time being.

He hoped to move from this to a point where renewal of direct rule provisions would no longer be required because new stable governmental institutions had been established in Northern Ireland, accepted by both parts of the community.

The council would enable the people of Northern Ireland, through representatives they had elected, to have a greater influence on the governance of their own province than they had now. It would enable the Government, when taking decisions about Northern Ireland to be even better informed about representative views there than they were at present.

Labour seek review of powers

Mr Dennis Concannon, chief Opposition spokesman on Northern Ireland (Mansfield, Lab), moved an Opposition amendment calling for a wide-ranging inquiry into the workings of the Northern Ireland (Emergency Provisions) Act 1978.

He said that now more than ever before it was essential for some initiative in the Province. So long as there was a political vacuum the politics of extremism and fear would thrive.

There was an urgent need for an independent review, as the Opposition had suggested. Their amendment provided a bridge between the two sides.

The Opposition agreed, with a number of reservations, to the extension of the order on direct rule for another 12 months. They deeply desired the resolution of the conflict in Northern Ireland and an end to the sickening violence. They did not accept the notion that immediate withdrawal either of a political or military nature would best serve the ends of peace.

Some proposals put forward were ill-thought out and if implemented might result in a tragedy frightening to contemplate. To those who said: "It cannot get any worse" he would reply: "It can—and a lot worse."

He could not believe that replacing the Army with United Nations forces or a workers' militia would bring peace or stability in the Province.

For the present the Opposition did not see any immediately available alternative to direct rule. Where two communities were divided by culture and religion as well as by political sympathies, as they were in Northern Ireland, *no easy settlement was possible.*

However, the Opposition did not believe the lack of a realistic option should lead to complacency about direct rule. It was not an answer to the problems of Northern Ireland.

It was legitimate to work through political persuasion for either a united Ireland, a Northern Ireland integrated with the United Kingdom or even for a sovereign Northern Ireland.

Some Ulster politicians adopted an intransigent position and would refuse to compromise or even to talk sometimes. It was fruitless to demand a return to the old Stormont regime and nothing else.

The constitutional guarantee was not intended to be used as a veto on political discussion and should not be abused as an excuse for political stagnation by the majority. Under it, there should be givers as well as takers.

The time may come (he said) when we have to look at the written guarantee with a view to widening its ambit. Perhaps some formal recognition of the dual national aspirations of the people of Northern Ireland would be no bad thing.

Direct rule should work in such a manner that when a settlement was achieved it would have a solid foundation on which to flourish.

He welcomed the closer cooperation between London and Dublin. But the Opposition hoped that the Government would not allow suspicion and mistrust to ferment any further by refusing to come clean on what the talks were about. MPs had a right to know the meaning and tenor of the talks.

He stressed that the Labour Party had not changed its view on the question of political status. It was against granting political status which could never be justified by the motivation claimed by those who sought it.

In asking for an independent review he did not want to weaken the fight against terrorism but thought that the workings of the system of justice should be examined to see if the present powers were counter-productive.

The Opposition regarded the review of emergency provisions as a matter of priority and as soon as the next Labour Government was returned to power there would be a wide-ranging inquiry.

Sir John Biggs-Davison (Epping Forest, C) said they should be told whether there was any machinery in existence within the department or general standing commission for human rights for keeping the working of the Diplock courts and the emergency provisions generally under review. There was concern in the House that they should not go on like this every six months.

Callaghan outlines his way forward

Mr James Callaghan, the former Prime Minister (Cardiff, South-East, Lab) said he saw no reason why Mr Atkins's new proposal should not prosper. Northern Ireland was in stalemate, politically and militarily. What held the field were the dual policies of direct rule and persistent firmness and resolution to repress the violence of the IRA and other terrorist organizations. But how long could the Government proceed with these dual policies? Would they succeed?

At best "winning" would be an uneasy period of lower tension until the IRA had found another pretext to start the cycle again and plunge the people of Northern Ireland once more back into disruption and death.

My case today (he said) is that Britain should at once begin the process of formulating a new policy based upon that principle. Such a *policy should provide for a* continuous series of separate steps with the ultimate destination of giving the people of Northern Ireland complete responsibility for their own affairs.

This process I am envisaging would take some years to complete and the final step would be that a new Northern Ireland would emerge as a broadly independent state having, in the process, forged a new relationship with London and Dublin.

The first step would be a fresh examination at Westminster. Labour was trying to work out a new policy and there was pressure to end bipartisanship. So far as he knew there had never been any formal agreement between Government and Opposition, whatever party was in office, and certainly there was strong disagreement between the Government and the Labour Party on the remedies for the economic and social ills of Northern Ireland.

But he had never seen any advantage in deliberately trying to magnify differences between Government and Opposition on the political future of Northern Ireland if they could, by taking some steps together, relieve any part of the torments.

Nothing should be excluded from such a debate. At present every fresh discussion was constrained by self-imposed limitations. There was the fear that anything they could do could lead to encouraging the IRA to renewed efforts. They must give no encouragement to them or to any terrorist organization.

There was the further limitation of the solemn guarantee by statute that Northern Ireland would remain part of the United Kingdom so long as the majority so desired. None of these self-imposed limitations could be taken lightly or set aside without the fullest consideration. But circumstances might arise in which they should be set aside. The time was ripe for a fundamental, free and open discussion at Westminster.

At the end of the discussions the Government should formulate its new policy and seek the support of Parliament for its general intentions. It should then call the people of Northern Ireland and their representatives to a convention to hear the intentions.

His hope was that if the policy that emerged at Westminster was that Northern Ireland should in the fullness of time take responsibility for its own future, that the Government would state to whatever body it called together that it was not the intention of the Westminster Government to produce further proposals, plans or solutions. The people of Northern Ireland would do that for themselves.

They would produce their own plans in the knowledge that they must decide under what constitution they wished to live together, how they would combat terrorism and how they would settle the future of their own country and their own children.

Therefore (he said) I believe that we should begin with a fresh discussion at Westminster and if the Government were to ask the other parties to join in, I hope my party and the other parties would do so.

Britain, he went on, would clearly play an important part in this continuing process. They would need to indicate how they would help Northern Ireland to this end.

For example, they would need to give firm undertakings about fulfilling social security obligations like pensions, and about their obligation to support the economy.

Clearly, a Northern Ireland citizenship was an essential element. Some Northern Ireland citizens already held two passports, one in the United Kingdom and one in the Republic. Obviously in an independent Northern Ireland everyone living there would by virtue of residence be a citizen of Northern Ireland.

But Britain should also undertake that if these citizens so chose they would also be British citizens with all the rights of British citizens.

What then of the guarantee, he would rightly be asked? His answer was that when the necessary step-by-step process had been completed, in the fullness of time, the guarantee would be transferred from the territory to the people. Everyone who wished to remain a British citizen would be free to do so.

His proposal, and similar ones, had been canvassed from time to time. He was sure his speech would be dismissed and attacked by both sides. But he wa strying to get away from sloganizing and to point a possible way forward.

He reminded his critics that for all the successive British Government's commitments, the people of the province still had no prospect of an orderly life in a thriving society.

The record of the last 12 years (he said) amply demonstrates the futility of contriving solutions in Westminster which cannot be imposed and, therefore, the time is ripe for the people of Northern Ireland to begin the process of *working out their own future.*

The Rev Robert Bradford (Belfast, South, Off UU) said Mr Callaghan had couched his argument in almost clerical, if not censorious, tones. These did not, however, veil what was a counsel of despair.

Independence was not an option because the people of Northern Ireland did not want it.



Bradford: We will not be disinherited.

We will not (he said) be disinherited. We recognize in Ulster that the two greatest political and economic power blocks in the world are so anti-Ulster and pro-Irish, in the Republican ense, that it would be just a matter of time before the political and economic pressures exerted by the EEC and the United States would make Ulster independence untenable and unworkable.

Wes have ample evidnc of th fact that America and the EEC treat the island of Ireland as one, in vact, if not in law.

I find it an incredible statement that the people of Northern Ireland could remain British, but Ulster as a territory would not remain within the United Kingdom. How can one be a citizen without a country? That is precisely what we would be. We in Ulster would be citizens without a country if terri citizens without a country if territorially and geographically North-



Concannon: Initiative essential

ern Ireland ceased to be part of the United Kingdom.

The ultimate deterrent of capital punishment was needed against murderers. Part of the Treason Act 1851 could be put into the schedule of lthe order to achieve that.

There was only one way to bring peace to the province—put the objectives of the IRA beyond their reach. A stinging blow would be be give Northern Ireland a govern ment which relfected that of the United Kingdom, or to take the province fully into the United Kingdom.

Mr James Kilfedder (Down, North, UU) said there could be a Bill of Rights for Northern Ireland along the lines of the American constitution covering everyone, whatever their religion. A Northern Ireland Council was not the answer as it would be powerless

Mr Stephen Ross (Isle of Wight, L) said they should consider whether in some areas they might be able to bring back the jury system to allay some legitimate fears expressed elsewhere.

He had spoken to one of the Maze hunger strikers and asked if there was anything short of special *status that would make him end it.* When she answer was "No", he When the answer was "No", he asked why and was told: "Because I was sentenced by a special court different to those at normally operate".

This was another reason for reconsidering the nury system.

Mr Peter Robinson (Belfast, East, Dem U) said Mr Mr Atkins had put forward a talking shop. Mr Atkins should have elected in Northern Ireland a convention and give it clear terms of reference to report on a constitutional future for Northern Ireland. After it had reported, Mr Atkins must put it to the people by a referendum, and let them decide for themselves.

Mr David Winnick (Walsall, North, Lab) said the most effective way of undermining terrorism was a form of power sharing in Northern Ireland. If power sharing was agreed to by the British Parliament and was destroyed again, as it was in 1974, Britain should start the process of withdrawing from Northern Ireland.

Mr Brian Mawhinney (Peterborough, C) said they were left only with the possibility of seeking devolution of power to an assembly in Ulster which would safeguard the rights of both communities and with which they could ultimately identify.

Mr James Molyneaux, leader of the Official Ulster Unionists (South Antrim, Off UU) said that they did not work and never had worked for special category in the political sense. They did not refuse to work with people who held views different from their own. There was no unwillingness to cooperate with others in areas where cooperation was possible.

There was no more friction in their district councils than there was in the Greater London Council. (Labour laughter.) Ulster MPs, whatever their views, represented their constituents, impartially. The greatest need for Northern Ireland was stability in the political and security senses.

His advice to the Secretary of State would be to exercise patience and start building brick by brick on solid foundations.

Mr William Benyon (Buckingham, C) said that the long and tortured history of Ireland showed all too clearly that the step by step approach did not work.

The Government could either continue with direct rule or adopt a much more radical approach which must involve protection of the minority.

Mr Garard Fitt (Belfast, West, Soc) said there had to be a r3view because the Act was draconian legislation. It should be examined from time to time to ensure it was not kept one second longer than necessary.

There was an opportunity for the Government to set up a council and it had to be such a body otherwise the majority parties *would be going to the electorate with different mandates.*

Mr Thomas Pendry, an Opposition spokesman on Northern Ireland, (Stalybridge and Hyde, Lab) said direct rule would have to continue until there was agreement between the political parties on the best form of Government for the province. There could be no coalition or forced withdrawal.

There need be no fear of any future Labour Government bulldozing the people of Northern Ireland. It would not be deflected from the search for a peacefu s— l— land. It would not be deflected from the search for a peaceful settlement; it would be the politics of persuasion and consent.

The message from the Opposition was clear; they were in favour of direct rule, but the Government must do far better on the economic front. There was a substantial and growing body of opinion which favoured the kind of review the Opposition wanted. They would benefit greatly from a fresh look at the administration of justice.

Inquiry call rejected by 66 votes

Mr Michael Alison, Minister of State for Northern Ireland (Barkston Ash, C) said a strong case might be made for a general inquiry into the Act i nthe context of a changed and dramatically improved security situation as and when the time came. Public confidence might then demand nothing less than the sort of wide ranging inquiry that the Opposition had asked for. But the current security situation did not justify any such inquiry at the present time.

Mr Callaghan's proposals contained a number of problems and difficulties which would require some mature thought. His initial reaction to Mr Callaghan's idea of fresh discussions at Westminster was that it had an attraction. he Government would think seriously about what he had said.

He got the impression that many of the Government's critics were not moved by any fundamental disagreement with the Government but more by disappointment. They did not so much feel that the establishement of a representative council was wrong; rather they were disappointed that the Government did not pursue their pet schemes instead.

The Opposition amendment was rejected by 259 votes to 213—Government majority, 66.

The Government motion was carried by 268 votes to 45—Government majority, 223.

EEC heads comprehend Thatcher policy

ECONOMY

Amid noisy scenes, during which the Speaker had to call more than once for order, the Prime Minister was pressed by Mr Michael Foot, Leader of the Opposition, to say what she thought of yesterday's speech by Mr Edward Heath, the former Prime Minister, in which he was critical of government *policies.*

Mr Heath, who made his remarks at a London business conference, sat impassive in his seat below the gangway as Mrs Margaret Thatcher defended her policies during loud interruptions from the Opposition.

When Mr Foot asked her what President Mitterrand of France *thought of her policies, she* retorted that M Mitterrand was the one person among other European heads of government who was "out of step" on this.

Mr Foot (Ebbw Vale, Lab) began the controversy when, to Labour cheers, he asked Mrs Thatcher if she had had a chance to study the speech by Mr Heath and his suggestions that the policies of mass unemployment, over which Mrs Thatcher presided, helped to breed crime and racial tension. What did she think of it?

Mrs Thatcher (Barnet, Finchley, C): I did see reports of Mr Heath's speech. Most of my fellow heads of government in Europe agreed with the policies we are pursuing (Labour interruptions) and are pursuing the same policies themselves.

Most of them agree that lower inflation will lead to more jobs. The question is not about the scourge of unemployment—we all agree it is a scourge—but about what effective remedies to find. We believe we are going the right way to find them.

Mr Foot: How does Mrs Thatcher think her European colleagues can understand a policy which Mr Heath describes a incomprehensible? She has to answer to the House.

What does she think of Mr Heath's statement on these matters. In particular, does she intend to proceed later this year, so soon after his speech, with further public expenditure cuts which will lead to further unemployment and more racial hatred and crime?

Mrs Thatcher: My fellow heads of government in Europe understand the policy because many of them follow identical ones. (Labour interruptions) In other words, they are making a top priority of cutting inflation, of *having a firm basis* for competitive industry and of secure good jobs in the future.

The chairman of the International Monetary Fund made a *similar speech* about policies similar to ours, about the importance of monetary policy, the correct balance of monetary and budgetary policy, and approving our policy.

We are trying to get down public expenditure so there is more finance available for the private sector. (Renewed Labour interruptions.)

When The Speaker (Mr George Thomas) complained that he could not hear the Prime Minister, Mrs Thatcher commented: This is why Labour MPs find it incomprehensible, because they will not listen.

Mr Foot: What did President Mitterrand say about her policies?

Mrs Thatcher: He was the one person out of step. (Loud Labour laughter.) Mr Foot may not like it but that is the case.

I have already said that the President of France proposes to increase his deficit to 3 per cent of gross domestic product. Most of us already having deficits beyond that amount could not possibly consider that policy. Our deficit is already 4½ per cent of gdp.

Mr Hugh Dykes (Harrow, East, C): The parliamentary rabble opposite have no recipes for economic recovery. But as we have an unprecedented large margin of spare capacity in men and material, it is possible to consider certain non-inflationary measures to revive the economy without bringing increased inflation.

Mrs Thatcher: I and many of us would like to increase the proportion of public spending on public investment. Many of us *think it would be a better way of* spending some money than putting a good deal of it into increased pay.

The more we put into increased *pay the less there is to spend on* public investment. So, there is less available for more jobs.

More pay without more output means more unemployment.

Dr David Owen (Plymouth, Devonport, SDP): Mr Heath's proposals for selective expansion are recommended by many in many parts of the country, not least Warrington's electors. (Laughter)

Some Tory and some Labour MPs might spend some time on doorsteps there and would discover that. (Fresh Labour interruptions).

The Speaker said amid some laughter: The House must listen to points of view it does not like. *That is the whole point of being* here.

Dr Owen: Many believe there is an alternative and a case for selective expansionary investment which is nothing to do with the hotch potch of extravagent inflationary expansion recommended by the Opposition.

Mrs Thatcher: Perhaps, unlike Dr Owen and others, on the *creation of inflation on top of inflation,* I happen to agree with John Maynard Keynes. (Labour laughter)

He said. "There is no subtler, no surer means of overturning the existing basis of society than to debauch the currency."

Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, when he was earlier questioned about Mr Heath's speech, said he was proud to serve as a member of the administration led by him, and still shared entirely the same objectives as Mr Heath.

But like many MPs (the Chancellor went on) I have drawn quite different conclusions as a result of my experience.

Sir Geoffrey Howe said there were *many signs that economic recovery* in Britain would soon be under



Heath: Speech leads to questions

way. The Government would continue with the present policy of bringing inflation down and lay the foundations for sustainable economic growth.

Mr Dennis Canavan (West Stirlingshire, Lab) had asked: What does he think of the remarks yesterday by Mr Edward Heath about the disastrous social consequences of the Government's monetarist policies especially the social cost of more than 2,500,000 unemployed which could bring racial hatred and juvenile crime?

When we get even an ex-Tory Prime Minister saying that some public spending cuts are more *damaging than the saving justified,* it is about time even this Tory Chancellor changed course and tried to regenerate the economy by means of more public investment instead of less.

Sir Geoffrey Howe then replied how he was proud to serve as a member of the Heath administration.

Mr David Winnick (Walsall, North, Lab): Mr Heath's speech was the most damaging indictment of the Government's economic policies. Far from an economic recovery being round the corner, there are redundancies, closures and short-time working and British industry is being crippled:

Sir Geoffrey Howe: There are many signs, in the opposite sense of what he says, that recovery *will* shortly be under way. If one looked for causes of redundancy, I found some interesting examples when I visited the West Midlands, including Mr Winnick's constituency, last week.

I found that most businesses in that area were complaining about the increased redundancies follow*ing from the planned increase in* expenditure by the West Midlands County Council and the consequential rate increases.

Mr Peter Shore, chief Opposition spokesman on Treasury and economic affairs (Tower Hamlets, Stepney and Poplar, Lab): The Chancellor has no plans and is not going to announce any new initiative to improve the economy.

Referring to his Birmingham speech, what he has envisaged has got nothing to do with the more orderly way of trying to relate pay and prices together, but a reduction in real earnings during this coming year of an unprecedented kind.

Sir Geoffrey Howe: Over the last three years at a time when there was no matching increase in output at all, real personal earnings rose by 17 or 18 per cent while incomes in the corporate sector fell by 25 per cent. In these circumstances, there must be a matching change in the opposite direction.

As part of the way of securing a reduction in unemployment, there is an overwhelmingly strong case for pay moderation. Unduly high pay settlements mean unduly high unemployment.

Gas and rail advertising attacked

ADVERTISING

Advertising campaigns by the British Gas Corporation and British Rail were condemned by Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, as being non-commercial, politically directed and "a wrong use of public money".

She had been asked by Mr Timothy Eggar (Enfield, North, C) to seek powers to control the advertising expenditure of the nationalized industries.

Mrs Thatcher replied: It is not my present intention to do so. Most nationalized industries' advertising is of an ordinary commercial kind and the exceptions can be pursued through other channels.

Mr Eggar: Has she noted the disgraceful advertising campaigns mounted by the British Gas Corporation and British Rail which have political rather than commercial objectives? (Conservative cheers)

The British Gas Corporation's present campaign is going to cost £2m. That is an unacceptable use of taxpayers' money. Will she take steps to claw back that amount of money through the cash limit system?

Mrs Thatcher: I share his distaste for some of the non-commercial advertising of BR and British Gas, neither of which are commercial and both of which, we believe, are politically directed.

In the case of British Rail, the Secretary of State for Transport (Mr Norman Fowler) has made his views known to the BR board. The Minister of State for Consumer Affairs (Mrs Sally Oppenheim) has made her views known to the British Gas board. *I think it is a wrong use of public money.* (Conservative cheers.)

Mr Toby Jessel (*Richmond upon Thames, Twickenham, C*): While it would be right for British Airways to advertise for custom against other airlines, it is entirely wrong for British Airways to use money campaigning for a fifth terminal at Heathrow which is clearly against Government policy since the Secretary of State for Trade (Mr John Biffen) has said a fifth terminal at Heathrow should not be built.

Mrs Thatcher: A vast amount of advertising is commercial advertising which is not only justified but necessary in order to get the business into the nationalized industries.

Anything other than commercial advertising is most undesirable and I agree with Mr Jessel.

Parliament today

Commons (9.30): Debate on the disabled. Lords (11): Disabled Persons (No 2) Bill, report and third reading. Town and Country Planning (Minerals) Bill, Commons *amendments.*

Cigarettes, bingo and bets tax up

TREASURY

The duty on cigarettes is to go up by 3p on a packet of 20 from next Wednesday, Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer announced in reply to a question. The duty on Derv is to cut by 10p a gallon immediately and duties on off course betting and bingo are to be increased.

Sir Geoffrey Howe (East Surrey, C) said: When at committee stage of the Finance Bill on April 30 I advised the House to accept the reduction of 10p per gallon in the



Howe: Recouping £85m revenue

taxation on Derv, I made it clear that I would have to recoup the revenue lost in some other way.

Although the Budget increases in tobacco duty were substantial, I have concluded that most of the extra revenue needed should come from that source. I therefore propose duty changes equivalent to *an extra 3p on the price of a* packet of 20 cigarettes, together with comparable increases on other tobacco products. These changes will raise about £65m in the current financial year.

When the House considered these matters many MPs suggested that additional revenue should be raised from taxes on gambling. I propose three changes which will together make up the balance of the offsetting measures: increases in the off-course rate of general betting duty from 7½ per cent to 8 per cent and in the Bingo Duty from 7½ per cent to 10 per cent; and various increases in the rate of gaming machine licence duty. These changes will raise about £20m in the current financial year.

Although I contemplated earlier that these changes would not take effect until after the Finance Bill had become law, I have now decided that it would be better to bring them forward.

I therefore propose that, subject to the approval of the House, the increases in tobacco duty should take effect on Wednesday, July 8, the increase in general betting duty on Sunday, July 12 and that in bingo duty on Monday, July 27.

The changes in gaming machine licence duty must necessarily be delayed for practical reasons and will take effect on October 1.

The duty on Derv will thus be reduced by 10p a gallon from 6 pm today.

Mr Peter Shore, chief Opposition spokesman on Treasury and economic affairs (Tower Hamlets, Stepney and Poplar, Lab): He is talking about one tenth of 1 per cent of total tax revenue.

What makes him, from his past experience, believe that such fiscal fine tuning is in any way available to this Government which overshot the PSBR by £4,500m and is operating in a total fiscal fog brought about by stubbornness and obduracy?

This is entirely a political gesture on the Chancellor's part.

Sir Geoffrey Howe: It would be foolish to change in the objective as though every error would work one way rather than the other.

I made clear on April 30 that the changes would have to be recouped this way.

MLR might not be revealed

Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said during Commons questions that discussions *on further improvements in monetary control were well advanced.*

The Bank of England had just issued a final draft. When put into effect (he said) we may keep short-term interest rates within an unpublished band and it may then be appropriate to suspend publication of minimum lending rate.

He was replying to Mr Terence Higgins (Worthing, C) who asked if the Chancellor thought MLR served any useful purpose.

Sir Geoffrey Howe said it was their intention to enable market forces to play a greater roll in determining interest rates.

It remains our objective (he said) to allow interest rates to fall further, but only as and when circumstances permit.

Next week

The main business in the House of Commons next week will be:

Monday: Debate on flags of convenience. Deep Sea Mining (Temporary Provisions) Bill, remaining stages.

Tuesday: Debate on Defence.

Wednesday: Debates on Opposition motions on regional policy and on *higher education.*

Thursday: Debate on the Army.

Friday: Private Member's Bills. Abolition of Warrant Sales (Scotland) Bill and Hotels and Restaurants (Control of Service Charges) Bill, second readings.

The main business in the House of Lords next week will be:

Monday: Education Bill, committee.

Tuesday: *British Nationality Bill*, committee.

Wednesday: Iron and Steel Bill, third reading. Transport Bill, continuation of report stage.

Thursday: Criminal Attempts Bill, third reading. Northern Ireland Interim Period Extension Order and Emergency Powers Continuance Order.

Friday: Debate on new information technologies.

The main business at the European Parliament in Strasbourg will be:

Monday: Report on British Nationality Bill.

Tuesday: Debate on single meeting place for European Parliament.

Wednesday: Statement by Lord Carrington, President of Council of *Ministers.*

Thursday: Statement on 1982 Community budget.

House of Lords

Royal Assent was signified to the following Acts: Matrimonial Homes and Property; Industrial Disease (Notification); Food and Drug (Amendment); Criminal Justice (Amendment); Licensing (Alcohol Education and Research); Fisheries; Horserace Betting Levy; Insurance Companies; Transport Act 1962 (Amendment); Social Security; Representation of the People; British Railways (Pension Schemes); Whitehaven Harbour and Greater London Council (General Powers.)

The report stage of the Transport Bill was begun and adjourned.

The Indecent Displays Bill and Countryside (Scotland) Bill were read the third time and passed.

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

Concerts

New Music Studio, Budapest

Riverside

Not much new music has come out of Communist Hungary into Western Europe, but enough to show that Bartok and Kodaly have their descendants down to the second or third generation. The current week of Hungarian music at Riverside Studios in Hammersmith is mostly concerned with executant artistry, but it did last night include a programme of recent vanguard music given by an established group of performers and composers who regularly present such concerts, at home or on tour, usually including music from other countries, I understand.

They brought six pieces by six composers to Riverside, four of them among the six performers. Young Hungarian composers seem fascinated by the Ostinato school of Steve Reich, Phil Glass, Mike Oldfield, David Bedford and Terry Riley. Each of those composers were known here, has produced at least one meritorious piece in the repetitive style, and perhaps their Hungarian brothers also have. They didn't bring them to Hammersmith.

First came Zsolt Serei's "Tale": a piano, prepared so as to simulate the lute stop on the harpsichord, played an irregular, moderately paced Ostinato, with punctuation from an unprepared normal piano, and occasional paragraph-spacing by solo viola, change of colour rather than contribution to the design. It was plain, but did not outstay its welcome. Gyula Csapo's "Little Bird" (*Madarka* in Hungarian) sets two drummers in front of two pianos: they scratch designs on the drumskins, confirming each result with a note on the piano, rather like itemizing purchases on a shop's cash register. The drum scratches were amplified through loudspeakers: an activity, perhaps a contest, but not music, to my ears.

Laszlo Sary's "Pentatonic Exercise", for two pianos, one electronic, persisted doggedly in Ostinato, hypnotic for a while, afterwards dull because the music got no farther, yet went on and on. Barnabas Dukay played his "Sunflowers", a piano piece consisting of common chords and single notes separated by long pauses, lengthy and barren: the chords, after a while, became a sort of musical quiz: yes, that's our national anthem, and this is Chopin's military Polonaise, and what's that dominant 7th? — of course, one of Beethoven's symphonies.

Laszlo Vidovsky's Solo with instumental obbligati did offer contrast: Sandor Papp, on the viola, played an extended melody in folk-style, while others accompanied, sometimes substantially so it seemed context of musical famine. It was the least exacerbating item in a truly maddening concert: music can be as outrageous as it likes, but dullness is the ultimate sin

William Mann

LMP/Blech/Szeryng

Festival Hall

To conduct or not to conduct? For all Harry Blech's sterling work with the London Mozart Players, for all the pitfalls and pedantry to which conductorless baroque and classical performances are prone, for most of Wednesday night the rostrum might well have been better empty.

One of the first of Papa Haydn's vast symphonic offspring, the little three-movement Symphony No 1 in D, was, in its 1759 premiere, directed by Haydn from the harpsichord. Transported from Count Morzin's palace to the Festival Hall it gained a conductor and a considerable number of strings; the result was that the work, albeit immaculately played, seemed genteel beyond its years, lacking both the invigorating interplay of chamber performance and the fresh, open-air colouring of the barely audible two oboes.

Haydn's "first" was complemented by Mozart's last in a performance of the Symphony No 41, more inspiring in the notion than in the execution; and the two symphonies framed two violin concertos: Bach's in A minor and Mozart's in G (K 216).

From the moment that he asked the violinists to move closer to him, it was clear that Henryk Szeryng was to be as much director as soloist: in the Bach an authoritative but uninspiring teacher schooling obedient but uninspired pupils; in the Mozart a master-guru challenging players and audience alike to reexamine and recharge their sensibilities.

If the outer movements of the Bach, overweight and rhythmically laborious, bore down the obbligato-like character of the solo writing, the slow movement gave a foretaste of that introspective solo playing in which the very quality of sound itself was nurtured and grew slowly out towards each orchestral tutti, and which was to reach its apotheosis in the Mozart.

Here again Szeryng as much as Blech seemed to be in charge, watching and listening hawk-like for the particular character of each section's entry, and then matching its movement and timbre, from a resinous, woody strength to a birdlike, piping sweetness. Yet this was paradoxically, and fascinatingly, in many ways an intensely private, inward performance, the slow movement's music freshly spun as if from Mr Szeryng's own deep imaginings, the secrets of the last seeming almost too precious to squander.

It was a performance which made the more poignant and thought-provoking, too, the knowledge that this work was written only 16 years after the Haydn symphony, and by a man eight years his junior.

Hilary Finch

Cinema

Now is the time for tales and heroes

Excalibur (AA)

Warner West End

Clash of the Titans (A)

Empire

S.O.B (AA)

Leicester Square Theatre

Eyes of a Stranger (X)

Warner West End

All the recent biggest box office successes — the *Star Wars* cycle and *Superman* cycle among them — have been fantastic tales of super-heroes. Even James Bond (and they're queuing all day in Leicester Square) is really a mythological invincible in modern dress: the element of wonder is now much more important in the series than the earlier pseudo-sophistication of political thriller.

Hollywood promises a whole new series of what is called in the trade "sword and sorcery" pictures. John Boorman's *Excalibur* (technically, I suppose, an Irish film since it was shot there, on location and in the National Studios) is a monumental harbinger.

If the world is looking for heroes, there are few more suitable than King Arthur, whose lustrous rule of a glorious, ideal Britain has been a recurrent vision since the Middle Ages. John Boorman, who wrote the screenplay with Rospo Pallenberg, has taken his version mainly from Malory, reinterpreting, though, in his own literary and visual style.

Without compromising the magical elements of the story, he sees his characters in realistic terms. Arthur, brought up a squire, is a simple yokel who learns only gradually the grace and eventually the majesty of kingship. Merlin, though his magic is real enough, is a tricky old buffoon, full of jests and regret for the passing of the age of wizardry. Apart from the demonic Morgana (Helen Mirren), women in this mediaeval world are required only to be fair and faithful and in the background. Knights, when they're not busy with chivalry, tend to be boozy, belligerent braggarts.

At first the effect of the modern dialogue (but who dare say what was the conversational mode at Camelot?), of bringing the figures of myth down to familiar earth, is disconcerting. There is rather a lot of roistering (with some unlikely speculation at a neo-oriental style for Arthurian dancing girls) and the clash of iron against iron in bloody close combat — recalling inevitably Monty Python's trip to the Grail. There are memories of other films: Boorman must have admired Bresson's *Lancelot du Lac* and the spectacle of Kurosawa's *Kagemusha*.

Once the style and premises are established though, myth takes over and the film soars above all such comparison. Boorman reveals a wonderfully individual gift for embodying the mystical and the magical. Set pieces like the crystalline cavern where Morgana incarcerates the too gullible Merlin may look like designers' contrivances. It is rather out of the dark land and forests, mists, the light sparkling off Excalibur or blinding the seekers of the Grail that Boorman creates his real wonders.

The magic takes off with the first appearance of Lancelot as an apparition in shimmering white. After that the film abounds with visions: the nightmare of a naked Lancelot wrestling with his own armour; the fallen Lancelot and Guinevere, naked again, half-glimpsed in a misty wood; ravens pecking out the eyes of Morgana's knightly victims; the eerie boy Mordred (Robert Addie); the last battle, fogged with the dragon's breath.

It is a world where, in the proper style of myth, ordinary notions of time and place are willingly forgotten. We do not know or wonder if a quest takes seven years or seventy. Heroes do not age and die as ordinary men. Here, people can travel and see and speak in dreams.

The force of the visions is the belief that they impose, and which appears to come from the film makers' own total faith in their story. The old tales are told on their own terms, without the distance of detachment or unbelief; and they prove in the telling to have lost none of the power they have exerted on listeners for a thousand years.

It helps the illusion, of course, to have a cast so refreshingly free of well-known faces, demystified by familiarity. Only the wizards Merlin and Morgana are played by established stars; and since magicians are hams anyway, it doesn't matter that it is Nicol Williamson and Helen Mirren doing their turns. Nigel Terry masters the transformation of the awkward young Arthur to the regal older one; Nicholas Clay is a handsome Lancelot and Paul Geoffrey an interesting Irish-rustic Perceval.

With such a fresh, original, wholly individual reinterpretation of the legend, it is hard to comprehend the curious decision to introduce quotations from Wagner in the musical score. Discordant as they are with the rest of Trevor Jones's score — which includes quite interesting experiments with the sounds of medieval music — they intrude, much worse, a wholly different, opposing and too assertive interpretation of the Arthurian legend.

Perseus, if you like to be pedantic, must have been half brother to King Arthur. When that reckless old forger Geoffrey of Monmouth was cobbling together the old tales in the twelfth century, he stole the story of Arthur's conception (with Merlin's aid, Uther Pendragon assumes the shape of Igraine's husband to get into her bed) from Zeus's deception on the wife of Amphytrion. And Zeus, in the course of another amorous adventure, begat Perseus.

The Clash of the Titans, a very free retelling of the Persean legend, is a more innocent and traditional sort of movie — indeed it falls by chance into the well-established patterns of Indian mythological films, with a rabble of very human Immortals sitting up in their Olympus, battling over the destinies of the Mortals beneath.

These Gods are a distinguished group of thespians: Lord Olivier as a sly Zeus; Maggie Smith (whose husband Beverley Cross wrote the workaday script) crotchety as ever as Thetis; Clair Bloom as Hera and Ursula Andress as Aphrodite.

Down on earth, tossed this way and that by their whims, is Perseus, played by Harry Hamlin, who looks as if he would be a demon in the forward line of a college football team. He looks a bit slow-witted too, but has Burgess Meredith as his confidant and adviser, the actor Ammon.

The actors though take second place to the special effects, supervised by an old master of the craft, Ray Harryhausen, who learned his trade at the knee of Willis O'Brien, creator of King Kong himself. There is a pleasant hand-crafted quality about these old-style stop-action effects that is not found in the more sophisticated techniques of recent science fiction films. The ancient world offers a lot of scope: there is graceful Pegasus, a knock-about comedy owl and a Bette Midler lookalike Medusa. It is touching to recognize the voice of Dame Flora Robson emerging from one of the three grotesque Graeae, with their single, shared crystal eye.

The press show demonstrated that it is a great entertainment for the very young; and 12-year-olds evidently thrill to the couple of brief and fairly chaste nude scenes.

Blake Edwards has clearly seen enough of Hollywood to justify the jaundiced view of his black comedy *S.O.B.* He started work there as an actor 40 years ago, and long before that, in 1914, he had an uncle who was a distinguished director in silents.

S.O.B. is a movie *à clef*; and people in the know say it is much, much funnier if you can identify the real-life originals of these producers, directors, agents, starlets, actors, hookers, press-men and yes-men. Less informed audiences may well find it hard to believe in a society where people, down to the last man, share such bad mouths, bad morals and bad manners, and wallow in their multi-million dollar vulgarity.

It is not easy to make comedy where everyone is so repugnant. The only nice person in the picture is a dog who spends the film looking after the corpse of his master, an old forgotten actor who has dropped dead of a coronary on the beach. Nobody else in Hollywood has time to bother.

The worst of it is that it all rings true, or at least truish — even the story of the director who makes the all-time $30 million flop, buys it back from the studio and reshoots it as soft-core porn to hit the jackpot. There are some funny barbed lines and rather less successful knockabout. Generally it is funnier the straighter it is played: Robert Webber's dyspeptic press agent, Shelley Winters's ruthless agent, William Holden's libidinous director and above all the admirable Robert Preston's special-services physician, come off very much better than the overdoing of Richard Mulligan in the central role, or Loretta Swit as a vicious gossip columnist.

Julie Andrews is the Peter Pan star who turns Emmannuelle for the good of the grosses: when she finally bares her breasts, she does it with the awesome deliberation of someone who knows that this is indeed a moment of motion picture history.

The good thing about *Eyes of a Stranger* — made by the same production group as *Friday the 13th* — is that a very few pictures like this might effect the speedy demise of the current horror cycle. With a rapacious and bloody sex killer and a lady TV newscaster who stalks him with energy but remarkably little intelligence, it goes zombie-like through all the motions of the genre.

The final quarry who (according to formula) does for the killer is, in this distasteful film, a blind deaf-mute; and it seems a dubious moral for the Year of the Disabled that a dose of sexual assault quite cures the disabilities that have defied all the efforts of conventional medicine.

David Robinson

The enchantress Morgana (Helen Mirren) and the eerie boy Mordred (Robert Addie)

Theatre

The Misanthrope

Round House

Arriving in London barely a month after its opening at the Manchester Royal Exchange, Casper Wrede's production renews its powerfully unfashionable argument for reviving foreign classics without hitching them to yesterday's news.

The performance springs from a single-minded conviction that Molière knows his business and can do without directorial footnotes. The style is that of an enlarged studio show played in the round with three ornate doorways and a few silver furnishings. And Richard Wilbur's translation has clearly been chosen for its metrical and comic faithfulness to the author, even if it is over 20 years old (National Theatre, please note).

The only joke that is not Molière's own is made in Malcolm Pride's costumes which begin modestly enough with Alceste's green ribbons, and then take off into a beribboned and bejewelled orgy of Beardsleyian extravagance that reaches its climax in the fantastically gilded and plumed outfit of the Marshalsea guard, a four-line part.

With Tom Courtenay in the lead breaking all the rules of the surrounding polite society, this is not a company show; but one of its great pleasures is the shared work of a company who are *not* afraid of rhymed couplets. With one (otherwise well acted) exception they convert the prison of metre into dramatic energy, getting their punch lines and their pauses from it, testing its elasticity for conversation inflexions, and using it to make the play dance.

The stage even suggests a ballroom floor, with Nicholas Amer's balletically dignified Basque resetting the chairs for each new number. Each scene is formally choreographed; with the two idiot marquesses (Ian Hastings and Tim McInnerney) arriving in mincing march rhythm, and delivering their backbiting pleasantries through clenched-teeth smiles; or Janet Ellis's virtuously reserved Eliante standing up and circling the group as she delivers her modest defence of amorous compromise. The transitions are also beautifully marked; as between Arsinoé's (Amanda Boxer's) vitriolic courtesies to Célimène, which give way to knee-trembling desire as soon as Alceste sets foot in the room.

*Except when dealing with her and with Geoffrey Bateman's brilliantly funny carpet-gnawing Oronte (the two most unappetizing characters), Mr Courtenay offers a relentlessly hostile portrait of Alceste. Its disadvantage is that it leaves you wondering why so many people admire him. But theatrically it is a superb exposure of a soured narcissist. Courtenay has two main voices. The first is one of weary stoical despair, telling us that he knows this wicked world and it has no more surprises for him; Eyore at the court of Louis XIV.

The other is one of mad-bull outrage, which farcically contradicts his posture of philosophic superiority. Held in check for the first half, it bursts out when he imagines Célimène has betrayed him. "Avenge me madam," he bawls, rampaging into the delicate scene between Philinte (Christopher Gable) and Eliante before falling blubbering at her feet. It is very cruel, and volcanically comic.

What the production lacks is a Célimène. Cecilia Richards looks like a Watteau nymph, but when it comes to charm and caprice, she leaves the assorted lovers like brightly coloured moths without a candle-flame.

Irving Wardle

The Hollow Crown

Fortune Theatre

The Hollow Crown has never quite been away. Revivals around the world have kept John Barton's royal compilation alive, passing on from company to company with more persistence than real crowns. The glamour of the present revival, in tandem with the Terry Hands celebration of love, *Pleasure and Repentance*, is patently a bow to the royal wedding, but I would like to think it is also a sort of support for the Fortune Theatre which has suffered enough ill-fortune in the past few years to be placed on the market.

The sweet intimacy of the theatre is just right for the Royal Shakespeare Company's relaxed presentation of the assembled comments on and by Britain's past monarchs. Depending on the other RSC programmes each night, there will be different actors to speak, and sing, the material, but such is the depth of the company's strength that actors on future nights will include Richard Pasco, Michael Pennington and Janet Suzman.

Those who were there on the opening night to speak the words of Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn, of Horace Walpole and Fanny Burney and the others, were Alan Howard, Barbara Leigh-Hunt and Norman Rodway, while Martin Best lent the clear expressivity of his voice to the singing.

While the material might seem stale in lesser hands, at least to those who have seen earlier productions, the company seems intent on exploring every cranny of the writing. They slip into playful characterizations, of which none is more playful than Miss Leigh-Hunt's Fanny Burney, recounting a discussion on the "arts" with George III — although George's most noted admirer, the bridegroom and heir to the throne, Prince Charles, might look askance on her Germanic portrait of George.

Yet Mr Howard is most diverse in his readings, turning James I into a Scottish minister with his *Counterblast to Tobacco* and carnally sending a secret memorandum about a proposed marriage in the role of Henry VIII. Mr Rodway even appeared to see William Thackeray as a Donald Sinden character. It is just such acting that will keep Mr Barton's assemblage fresh throughout the summer.

Ned Chaillet

Dance

False steps at home and abroad

Swan Lake

Coliseum

Luckily, *Swan Lake* can be sure to fill the theatre, whatever the production is like. And the crowds who flock to the Coliseum this week and next have one thing to look forward to; Rudolf Nureyev in a role he has not danced here for some time.

Forget the odd costumes he has to wear; his first one, as a Wertherish student type, actually suits him particularly well, and the later one, a conventional nondescript ballet tunic and tights, is more or less unobjectionable once he is allowed to remove the cloak and hat he first has to wear over it. Clearly, Prince Siegfried imagined wrongly that mummy was giving a costume ball, and dressed up as Ludwig of Bavaria.

What matters most, however, is the dancing, and nobody knows more than Nureyev about how to present a classical solo to make sure that you really see its structure, and to bring out its meaning too. He has sensibly brought with him into the Boston Ballet's production his own melancholy slow dance for the first act (usually, I am told, they dance a number vaguely based on it) and the version of the third act bravura solo, which he has followed since his Kirov days.

Last night he danced both of them elegantly, clearly and with feeling, and those qualities appeared also in his acting, whatever oddities were happening around him, and in his partnering of Boston's French Odette-Odile, Marie-Christine Mouis. All the same, it was sad to see him appearing in what is frankly a very poor production with a company which, on this showing, is not ready for international exposure.

Although advance publicity indicated that the production was by Violette Verdy, she turns out to be responsible only for the choreography of the two lakeside scenes: a wishy-washy approximation to the standard Ivanov version of Act 2, although with disconcerting accents and fluffed details; and a treatment of Act 4 that begins as would-be lyricism and ends as a fudged drama.

The other two scenes have choreography by Bruce Wells. Its general shape again follows more or less traditional lines, but he has made a thoroughgoing new treatment of every dance, generally with appalling consequences. The one thing you can say in its favour is that it proves the dancers to have lots of energy, which they exercise unstintingly. But do not expect style, sense or musicality, or you will be disappointed.

Which of the two choreographers was responsible for the general concept of the production is not revealed, but in fact its total effect is influenced less by either of them than by the extraordinary choice of Julia Trevelyan Oman as designer. For the unusual nature of Ashton's *Enigma Variations* (which was originally her idea anyway) she invented a splendid décor, but her unimaginatively semi-realistic manner is disastrous in the context of this classic.

She gives the ballet its coup de grace by dressing the villain, Von Rothbart, as a giant, feathery, paunchy, po-faced owl. All he can do in that costume is stand about sadly or flap his wings reproachfully, as if trying to protest at unseemly behaviour in his woods. We all know that the original libretto specified an owl's form for him, but that has to be interpreted a lot less literally if he is to have any menace at all.

In a different production, I imagine that the Boston company's extremes of types among its dancers might be interesting: they come in a wider range of heights, shapes and ages than most classical ballet companies. The one thing they seem to share, unfortunately, is a lack of polish, and especially of musicality.

That is surprising in a company with Verdy, the most musical of all dancers, as joint director, and perhaps her influence in the long term will permeate them. On last night's showing, their musical direction is not what might be desired; Michel Sasson seemed determined to show just how briskly all the fast tempi could be taken, and to spin out the slower passages almost beyond belief.

Marie-Christine Mouis made an acceptable, if flashy and inexpressive, Odile. She seems less suited to the lyrical scenes for Odette, the other half of the double role, and nowhere did she reveal the quality she showed when she danced MacMillan's *Song of the Earth* in Paris. Everyone else danced energetically, but the acting throughout was sadly heavy-handed.

John Percival



Photograph by Shuhei Iwamoto

Rudolf Nuryev and Marie-Christine Mouis

Television

Fake?

BBC 2

I don't know much about art but I know what I like and that is a tale about the art experts getting had by some cunning forger. And this was just the sort of story Edwin Mullins seemed to have last night on BBC 2. Was Georges de la Tour's famous *Fortune Teller*, owned by the Metropolitan Museum in New York, a genuine work of the seventeenth century French artist or had someone run it up in a garret somewhere? And if it were a fake was it part of some worldwide conspiracy or simply a joke as the word *merde* half concealed on one of the figures made some experts think?

The normally easy-going but quite earnest Edwin Mullins had a marvellous time with this one. I suppose it was a bit like Hamlet getting a chance to play the clown. He adopted a low-pitched, breathless voice reminiscent of Edgar Lustgarten, the video sleuth of yesteryear who used to reconstruct famous crimes. Mullins did not give us the answer to the title's question until the very end. Instead he brought in the warring sides, the art historian, Christopher Wright and the costume expert Diana de Larly to say that the picture was a fake. Mr Wright attacked the awkwardness of the figures. Miss de Larly said one of the figures was wearing a zipper-fastened coat.

To top it all a Mr Patrick O'Connor, an Irish art expert, claimed he had seen his friend George actually painting the picture in New York in the 50s. And where was the mysterious Frenchman who discovered the picture gathering dust in a spare room in the late 40s? Well, the defence came in. Professor Michael Kitson of London University said the mistakes mentioned by Mr Wright were quite common. John Brealey, an Englishman now at the Metropolitan, said the word *merde* was just one of those jokes restorers are always playing.

A Picture restorer friend of his, he said, used to paint tiny bicycles at the feet of crucifixes. Mrs Stella Blum of the Metropolitan showed us seventeenth century paintings with clothes just like the de la Tour. Chemical tests showed the picture was old. Then Mullins, playing the 'tec, went to France and traced the mysterious Frenchman who turned out to be a Count Jacques Celier. He showed Mullins a dusty ledger, an inventory done of the family castle in 1879 with the de la Tour mentioned and valued at a mere 250 francs.

Meanwhile back in Florida, Mullins located Paddy O'Connor who said he had seen the painting painted. O'Connor said he was just telling lies while having a few and that that lie was not a patch on the tale he liked to tell of how he himself painted a Velasquez at the age of 12 to replace the one stolen from Madrid and how old King Alfonzo patted him on the back and said how he liked it much better than the first one. *Fake?* was altogether first rate entertainment and perhaps said a lot as well about the art world, although I don't think the art world would like what it had to say.

Stanley Reynolds

Some of the reviews on this page are reprinted from yesterday's later editions

Last chance.. ends 25 July
Tom Kempinski's amazing play
DUET FOR ONE
Best New Play
Drama Awards 1980
award-winning performances by
FRANCES de la TOUR
Winner of 3 Best Actress Awards 1980
and
DAVID de KEYSER
Best Supporting Actor
Drama Awards 1980
DUKE OF YORK'S
Box Office 836 5122
cc 836 9837, 930 0731, 379 6565

May Fair Theatre
Stratton St, London W1
Platforms Theatre Ltd
Presents
The Capital Radio Summer Celebrity Series
Sunday July 5/Friday July 10, 8.30 pm.
Merry England
July 5: Annette Crosbie, Julian Glover, Bill Homewood
July 10: Clive Francis, Polly James, Roger Walker
Tuesday July 7, 8.30 pm./Saturday July 11, 5.30 pm
Behind Our Scenes
July 7: Ann Firbank, Barry Foster, Roger Walker
July 11: Isla Blair, Roger Walker, Michael Williams
Wednesday July 8/Saturday July 11, 8.30 pm.
Country Contentments
July 8: Tim Brierley, Ann Firbank, Clive Francis, Timothy West
July 11: Tim Brierley, Annette Crosbie, Julian Glover, William Squire
Thursday July 9, 5.30, 8.30 pm.
Will you walk into my parlour?
July 9, mat.: Polly James
July 9, eve.: Isla Blair
Ann Firbank, Terrence Hardiman, David King
£2.50, £4.00, £5.50, £6.50
Box Office 629 3037
Group Sales 379 6061
July 5th – Aug. 1st

SINDEN COWARD
PRESENT LAUGHTER
VAUDEVILLE
01-836 9988

Why Ulster cannot afford to go it alone

It is 60 years since the then King George V opened the Stormont Assembly in Northern Ireland. On the day that he did, *The Times* editorial spoke of a new addition to the Empire. The clear belief was that a new independent state was coming in to existence. So yesterday's call by the former Premier James Callaghan for a move towards Ulster independence is not such a new idea; he is re-opening a book which has lain closed for years.

Those years, particularly the most recent of them, have seen a profound change in the Ulster economy. Could Northern Ireland take its place in the world as an independent state? The answer is not yet; it will take many years to undo the ravages of the 1970s. Any move towards separating Ulster from the United Kingdom would have to be accompanied by a long-term commitment to provide development assistance.

Some of the money could come from other members of the European Community, but the rest of Britain would have to accept that it would pay subsidies to an independent country unless it was prepared to witness a huge drop of living standards in the North.

At present, Northern Ireland gets a direct subsidy from the United Kingdom of £780m for its 1½m people. That works out at just over £500 per head or £10 a week for every man, woman and *child in the province. That* sum is almost exactly the same as the gap between living standards in the North and those in the Republic.

In fact the true cost to the rest of United Kingdom is higher than £780m. There are extra payments for pensions (specially mentioned by Mr Callaghan) which take the total up to £1,000m a year. Throw in the cost of law and order and the price rises to £1500m a year, or about half the total of public spending in Northern Ireland being paid for by a subsidy from the rest of Britain.

If the North were an independent state, it would be running the biggest trade deficit in the world for its size. In 1978, the last date for which figures are available, there was a trade deficit equivalent to virtually a third of the "country's" gross product.

How has this come about? The answer is that two forces have been at work producing ever increasing subsidies from London to the North. The first is the disintegration of the manufacturing base of the Ulster economy. The second is pressure within the province and in the rest of the United Kingdom to raise living standards.

The chart shows how Ulster's industry has collapsed under the hammer blows of decline in Britain and its own troubles. Once Belfast was one of the great manufacturing cities of the Empire, turning out ships and textiles in enormous quantities. Even when these industries started to run into problems, manufacturing remained the backbone of the Ulster economy, the thing *which distinguished it from* the agricultural South.

In 1960, over 40 per cent of all the jobs were in manufacturing and although the 1960s saw a drop in the number of manufacturing jobs, the level of output in the *province rose impressively.*

All that stopped in the early seventies. Much of the setback has been caused by recession in the rest of the United Kingdom, though the troubles have made it harder to get manufacturers to set up. *Although grants are generous* and many jobs are subsidized, the Republic has offered aid packages which are often more attractive and has had none of the problems of further North.

Yet in spite of this rundown of industry, which by 1979 was down to little more than a quarter of all jobs, the total amount of employment in Ulster has gone up. The reason, as was pointed out recently by Bob Rowthorn* of Cambridge University is the explosive growth of the public sector. The number of government jobs went up by half during the seventies, a much bigger growth than in the rest of the United Kingdom.

Paying for this has been expensive. The cost of the British subsidy to Northern Ireland doubled between 1968 and 1978 even after the effects of inflation are taken out. But it was an essential part of the approach to the problems adopted by successive governments.

Since Ulster was part of Britain, it was indefensible that the standard of public services in the province should be lower than in the rest of the United Kingdom. So there have been huge increases in spending on health, education and other social services.

These improvements in the standards of service have created jobs to replace those wiped out in manufacturing. But they have not always provided jobs of the kind which those made redundant from the textile mills could fill.

An independent Ulster would not be able to pay for the quality of public services which have grown up over recent years—which is far higher than that in the South—unless it got continuing aid. The problem it would face is that whatever the good intentions, it is hard that a United Kingdom which is certain to face economic difficulties throughout the 1980s would actually be willing to go on paying large sums to a country with which it had severed links.

Nor could Ulster probably *afford to go on with such high* living standards for those who have jobs. One of the major campaigns of trades unions during the 1970s has been to achieve equal pay with workers in Great Britain.

They have not got there yet, but they are a lot closer than they were 15 years ago. So at a time when Britain as a whole has been pricing itself out of world markets, Northern Ireland has been becoming a more expensive place in which to make things compared with other *parts of Britain. The result has been rising industrial* subsidies, of which the recurrent hand-outs to Harland and Wolff are the most famous example. If these were to be cut off, many of the manufacturing jobs which still exist would be in immediate jeopardy.

The hope for Ulster in that sort of situation would have to be that it could achieve some of the same sort of growth which its southern neighbour has known over the past decade.

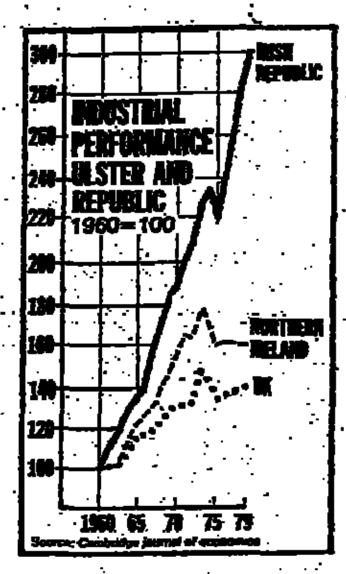
The only way an independent Ulster could hope to compete would be an immediate devaluation of its currency, probably tying it to the Irish punt, which is now worth only 80p, after years in which it was linked to the pound. That might not be a bad thing in any case for a country which has over 17 per cent unemployment—one of the disadvantages to Ulster of its membership of the United Kingdom has that it has not been able to pursue an independent exchange rate policy of its own.

But the gains from that should not be exaggerated. The rest of Britain is bound to remain overwhelmingly dominant in Ulster's trade. There have been many efforts to encourage cross-border links with EEC money, but trade with the Republic still accounts for only a very small part of total activity.

Nor could the Republic take over the cost of support *from the United Kingdom.* The Dublin Budget is in heavy deficit. There is no possibility of it assuming such a heavy burden. So an independent Ulster, whatever its political attractions, would need to rely just as heavily as it does at present on outside help, with the United Kingdom playing the major part.

David Blake
Economics Editor

*Cambridge Journal of Economics, Vol. 5, No. 1, March 1981.



One of the few flourishing industries in Northern Ireland: an engineer at Shorts of Belfast working on the Commuter 360 airliner, which made its first flight recently.

A fat lot some people care about dieting

Michael Leapman reports from New York about a group stoutly opposing widely held opinions on obesity.

Few self-respecting Americans do not nowadays regard themselves as part of an oppressed and stigmatized group. Day after day, our *sympathies* are sought by indignant blacks, women, homosexuals, landlords, tenants, Irish, old people, young people . . . the list is endless.

The National Association to Aid Fat Americans (NAAFA) has, on the face of it, one of the least-fertile rows to hoe. Fat, *both the* word and the corpulent condition it describes, has never been more despised in polite society—in the latest best-seller list, that reliable guide to social attitudes, three of the top six books are about dieting.

The fat folk resent this. They say the promotion of weight loss as desirable implies that to be fat is despicable. On a more pratical level, they point out that diets, for most people in the long term, do not work. Despite all the anti-fat propaganda, membership of the association is growing.

"There is a lot of suppressed rage in fat people", says Mr William Fabrey, the president of NAAFA, who founded the group 12 years ago. "The traditional myth of the jolly, laughing fat person is wrong."

Yet as if to disprove his point, Mr Fabrey had assembled a group of five jolly, fat women (alternatively, five jolly fat *women*) in an *apartment* above the association's headquarters in Bellerose, a middle-class suburb just inside the eastern limit of New York city. They each weighed 20 stone or more and most rippled from ample, flowing dresses in purples, mauves and reds.

They joked and giggled and explained that they could not act in this relaxed fashion because they had learnt if not exactly to love their flesh, at least not to despise it. Must had spent years dieting unsuccessfully before accepting, in the words of Mrs Lisbeth Fisher, the executive secretary, that: "I am fat and am going to be fat all my life."

Joining NAAFA is, as Mrs Fishers says, a traumatic experience, because it means denying the conventional wisdom that fat is ugly. It means correcting the assumption of friends and relatives that you are trying to lose weight—and complaining when they pointedly exclude you when passing around cakes, pies and sweets.

"People say: 'Susan, you don't really need that other piece of bread'," said Mrs Susan Hoey, the recently divorced mother of a four-year-old child. "When I told my mother I was joining NAAFA she said: 'That means you're not going to try any more'."

Discrimination comes in more tangible forms, too. The five women complained that clothes manufacturers assume that fat people want to disguise their bulk in flowing dresses and dark colours. The dazzling clothes they wore at the meeting were a calculated challenge to that preconception.

"The talk of 'slenderizing' fashions," said Miss Nancy Summer, who works for a toy company. "I don't want to look slender. I used to wear a slimline girdle until it dawned on me that instead of looking as though I weighed 350lb (25 stone) I looked as though I weighed 345".

Mrs Joanne Preissler works as a "super-size model" in New York's garment-manufacturing district off Seventh Avenue. Only in the last year or so has demand for her services grown. Until then, clothing designers had made clothes for fat people by simply extending the measurements of smaller sizes, making for an imperfect fit.

"It's hard to get designers to design sexy clothes for fat women," she said. "I have to get them to realize that I'm an attractive woman and men want to look at me.

"It's getting a bit better," said Mrs Fisher. "When I wanted to buy a *gown for a* function a few years ago, I couldn't get one that didn't make me look like the mother of the bride. Now they are starting to realize that there are women out there with money in their fat little hands."

Mrs Preissler complains that fashion people never use the word "fat" when talking to her. "They call it 'this'," she said. "They say 'it doesn't sit right over this'." Mrs Fisher says that when people telephone with inquiries about NAAFA, they do all *they can* to avoid the offending word.

"Yet they talk about taking home a fat pay cheque," she pointed out. "And they talk about plumping-up cushions."

There are other ways in which life is tough for the portly. Restaurants seldom have chairs high enough. Turnstiles at underground railway stations and in many supermarkets are an embarrassingly tight squeeze.

They complain loudest of all about doctors, who, they allege, diagnose almost every ailment they suffer as a consequence of their weight. NAAFA challenges weight standards accepted by insurance companies when judging life expectancy.

They claim that dieting, which tends to make a person's weight rise and fall like a yo-yo, is more harmful to health than staying fat. "If there was a cure for obesity, how come there are so many cures?" Miss *Summer* wondered.

Some of the women were unable to tell me exactly how much they weighed because domestic scales seldom go above 22 stones, and doctors' scales not above 25. "At one clinic I was *sent down* to the meat scales in the basement", said *Miss Summer indignantly.*

Doctors say people are overweight when 10 per cent above the norm for their height, and obese when 20 per cent over. If double the norm —like all the women in the group—they are called modbidly obese, and they resent that too.

"Why morbid?" Miss Summer asked. "Don't thin people die?".

"They just fade away", Mrs Hoey responded.

"Come on", Mr Fabrey chided. "No anti-thin jokes." The company laughed merrily.

The woman said that until *they joined NAAFA* they found it painful to be seen in public and would never think of wearing a swimming costume: now they swim quite a lot.

Miss Summer told of a traumatic and ironic experience some years ago. She was waiting for a train and a man came up behind her and thrust a leaflet into her hand. In the train she opened the leaflet, saw the word "fat" and was covered with embarrassment. As a result, she stopped travelling by train and took a job nearer home.

Years later she found out that the man was Mr Fabre, in an early and unsuccessful attempt at recruiting members by singling out fat people in crowds—which he now realizes was a dreadful mistake.

"We gave out 200 leaflets", he said. "Out of them, two people joined and the other 198 stopped using the railroad."

More hearty rolls of laughter. *It was time to close the meeting* and decide who should be sent out to buy pizza.



An eighteenth-century print of a fashion-conscious lady.

Do summits only lead to trouble at the top?

David Watt

The fifteenth-century diplomatist, Philippe de Commines wrote that two great princes who want to establish good relations should never meet face to face. The majority of officials in the world's foreign ministries would agree *with this* dictum—and the substitution of 15 or 150 "princes" for two certainly does not make the argument any weaker.

The classic case against summit conferences is that diplomacy is a job for professionals. Good relations between states means the accommodation of conflicting interests; and accommodation means clear understandings couched in precise language and unclouded by considerations of personal amity or hostility. Trained diplomats are capable of producing and working in this rather clinical environment. Heads of government, with their massive egos, their ignorance of the essential details and their ingrained belief in the value of backslapping ambiguity, simply mess everything up.

Things appear to be made even worse under the eye of modern communications. Heads of government personify regimes; everything is expected of them, and a failure reduces the credibility of government and even of the state itself. Since this cannot be allowed, every summit meeting must be a "success" for each of its members. That being normally impossible, even with the aid of the most bland and skilful communiqués, the individual summiteer must *either make unwise* concessions or a tremendous row.

This general indictment of the process is worth recalling as we move into a summer and autumn of hectic summitry. An EEC summit took place this week; this month *the "big seven" economic* powers—the United States, Germany, France, Britain, Italy, Canada and Japan—meet at Ottawa; the Commonwealth prime ministers meet in Melbourne in September; there is a big north-south *economic summit in Mexico* in October; and after that the European Council (chaired this time by Mrs Thatcher) comes around again. Can all this activity achieve anything, or is it likely to be another long demonstration of frustration and hypocrisy?

On the face of it, the prospects range from poor to horrible. Indeed so far as practical agreement is concerned, there can scarcely ever since the last war have been a less auspicious moment for meeting. Of the West-West summits (Luxembourg, Ottawa, London) only the last has the slightest prospect of achieving any serious advance (on EEC finance). Otherwise the combination of new incumbents (Reagan, Mitterrand, Suzuki, Spadolini), shaky governments (Schmidt, Spadolini and Suzuki) and the sheer difficulty of the economic outlook make progress virtually impossible.

Take the main subjects on the Ottawa agenda, for instance. The United States Government has not the slightest intention of lowering American interest rates in response to calls from the Europeans, and in any case the Europeans (as was seen in Luxembourg) are divided on the subject. Similarly the Japanese will, with the utmost politeness, evade all attempts to get them to impose restraints on their "torrential" exports to Europe.

In the case of the North-South summits (Melbourne and Mexico) even less is likely to emerge. Fashionable ideological opposition in the developed countries to all forms of intervention combines with fears of global inflation and simple shortage of cash at a time of drastic economic emergency to produce a climate extremely hostile to any kind of development assistance.

President Reagan may go to Mexico and read the riot act to the developing world for the edification of his home constituency, or he may, more likely, try to behave in a smooth, avuncular fashion. Either way the result will be the same—*disappointed hopes* and much recrimination.

Why then do these eminent gentlemen (and ladies) intend to go gallivanting about the globe in this way instead of minding their domestic base or, better still, bringing down their blood pressure on the beach? The answers are not all equally good, but they are all, none the less, compelling.

The first and perhaps least reputable is the necessity of being seen to "do something". It may in the long run be disillusioning if the rulers of the earth take counsel together to deal with some emergency and nothing whatever ensues, but in the short run it is reassuring to the voters *to think that their* man is pounding on the top table on their behalf.

This is particularly true of the developing countries, who can in fact bring a little moral pressure to bear on their OECD colleagues in this way *providing they do not* overplay their hand. Even the leaders of the developed countries can occasionally expect to change each others minds on specific questions in dispute, and in hard times, it is always worth a shot.

A *better reason, also political,* is the opportunity a summit gives a leader to praise virtue and still get away with it. For instance, it is the educated consensus of the developed world that free trade is good and protection is bad. On the other hand that is not the perception of a hundred different groups and lobbies in every country.

The assertion that higher tariffs would harm the general good is far easier if proclaimed *in excelsis*, by the united leaders of the Alliance.

The majority of the politicians who actually attend summits do not, of course, often own to either of these motives. Most will tell you that the chief value is in fact the one the classic doctrine dismisses: namely the opportunity to know the mind of the person in charge of another country—and one that no theory ever mentions at all—the chance to think about longer term issues.

This penchant is in part a matter of membership in a rather exclusive club; it is also, on occasion, a matter of relaxation. The main point, however, is the fact that most modern presidents and prime ministers are at normal times remarkably blinkered.

The task of day-to-day administration and political management presses on them, and if they look at the international scene beyond the immediate crisis issue, it is mainly through the eyes of their own senior civil servants. To be obliged to examine a strategy through the *eyes of people who have equal* but different responsibilities and on whom it may be at some stage necessary to rely is an essential contribution of their political intelligence.

The trouble, then, with most summits in today's conditions is not that they serve no useful purpose. It is rather that they are usually badly organized for the purpose that they serve best, being so often expected to resolve ad hoc disputes, whether about Japanese cars, about sheep meat, or about commodities, and all in a blaze of publicity.

The Mexico summit will be more or less of a disaster being far too large and too confrontational. The Ottawa summit will be rather better, if only because it will give the Seven some chance to get to know Messrs Reagan and Mitterrand.

But it, too, will be a missed opportunity. At 36 hours, of which three or four will probably be taken up with approving the communiqué which has been drafted weeks in advance by officials, it is far too short to tackle the long-term political and economic issues that cry out for examination at this level—East-West trade, the security of the Gulf, energy questions and a host of others. Also, being one of an infrequent series, *far too much is expected* of it.

The two remaining meetings constitute the best models for these affairs. The Commonwealth prime ministers' meeting every two years can afford to give *themselves* a leisurely and highly edifying week—the only really satisfactory North-South dialogue that is at present going on.

The European Council, on the other hand, is regular, reasonably frequent, and flexible. It can if necessary be used to settle disputes and can formally bless agreements reached. But it also offers, in a crucial field, the psychological and political insights that constitute the necessary education of modern political leaders—that is, if they are able and willing to be educated.

Publishers want to bring America to book

Ten leading British publishers, among them such well-known names as Faber and Faber, Cape, Collins, Weidenfeld and Nicolson and Hamish Hamilton have complained to the Publishers' Association about the most-serious rash of copyright infringement in living memory.

In recent months the publishers have been incensed to find that an increasing number of general-interest books published by British firms have had to compete with much cheaper American editions of the same works which have been imported by middlemen, who in turn sold them to remainder bookshops. The practice has now mushroomed to the level where legal action is being contemplated by the association on the publishers' behalf.

Faber appear to have been particularly badly-hit. Via the association's solicitor, they have approached the Squire bookshop in Oxford Street, complaining about Squire's alleged sale of *The Letters of Gustav Mahler*. The Faber edition retails at £15 whereas at Squire the American version cost £4.95. A spokesman for Squire said that they were sorry, it had been a mistake, and that as from yesterday the unsold copies had been sent to Faber.

But Faber are also believed to be worried about four other titles, including the letters of Bela Bartók and works by Ted Hughes and Lawrence Durrell. (The authors, of course, suffer as well as the publishers.)

Essentially, the problem has arisen because American publishers, granted the rights to publish and sell particular titles of British books in Canada and the United States, have been forced for economic and taxation reasons to remainder stock. These foreign editions, some of works still in print in Britain, have then been circulating the world market, only to emerge in our remainder shops at very low prices.

As many as 40 titles may be affected already and no one knows when still more "pirate" editions may appear.

Freaks' treat

Dedicated followers of fashion can look forward to a rare treat next week when Bermans and Nathans, the internationally famous film and theatrical costumiers, stage a grand sale.

Up to 4,000 items of clothing, including the screen-printed trousers that Keith Moon wore in the movie *Tommy*, Adam Ant-style military jackets and surplus jumpsuits from the space-station sequence in the James Bond film *Moonraker*, are to be sold, for anything from £3 to £100.

Punks, young romantics and fancy dress lovers will be able to pick up evening dresses as worn in *The Boys From Brazil*, loincloths from near prehistoric times and what manager Gerald Moulin describes as "a very nice" Hussar's Jacket.

The sale, which takes place at the firm's Irving Street headquarters next Saturday, has been prompted by the need to thin out a huge and ever-growing collection of costumes. More than a million items are stored in B and N's Camden warehouse alone.

The fashion-conscious will also be pleased to learn that the firm is extending into the retail business for the first time. Their Irving Street foyer is to be used to sell costume items, original designs, posters and film and theatrical memorabilia.

THE TIMES DIARY



The news that the United States is to supply Israel with F16 fighters after all will be welcome to Mr Begin, but he must be hoping the Americans will not make the same mistake as last time —and deliver the planes on the Sabbath. Five years ago, on a Friday in December 1976, three F15 fighters arrived from the United States at a military airfield in Israel, and were met by a welcoming committee headed by the then Labour Prime Minister, Yitzhak Rabin. Unfortunately, the planes came in 20 minutes late, just as dusk was falling, and by the time the ceremonies were over the sun had set and the Sabbath had begun. The religious parties were so incensed at this sacrilege that they tabled a censure motion in the Knesset, despite the fact that they were in coalition with Labour. The coalition collapsed; and Mr Begin won the ensuing election, forming a coalition with—yes, the religious parties. He now hopes to do the same again—barring, that is, the odd Sabbath-breaking incident over the next month or so.

Bedroom farewells

John Poole-Hughes, the Bishop of Llandaff, has sent me two further examples of ways to get rid of guests who have outstayed their welcome. We have clearly unearthed a rich seam for a budding anthropologist in search of a Ph D topic, (*The Unwanted Guest: A Structuralist Critque of an Interactional Ritual.*)

"Twenty five years ago", the Bishop writes, "I was teaching in a theological college in Tanganyika (as it then was) and our students were continually asking for advances from their grant because relations, taking advantage of the fact that the students had an income, decided to come and stay with them. Custom demanded that the students should receive them hospitably, though many outstayed their welcome. Custom also made it impossible, we were told, for the students to ask relations to leave.

"'But there must be some way to get rid of them', we on the staff said. 'Well', we were told, 'in extreme cases, the woman of the house can present the unwanted guest with a lighted lamp in the middle of the day, on the assumption that he cannot see the way home adequately; or she can sweep the path ahead of him to make sure there is no small barrier to his taking the road out'."

On second thoughts, rather than combining all these into a Ph D, someone should collect them in a small book, complete with embarrassing cartoons. All this started in the first place with ideas for boring bedside reading that would help drop the hint to guests that their hosts had had enough. Once such a book appeared by the bed, the guest would know his time was up. It's the perfect answer.



Hot humour

Medical school deans, fearing for their colleges in the current round of university cuts, are not noted for their sense of humour these days. An exception is Professor Sir John Walton, president of the British Medical Association and a world-renowned neurologist.

In his ten years as dean of Newcastle medical school, all has not been sweetness and light, he admits. In the men's lavatory at his medical school where a modern hot-air hand-drier has been installed, he says, some supporter has written alongside: "For a short message *from the dean, press the red button*".

Goon gap

The BBC has been receiving plenty of protests from abroad about the Government axing of the BBC Transcription Service, which sells radio programmes to foreign stations. But few have made a more poignant plea than Radio Ikurangi, one of the tiniest subscribers to the service, which broadcasts on the Cook Islands, midway between Tahiti and Tonga: 70 per cent of its programmes come from the BBC.

If the *service closes next year*, the station will not only have to fill huge gaps, but the Cook Islanders will be deprived of their regular diet of such programmes as the *Goon Show* and *Steptoe and Son*.

A real hit

When the Vatican Radio put on sale last month a cassette recording *of its own live commentary on the* assassination attempt on Pope John Paul II, many people thought the venture grotesque, overly commercial and in bad taste. "Are the merchants back in the temple?" asked one Italian newspaper headline. But it now appears the Vatican knew its public only too well: the first edition of the tape, which ends with the halting voice of the Pope reading the prayer "Salve Regina" from his hospital bed, has already sold out.

Toying with words

Rubik's cube, that irritating, compulsive and seemingly impossible toy, has received an unusual honour. After being voted toy of the year in many countries, including Britain, it has now won a place in the permanent design collection of the Museum of Modern Art in New York.

The 2¼in cube is named after its inventor, Professor Erno Rubik, of Budapest. Each side is made up of nine mini-cubes that rotate in all directions. Strong men have been known to weep at its frustrating complexity so the Americans, true to form, now have a book to help them. *The Simple Solution to Rubik's Cube* is its title; but the six-step formula is not my idea of simple: it takes most people hours to put into effect.

Peter Watson

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

PEACE AND PRINCIPLE

Two new proposals for the future of Northern Ireland were put forward in the House of Commons yesterday. One, from the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, Mr Humphrey Atkins, is designed essentially to make the operation of direct rule more acceptable to the people of the province. The other, from Mr James Callaghan, is more radical.

Mr Atkins accepts that there is no immediate alternative to direct rule, for the simple reason that there is not a sufficient measure of agreement among the politicians of Northern Ireland on any new system. The parties representing the two communities there cannot agree either on an arrangement for power-sharing in a new devolved assembly, or to have an assembly without power-sharing. But without such an assembly, or a new top tier of local government, there is undoubtedly a gap in the province's political institutions.

Mr Atkins intends to fill this gap with a Northern Ireland Council composed of people already elected by the voters to other representative bodies: the House of Commons, the European Parliament or the twenty six district councils. Representatives would be nominated by their respective parties in proportion to their electoral strength . The council would therefore consist of elected representatives without itself being directly elected. Its function would be purely advisory.

Such an arrangement would have certain modest advantages. It would provide a greater outlet for political activity in the province. It would keep the British Government more closely in touch with Northern Irish opinion than the MPs can possibly do by themselves on a range of matters. It would be a standing forum in which Northern Irish representatives could themselves keep on trying to work out acceptable arrangements for the future government of the province. But unless and until it managed to devise such proposals it would be no more than a useful addition to the machinery for direct rule. Mr Atkins was at pains to emphasize yesterday that "We are certainly not going to cut and run, leaving the citizens of Northern Ireland, the vast majority of whom want nothing more than to get on with their daily lives in peace and quiet, without the services and protection that they deserve and need"

Mr Callaghan's proposal cannot escape that criticism. It is highly desirable that there should continue to be fresh and constructive thinking on Northern Ireland, especially from someone with such a distinguished record of public service, who has himself in the past had personal responsibility in a British government for the affairs of the province. There may also be some tactical advantage in someone of Mr Callaghan's standing in Britain calling upon the Government to begin a movement towards the creation of an independent Northern Ireland. It may make Protestant politicians there rather more willing to compromise with the Catholic parties.

But there would be other, more disturbing, effects, if the Government were to act on his advice. He is proposing in substance that, admittedly at the end of a process, having moved step by step, Northern Ireland should be expelled from the United Kindom whether that was the wish of its people or not. They would as individuals retain the right to British citizenship, which enables Mr Callaghan to claim that the guarantee that the constitutional position of the province will not be changed without the approval of a majority of the people would not be abandoned but "would be transferred from the territory to the people".

One of the rights of British citizenship in the United Kingdom, however, is the right to participate, in the constituency where one is living, in electing a member to the House of Commons. Under Mr Callaghan's scheme that right would ultimately be denied to Northern Irish people who continued to live in the province. This would be a critical deprivation. It would be a different matter if the people of Northern Ireland themselves wished to move towards independence. As David Blake points out on the opposite page, that would still leave Britain with the economic burden of supporting the province, if living standards in the province were not to fall drastically.

Nonetheless, if that were the wish of the Northern Irish people, it would be right for Britain to respond constructively. But for Britain on its own initiative to remove Northern Ireland from the United Kingdom would be unprincipled and would not lead to peace in the province.

UNIVERSITIES UNDER THE KNIFE

There are two components in the University Grants Committee's decisions, given out yesterday, about how to apply the spending cuts that the Government has laid down for universities. First there is the public and mandatory part: the announcement of the size of grant for each university in the coming academic year, with estimates for the two succeeding years. These figures may be open to negotiation, or to revision in the light of future Government policy, but in the last resort what the committee decides on these issues will be so.

Then there is the advisory part, some of it published in yesterday's statement and some in confidential letters to each university, in which the committee explains what cuts in student numbers it believes to be necessary if the grant reductions are not to lead to lower standards, and how it wishes the reductions to be made subject by subject. On these matters the committee has no power to insist. If indignation over the proposals runs high in coming weeks, as it is likely to, it should not make the mistake of claiming that the state (for the UGC is technically an arm of the state) is making any new encroachment in a formal sense upon academic freedom.

In practice, though, the changes demanded are unprecedented, and it will be a little while before the implications sink in. The Government has reversed a trend of expansion in British higher education which had continued since the Second World War. Given our economic plight and the Government's policies for managing it, the decision to cut makes sense. But the academic world has no experience of contraction. It will hurt, and coming so suddenly it could well cause unnecessary harm and disorder. It would have been no service to academic freedom for the UGC to have spread the load equally and left the universities to make the best of it alone. Detailed direction of policy from the centre would be clumsy and oppressive, but a pattern is needed for each university to react to.

The pattern that emerges from yesterday's announcement appears broadly appropriate to the condition of a country finding it difficult to compete economically. Business studies and technology go up; social studies and town planning go down. But there is no hidebound promotion of technology wherever it is found: indeed, four of the seven universities hardest hit are former Colleges of Advanced Technology. Departments of technology are expensive to equip and run at a high standard, and the logic of concentration applies to them strongly.

The arts are to shrink, with concentration of foreign language teaching in fewer and larger departments, while ensuring that the minority languages which tend to be sacrificed when economies are needed do not vanish altogether. Special consideration is also recommended for the interests of research and libraries, both vulnerable to similar pressures. The importance of promoting continuing education in a rapidly-changing world is understated, however.

The scale of the cuts in some institutions is so great that redundancies may be necessary. The question whether it is possible to make dons redundant is one that will have to be determined by the courts: to legislate retrospectively about existing contracts would be repugnant. In any event, the Government should treat compensation as an item for additional funding, as in the coal and steel industries.

In general, the UGC's guidance to making the best of unwelcome necessity deserves to be received with respect by universities. It is a pity that the whole of higher education of which the universities are only a small part has no body like it to take an overall view of where cuts should fall. Greater coherence of planning in the whole field would reduce the unavoidably arbitrary aspect of the UGC's role. Planning in this wider context could seek more effectively to meet the paradox that Britain has to cut higher education because of economic failures which may well be connected with the fact that fewer young people here than in competing countries go on to gain the skills that an advanced society needs. It cannot be demonstrated that a large university sector, nor even higher education as a whole, make a country more competitive. But in some sense, skills must be a safeguard against unemployment for nations, as they are for individuals.

NEW PIPER, NEW TUNES?

French radio and television have been under close government control for many years. M Giscard d'Estaing took office with a commitment to liberalize the system and did introduce some changes; but he simply used different methods to exercise his influence, so that by the end of his term of office he not only controlled television and radio, but was beginning to influence the press as well.

Since M Mitterrand was elected President on May 10 there have been considerable changes. M Mitterrand and his colleagues, who had been to a great extent ignored in the past, are now frequently on people's screens. There has also been controversy over the fate of the top men and women in the broadcasting media, all of them appointees of M Giscard. The new government, true to its promise not to conduct a witchhunt, has not dismissed them. But M Fillioud, the Minister of Communications, has brought pressure on them to resign by saying publicly that they did not carry out their obligations properly; and there has been further pressure from journalists' committees in the various organizations, which have demanded a say in both appointments and programming. Some of the Giscard appointees have resigned, others have held firm.

It is hardly surprising that there should be bitterness over all this, and that those who are now under pressure to resign should claim to be victims of a witchhunt. French radio and television are intensely political organizations, so that when the political pendulum swings as far as it has now done in France there are bound to be repercussions. Some journalists who consider that they were silenced or downgraded for political reasons have seen a chance to assert themselves, or to take revenge. Others, who toed the Giscard line, maintain that they did so unwillingly and are now ready to change their tune. Others again argue that they upheld their professional integrity all along, and will continue to do so.

In all the hubbub, two things seem clear. One is that those people who were the most blatant examples of patronage, and who were responsible for the servile attitude of radio and television towards M Giscard, can hardly expect to stay on. The other is that the government needs to act firmly to show that it really intends to carry out M Mitterrand's pledge to introduce a more open and independent broadcasting system, rather than simply using the media for its own ends.

In his statement to the Cabinet on Wednesday, M Fillioud set out the principles that will be incorporated in legislation to be introduced this autumn. They include respect for pluralism and full autonomy for the bodies responsible for radio and television. This is in line with campaign undertakings by the Socialist Party that the heads of the three television channels and of the radio services would no longer be appointed by the President, as under M Giscard, but by their respective boards, on which the government would be in a minority.

But given the powers which a French President and his government have, more will be needed than new structures. By the appointments it makes and the spirit in which it interprets the law, the government will have to show that it does not intend simply to replace control by M Giscard's supporters with control by its own. Real change would be in its own interest. M Giscard's power over broadcasting not only failed to save him from defeat but may even have contributed by provoking the scepticism and hostility which is the familiar public response to government-controlled media in most parts of the world.

Closing ranks

From Professor M. R. Alderson

Sir, Could Philip Howard (June 23) be only partly right about a cohort? I understood that once a cohort had been enlisted, there was no replacement of those dying or retiring by new recruits; the cohort thus gradually decreased in size.

Guidance on this point would be welcome as it is in this sense that the word is used in my field of medical statistics. I would hate to continue to make a mucker (or other-wise run the risk of offending your book review editor).

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL ALDERSON,
11 Redruth House,
Grange Road,
Sutton,
Surrey.

Methodist ministry

From Mr J. L. Nightingale

Sir, Yours news item of July 1 describes the Rev Christine Jones as Britain's first woman Methodist minister. The Rev Elizabeth Bultitude was appointed to the Norwich Circuit by the Primitive Methodist Conference in 1832 and on her death in 1890 the Conference took the opportunity of reminding the Church that "the gifts of the Spirit are without distinction of sex".

Yours truly,
J. LESLIE NIGHTINGALE,
11 Marshall's Road,
Raunds,
Wellingborough,
Northamptonshire.
July 1.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Losing the art of advocacy

From Mr A. C. Blyghton

Sir, In your edition of Wednesday, July 1, on page 9, you carried a law report quoting part of a judgment of Mr Justice Tudor Evans in the case of *Auty, Mills, Rogers and Popow v National Coal Board.*

It is not our intention to make any comment upon the merits of the case; but the purpose of this letter is to say how much we agree with the conclusion of Mr Justice Tudor Evans on the issue of refusing to admit expert witness evidence. We hope that the legal profession will not mind us making a comment generally on this issue, but over the years within the whole wide range of legal practice, we have found the use of professional experts becoming more widespread. The Lord Chancellor should note, we feel, the fact that if an examination of legal costs was to take place, it would be surprising to many people as to the extent to which this practice has developed in court cases.

Mr Justice Tudor Evans himself would recall that when he started out it was the rule that the barristers involved themselves more in advocacy and explanation of the facts of a case than they do today, whereby most court cases are taken up in cross-examination of witnesses, professional or otherwise. We can recall this judge, together with our solicitors, taking great pains to build a model of a member's workplace so that they could explain to the judge what exactly occurred.

These days barristers are more inclined to state that the judge will want an expert in any event and, therefore, we must have one, thus removing from court hearings a particular facet of advocacy which, unfortunately has waned throughout the years.

We are not too sure whether judges actually agree with this, but it is sad to relate that most cases, whatever they are, now turn upon the views of what professional witnesses say and, as we have said, this runs right over the wide reaches of the law. It may be a good and opportune time for the Lord Chancellor and his department to reflect upon whether this is necessarily producing the right sort of results, particularly where a poor, unfortunate individual is relying upon experts who give virtually second-hand evidence and whose case turns upon whether his legal advisers have selected the right expert or not.

With the advent of the raising of the county court limits to a much higher figure than is justified, we feel that the time has come for an appraisal of the whole issue of conducting legal cases before the courts. There ought to be more agreed items laid down so that the court does not waste its time on unnecessary fact and we should get back to the advocacy of the past, whereby barristers have to convince judges of the legal correctness of the cases which they are conducting, rather than rely upon expert professional witnesses.

This letter may of course result in some controversy, but we feel that the matter has drifted far enough and a proper appraisal is clearly necessary with a view to seeing what can be done to cut down the vast amount of costs which are involved. Inflation alone is not responsible for these because we feel that it will be found that experts who are employed command even greater fees than the barristers and solicitors conducting the case.

Yours faithfully,
A. C. BLYGHTON,
Secretary,
Legal Department,
Transport and General Workers' Union,
Transport House,
Smith Square, SW1.
July 1.

West Indians in school

From Mr James Hutchinson

Sir, While I agree with the drift of Mrs. Best's arguments (June 27) as a schoolmaster I should point out that many misunderstandings arise if a parent fails to recognize the long established convention of report writing. Why does a teacher write, "Jones has a confident attitude and a lively imagination" when he means, "Jones runs wild in class and has a mind like a sewer"?

There are two reasons. First, the mistaken belief that parents will penetrate the Delphic utterance, discerning the true meaning; second, the responsibility he feels for writing the unadorned truth. What effect on a pupil's work and self-esteem will "a hopeless case" have? Should the teacher perhaps encourage and give a pupil support against a domineering and over-anxious parent who has unrealistic expectations of a child's ability?

The answer to Mrs Best's problem is for greater contact between parent and school. If I know a parent well I can say exactly what I feel; if I have hardly met the parent then I have recourse to the cliché.

Parents must not be overawed by the professionals and teachers must stop hiding behind jargon and patronizing parents. After all we are, or should be, on the same side.

Yours sincerely,
J. S. HUTCHINSON,
9, Bow Road, E.3.
June 29.

Rates burden

From Mr Frank Othick

Sir, Your Local Government Correspondent predicts (June 25) that in the Government's autumn legislation the main proposal will be an imposed limit on increases in industrial and commercial rates, thus imposing a bigger burden on domestic ratepayers.

If, as seems likely, this concession extends to all commercial properties, householders, without the tax relief on rates enjoyed by their commercial neighbours, will also have the privilege of helping occupants of offices (in the City of London they account for 84 per cent of the total rateable value of £246m and do not look threadbare in any locality), shops (including such hard-ups as banks, building societies, estate agents and bookmakers), hotels, restaurants and public houses, even holiday camps and caravan fields.

Let us hope that this proposal will be intelligently thought through before legislation is drafted.

Yours, etc,
FRANK OTHICK,
93 High Street,
Epsom,
Surrey.

Approaches to inner-city policing

From Mr J. Rea Price

Sir, The Scarman inquiry throws into relief two contrasting approaches to inner-city policing. There is the home-beat officer, welcomed and accepted in all corners of his patch, overcoming the local conventions of antipathy to the police, even in Brixton. Then there are the mobile bands of young, inexperienced and apparently ill-equipped men, wholly unfamiliar with neighbourhoods into which they are drafted at extreme points of tension.

The Commissioner is indeed lucky that these demands are being made on his resources at a time when the "Met's" strength is the highest for many years. At least he has been more generously treated by the present Administration than those of us in other public services.

Certainly, the London policeman on foot is now a much more common sight than he (or she) was and the shape of the Met, and its policies, seem to be more fluid than they have been for some years. Scarman could well influence the direction things take — but which will this be? Towards a sophisticated riot police equipped to rapidly suppress the symptoms of disruption, or on the other hand, towards a much more determined policy of neighbourhood policing, a policy which hitherto seems to fair ill against the competing demands of specialist task forces and high-technology policing?

One sympathises with the appalling and unique problem that the Commissioner faces in policing a capital city as well as a series of neighbourhoods with their own individualities and sensitivities. Even on an ordinary day, I am told, for example that inner-city Islington may have half its own police deployed on "capital city duties" outside the borough. What chance community policing in this situation?

Perhaps, though, this increase in manpower gives a new margin to play with, and I would plead with the logicians at the Yard to recognize the priority of the home-beat service. Colleagues from education, health and social services at the front line find that where there is a regular and intensive home-beat policing, joint action becomes possible to avert delinquency, family violence and vandalism. But this trust can only develop between our agencies, our communities and a known figure, particularly a policeman whose contribution and personality are able to transcend the stereotypes his uniform otherwise attracts.

Stability of manpower is also as important. Over the last year the losses other services have experienced through cuts have to some extent been compensated by a static workforce. Would that the same could be said of the Met, which appears to be a constant merry-go-round, particularly at senior level.

There is, for example, no senior officer in the Yard's Community Relations Division who was there a year ago. Surely in this division above all continuity and consistency are required. Files alone are not good enough as a memory.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN REA PRICE,
Director of Social Services,
London Borough of Islington,
17 Islington Park Street, N1.
June 30.

A voice abroad

From the Director-General of the English-Speaking Union

Sir, I was concerned to read of the budget cuts the Foreign and Commonwealth Office has announced for the external services of the BBC. Such cuts will not only directly and adversely affect the BBC but will also diminish Britain's efforts at transmitting its attitudes to peoples outside the United Kingdom. The BBC's overseas efforts present to other people in the world aspects of British culture which help to cast a favourable light on this nation. The English language provides to many the only contact they would have with British attitudes and encourages a greater understanding of Britain in other parts of the world. The BBC currently reaches about 4½ million adults through its overseas services, and to bring to a close a service that is welcomed by so many people is an unwise course of action indeed.

Every effort should be made to discover any avenues which may lead to sponsorship of the BBC in order that it does not fall victim to economically poor times. Perhaps industries or trusts could lend financial support; this may not be the most attractive alternative to many people, but it is one worth exploring. It could perhaps be done through the Foreign Office without endangering the BBC's charter.

I agree that other economies should be made before serious programmes are forced to suffer. The BBC provides an important service not only to Britons but also, through the external services which are in danger of being suspended, an inexpensive and effective means of communication to people in other parts of the world. I would hope that the Foreign and Commonwealth Office would be willing to re-examine its priorities and reconsider its efforts to withdraw one of the most effective ambassadors abroad Britain can claim.

Yours faithfully,
ALAN LEE WILLIAMS,
The English-Speaking Union,
Dartmouth House,
37 Charles Street,
Berkeley Square, W1.
June 29.

From the President of the Italian Chamber of Commerce for Great Britain

Sir, I feel I must write to you both as an Italian and as a senior announcer/translator in the Italian service of the BBC during the war years 1941-45. We were then the connecting thread between the free and the oppressed people of the world. We helped to counter the nazi-fascist propaganda machine and on visiting us in Bush House an Italian colonel from Badoglio headquarters told me: "The Italian section has been worth to Great Britain more than a division of soldiers."

Millions were listening to us then; many are listening today 40 years later. But I must ask: is the situation really very different today? An enormous amount of alien ideology, 219 hours a week, is being beamed in Italian to the Italians daily from the other side of the iron curtain. The largest communist party in Western Europe is anxious to come to power and, for the sake of saving perhaps £200,000, it is planned to stop the seven hours a week broadcast in Italian from London and to extinguish a flame which has kept alive the resistance of all freedom-loving people against all kinds of tyrannies for over 40 years. Frankly no comment is necessary.

I remain, Sir, yours faithfully,
MASSIMO COEN,
20 Savile Row, W1.
June 30.

Choice of schools

From Mr D. A. Frith

Sir, On June 11 you published a letter from Mr Frank Fisher defending the right of parents to choose private education for their children and deploring the policy statements which were recently issued by the Labour Party and which were directed towards the abolition of fee-paying schools. I have little doubt that Mr Fisher was right in believing that there is a wide measure of support for many of the views which he expressed.

It may be, however, that our concern to protect the independence of education from central state control should be extended beyond the independent sector. In broad terms the maintained sector has continued to live within the tradition of professional independence which characterized the best fee-paying schools. Certainly during my 25 years as headmaster of a maintained school I felt free in my relationship with parents, governors, and local authority. Basically I believe that this was because that relationship was founded upon personal contact with local people whose attitudes and decisions stemmed from their membership of particular and distinctive communities, who felt able to influence the decisions that were made and, in the case of the authority, had a degree of autonomy commensurate with the responsibilities which they carried.

Readers who may have read the article by Professor J. D. Stewart in *The Times Educational Supplement* of June 12 may agree with him that the present move to establish strict and direct control over local authority spending — which in this context precisely means spending on education — may constitute the first real threat of destruction to our liberal tradition of education in the maintained schools. If the Government takes ever greater powers to control educational expenditure, it will be able to do so with insensitivity to what this will mean in a wide variety of different local circumstances. They will do so without any sense of direct accountability to those who teach and learn in the country's schools, and to the parents who must use those schools.

Nor must it be supposed, once a local authority has been deprived of the power to fix the level of its own rates to match the perceived needs of the local community, that a subsequent government might restore that power. Any government is reluctant to relinquish the powers which it inherits.

If the performance of maintained schools has given rise to some disappointment, whether justified or not, let nobody conclude that starving them of resources and preventing local people from cutting their own coat from their own cloth is likely to do anything but make matters a very great deal worse. Central control will stifle the liveliness of local initiatives and encourage the spread of dull uniformity.

Yours faithfully,
DONALD FRITH,
General Secretary,
Secondary Heads Association,
29 Gordon Square, WC1.

Rail modernization

From Mr W. P. Bradshaw

Sir, The correspondence (Mr Fraser's letter of June 30) about track costs is surely going over sterile ground. The present Government has repeatedly stated that it does not wish to substantially reduce the extent of the railway system. What is essential, and this view is shared by the Board, and we believe the Government, is that the electrification and modernization of the railway network should be carried out in a manner which ensures that only those facilities which are strictly necessary are retained.

One could debate endlessly whether the tax which I pay on my car should be devoted to subsidising the track costs of heavy lorries; whether the whole cost of road accidents, variously estimated at costs of up to £2bn, should be borne by the motorists, whether the taxes on road users should be directed towards assisting British Leyland, or whether those enjoying the use of a company car pay adequate tax.

What to my mind is more important to the country is to determine which investments in transport infrastructure are likely to produce a worthwhile return on capital. We need to ensure that more resources are devoted to such programmes, whether they are road or rail, not just as a means of giving employment to the depressed construction industries but to build up our national transport infrastructure. Railway electrification and the M25 should not be seen as mutually exclusive.

Yours etc,
W. BRADSHAW, Director of Strategic Development,
British Railways Board,
Euston Square, NW1.
June 30.

Church treasure

From Mrs Joan Connelly

Sir, I have a lot of sympathy for Canon Sharpe (letter, June 27) and his parishioners: the problem of valuable altar silver is faced by many churches. I belong to a relatively modern church which has had most of its silver stolen and we now use two sports trophies whose rims have been straightened. These seem much friendlier than any mass-produced objects and I'm sure suitable vessels would be readily offered in many parishes.

Yours faithfully,
JOAN W. CONNELLY,
16 Beckenham Road,
West Wickham,
Kent.

Trials of Nazi war criminals

From Dr Martin Kolinsky

Sir, It was most unfortunate that the feature on the Majdanek trial (July 1) conveyed such weariness with war crimes trials. Two years ago, on July 3, 1979, the Bundestag decided to abolish the Statute of Limitations on the prosecution of murder. The debate showed that it was precisely because the Holocaust and the related crimes of mass murder were moral problems beyond the ordinary that prosecutions should continue without time restrictions.

However the Bundestag did not address itself to the question of how the trials should be conducted. It continued to be left to the judiciary as if ordinary procedures could automatically apply to the extraordinary situations. No effort was made to establish a separate procedure, or to monitor the process through the Bundestag, as the forum of the nation and through the federal government. Yet the crimes were organized by a regime in control of the German state, armed forces and police.

Therefore it is not merely criminal individuals who are on trial; what is fundamentally at stake is the way in which this past is integrated with the present in a nation's consciousness.

Although common justice may be beyond reach, lassitude or indifference would represent injustice to the memory of the victims and their surviving relatives and friends. And beyond them, it would be unfair to those in the Federal Republic who have the moral courage to face the dreadfulness of their inheritance, and to those everywhere who try to comprehend the human devastation which the trials recall.

Yours sincerely,
MARTIN KOLINSKY,
Department of Political Science,
University of Birmingham,
Muirhead Tower,
P.O. Box 363,
Birmingham.
July 1.

From Mrs Nicole David

Sir, Patricia Clough (July 1) in her interesting article writes that four decades after the Holocaust time is running out for the persecutors and persecuted, and soon its aftermath will pass into history.

May I suggest that time is running out because the world chooses to write history very quickly. It is so much easier to read history books rather than deal with the persecutors and look after the persecuted.

My father, at the age of 80, is indeed ill and frail but has no difficulty in remembering my mother and our family's deportation, our years in hiding in Belgium. I was six. I think I can say, as the thousands who were my age and have survived, that we will have to live with our memories for many years before passing into history.

Yours faithfully,
NICOLE DAVID,
4 Oakfields Road, N11.
July 1.

Russell and the bomb

From Mr Alistair Horne

Sir, Your excerpt (June 27) from Ronald Clark's *Bertrand Russell and His World* does too little to recall the essential silliness of Bertrand Russell, and some of his utterances made during the CND Campaign.

While researching in the Kennedy Library in Boston, Mass., recently, I came across a letter (undated, but written presumably some time in June, 1962) by Russell to President Kennedy. Using what was hardly the language of the reflective philosopher, it castigated the resumption of US nuclear tests, which followed Khruschev's exploding of several megaton bombs, the most powerful yet tested, as an "act of barbarism," and predicted: "Immediately, tens of thousands will be caused to die. *This is premeditated murder.*" (Russell's italics)

Undesirable as those tests may have been, now nearly 20 years later one knows that "tens of thousands" did *not* in fact die. This unscientific wildness of Russell seems of particular relevance when a new worldwide anti-nuclear campaign is under way, this time against peaceful atomic development, but promoted by much the same cast as supported Russell and CND a generation ago.

Clearly very serious safeguards need to be taken, but Russell's prediction does seem to suggest that today we should perhaps pay more attention to the scientists, and less to woolly-minded philosophers and politically motivated sociologists.

Yours, etc.
ALISTAIR HORNE,
24 Landsowne Road, W11

From Mr Nicolas Walter

Sir, Ronald Clark's article on Bertrand Russell's part in the nuclear disarmament movement (June 27), which is digested from the last five chapters of his biography, *Bertrand Russell* (1975), repeats a statement from the book that the foundation of the Committee of 100 in 1960 "split the movement down the middle". It did no such thing.

The leadership may have been divided, but most of the membership refused to take sides between the extremes of conventional demonstrations and civil disobedience. In the middle of the movement there was not a split but a wide overlap between marchers and sitters which Russell encouraged and for a time represented.

Myths which were invented by the media should not pass into history without being challenged, and this one is no better for being 20 years old.

NICOLAS WALTER,
134 Northumberland Road,
Harrow,
Middlesex.

Topless in 'The Times'

From Mr D. J. Owen

Sir, Sir Robin MacLellan (June 30) should not protest too loudly at your slicing the top off head and shoulders photographs. Does not his own family escutcheon bear a head impaled upon a sword? Surely the unkindest cut of all!

Yours faithfully,
D. J. OWEN,
21 Salisbury Road,
Redland, Bristol.
June 30.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
July 2: Mrs Allan Adair had the honour of being received by The Queen when Her Majesty invested her with the Insignia of a Member of the Royal Victorian Order (Fifth Class).

The Lord Hamilton of Dalzell had the honour of being received by The Queen upon his retirement as a Lord in Waiting to Her Majesty when The Queen invested him with the Insignia of a Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order.

The Viscount Boyne had the honour of being received by The Queen upon his appointment as a Lord in Waiting to Her Majesty.

The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh visited Lord's Cricket Ground this afternoon and, having been received by the President of the MCC (Mr F. R. H. May), met members of the Australia and England Cricket Teams.

Mrs John Dugdale, Mr Robert Fellowes and Squadron Leader Adam Wise were in attendance.

The Duke of Edinburgh, Colonel-in-Chief of The Queen's Own Highlanders (Seaforth and Camerons) this evening dined with the Officers of the Regimental Dinner Club at the Naval and Military Club, 94, Piccadilly, W1 where His Royal Highness was received by the Colonel of the Regiment (Lieutenant-General Sir Chandos Blair).

Major Justin Fenwick was in attendance.

The Prince of Wales this morning at Buckingham Palace received the Indian Parliamentary Delegation.

His Royal Highness, Patron, this evening attended a Concert given by the Philharmonia Orchestra at the Royal Festival Hall.

Mr Francis Cornish was in attendance.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, visited Northampton today.

This morning Her Royal Highness opened and toured the new factory of Avon Cosmetics Ltd and was received upon arrival by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Northamptonshire (Lieutenant-Colonel John Chandos-Pole).

In the afternoon The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, opened and toured Elizabeth House and Windsor House, and later opened the Science and Technology Fair.

Her Royal Highness, attended by Mrs Andrew Feilden, travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

CLARENCE HOUSE
July 2: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother, attended by Mrs Patrick Campbell-Preston, Sir Martin Gilliat, Captain Ashe Windham, Major Bruce Griffin and Air Commodore Sir Archie Winskill, left London (Heathrow) Airport today in a Canadian Forces Boeing 707 (Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Ratcliffe) for Canada.

Her Majesty was received at the Airport by Lieutenant-Colonel A. Jardine (representing the Lord Lieutenant of Greater London).

The following were also present and took leave of Her Majesty: Her Excellency Mrs Jean Casselman Wadds (Canadian High Commissioner), Brigadier-General B. T. Runyon (Canadian Defence Advisor), Mr W. Ross DeGeer (Agent General for Ontario) and Mr Michael Maine (Deputy Director, Heathrow Airport).

KENSINGTON PALACE
July 2: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon was present this evening at a Reception given by the West India Committee at Haberdashers' Hall.

The Lady Anne Tennant was in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
July 2: The Duke of Gloucester, Patron, Pestalozzi Children's Village Trust, was present at a Gala Concert at Herstmonceux Castle, East Sussex, this evening.

Lt-Col Simon Bland was in attendance.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE
July 2: Princess Alexandra was present this afternoon at a Garden Party held for the Second World Reunion of the International Students House (London) Association in Park Square, W1.

Lady Mary Fitzalan-Howard was in attendance.

Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester will attend a performance of the Royal Tournament at Earls Court on July 30.

The Hon Mrs Philip Remnant gave birth to a son in Johannesburg on July 2.

A service of thanksgiving for the life of Albert J. Knight will be held at St Paul's, Covent Garden, on Monday, July 6, at 11.30.

Latest wills

Latest estates include (net, before tax paid).
Clanchy, Mr John Henry, of City of London and Twickenham, solicitor .. £183,992
Clark, Mr John Dallas Stewart, of Bramshaw, Lyndhurst, Hampshire .. £296,133
Fry, Mr Henry, of Closworth, Yeovil, intestate .. £537,176

Receptions

West India Committee
Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, was the guest of honour at a reception given by the West India Committee at Haberdasher's Hall yesterday, by courtesy of the Master and Wardens. Sir George Bishop, president of the committee, welcomed the guests and Lieutenant-Commander R. E. F. de Pass, chairman, presided. Among those present were:
[illegible]

Recruitment Society
Mr Tim Rathbone, MP, was host at a reception yesterday evening on the terrace of the House of Commons given by the Chairman of the Recruitment Society, Mr Roddy Braithwaite, and the executive committee.

Representatives of Parliament, of recruitment organizations and of personnel management and members of the society and their guests were present.

Luncheons

Durham University
The Vice-Chancellor and Warden of Durham University, Professor F. G. T. Holliday, gave a luncheon in Durham Castle yesterday after a congregation conferring honorary degrees on:
Sir Henry Phelps Brown, Professor Helmut Blume, Mr David Brown, Sir Rupert Hart-Davis, Herr Franz Eschbach and Miss Joan Dickson.

British Council
Mr John Burgh, Director-General of the British Council, was host at a luncheon given yesterday at 10 Spring Gardens in honour of Dr Rhee Kyu-Ho, Minister of Education, Korea.

Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors
Mr J. N. C. James, president, and members of the general council of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors were hosts at a luncheon held at 12 Great George Street yesterday. The guests were: The Viscount of Arbuthnott, Sir Maxwell Joseph, Admiral Sir John Treacher, Sir Peter Trench, Sir Hugh Wilson and Mr R. E. Hord.

Butchers' Company
Mr David Cornell, Master of the Butchers' Company, presided at a ladies luncheon held at Butchers' Hall yesterday. Mr Mark Clarfelt, and Miss Nancy Esterson also spoke.

Dinners

Speaker
The Speaker gave a dinner in Speaker's House yesterday. The guests included: Sir Billy Snedden (Speaker of the Australian House of Representatives), Mr and Mrs William Patient, Mr Charles Irving, MP, Mr Peter Mills, MP, Mr and Mrs Derek Crouch, Mr Michael Montague, Miss Alison Patient, Miss Jeannette Patient, Mr William Patient Jnr, Sir Henry and Lady Phillips and Mr Drew Snedden.

Scientific Instrument Makers' Company
The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress and the Sheriffs and their ladies were entertained by Mr Robert Davies, Master of the Scientific Instrument Makers' Company, Mr S. S. Carlisle, Senior Warden, and Mr Robert Jennings, Junior Warden, at a dinner held at their hall yesterday. The Master presided and Sir Raymond Brown was the principal guest and speaker. Other guests included: The Masters of the Glaziers' and the Spectacle Makers' Companies and the Masters-elect of the Glaziers' and the Cutlers' Companies, and Lord and Lady Hughes.

British Academy
The annual dinner of the British Academy was held at Middle Temple Hall yesterday. Sir Kenneth Dover, president, was in the chair, and Lord Todd, OM, was the principal guest. In addition to fellows of the academy, others present included:
[illegible]

The Queen meeting the Australian team at the *Lord's Test match yesterday.*
Photograph by John Manning

Forthcoming marriages

Captain D. M. Leigh and Miss E. C. Lamb
The forthcoming marriage is announced between David Leigh, The Parachute Regiment, son of Mr H. Leigh, of Silkstone, Yorkshire and Mrs J. Leigh, of Woolley, Yorkshire, and Elizabeth, elder daughter of *Sir Archie and Lady Lamb, of Wyke Hall, Gillingham,* Dorset.

Mr C. C. Simpson and Mrs E. G. Orwin
The engagement is announced between Colin Simpson, of Tunbridge Wells, Kent, and Gilly Orwin, of Areej, Muscat, *Sultanate of Oman.*

Mr N. E. G. Wright and Miss N. J. Sidi
The engagement is announced between Nicholas, eldest son of Mr and Mrs J. M. G. Wright, of Swithland, Leicestershire, and Nicolette, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. Sidi, of Ilkley, West Yorkshire.

Mr P. Bentley and Miss J. A. Hutchings
The engagement is announced between Paul, son of Mr and Mrs G. Bentley, of Montagu Square, London, W1, and Jane Anne, elder daughter of Captain and Mrs B. C. G. Hutchings, of Hartley Wintney, Hampshire.

Mr N. G. G. Desebrock and Miss B. Mac Arthur
The engagement is announced between *Nigel, younger son of the* late Mr H. H. B. Desebrock and of Mrs E. J. M. Desebrock, of Cape Town, South Africa, and Brigida, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs C. W. P. Mac Arthur, of Marble Hill, co Donegal.

Mr D. J. Knight and Miss V. L. Hammerton
The engagement is announced between David John, elder son of Mr and Mrs Raymond Knight, of Findon, Sussex, and Veronica Lesley, eldest daughter of His Honour Judge and Mrs Rolf Hammerton, of Hove, Sussex.

Mr W. J. M. Hustler and Miss H. C. Denison
The engagement is announced between John, elder son of Mr and Mrs Geoffrey Hustler, of Hagg House, Pickering, North Yorkshire, and Clare, daughter of Mr and Mrs Edward Denison, of The Old Vicarage, Bossall, York.

Mr B. H. Leveson and Miss L. R. Fishel
The engagement *is* announced between Brian, elder son of Mrs Elaine Leveson and the late Dr Ivan Leveson, of Liverpool, and Lynne, daughter of Mr and Mrs Aubrey Fishel, of Wallasey.

Mr B. R. Wilkinson and Miss S. E. M. Dobbie
The engagement is announced between Brian, younger son of Mr and Mrs W. F. Wilkinson, of Sandwich, Kent, and Susan eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs T. M. Dobbie, of Guildford, Surrey.

Mr N. Peyton and Miss S. Rex
The engagement is announced between Nigel, younger son of Major and Mrs H. R. Peyton, of Longcombe Well, Totnes, Devon, and Suzanne, daughter *of* Mr *and* Mrs G. W. Rex, of Sandy Bay, Hobart, Tasmania.

Mr A. J. S. Glennie and Miss P. J. Phelan
The engagement is announced between Angus, younger son of Mr and Mrs R. N. F. Glennie, of East Wittering, Sussex, and Patricia, elder daughter of His Honour Judge and Mrs A. J. Phelan, of Chiswick, London.

Mr J. S. Drummond and Miss M. M. Wedlake
The engagement is announced and the marriage will take place at Marylebone Register Office on Friday, July 17, between John S. Drummond and Marcy M. Wedlake.

Marriage

Mr E. F. Seymour-Rouse and Miss R. E. Lee-Felthouse
The marriage took place on Thursday, July 2, at Penkridge, Staffordshire, between *Mr Edward,* Frederick Seymour-Rouse, only son of the late Major-General and Mrs James Seymour-Rouse, and Miss Rowena Elizabeth Lee-Felthouse, daughter of Mr and Mrs John Felthouse.
A reception was held at Pillaton, *home of the bride.*

Wedding service

BBC 2 is to provide subtitles for deaf viewers of its royal wedding coverage.

Service dinners

HMS Northwood
The annual ladies' night dinner of HMS Northwood officers was held yesterday at the Northwood Headquarter Officers' Mess. Lieutenant-Commander M. Haller presided and Rear Admiral and Mrs P. G. Hammersley were the principal guests. Commander W. J. Gibson, com*manding officer, received* the guests.

The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers
The regimental dinner of The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers was held yesterday at Wadham College, Oxford. Lieutenant-General Sir James Wilson, Colonel of the *Regiment, presided.*

Queen's Own Highlanders (Seaforth and Camerons)
The Duke of Edinburgh, Colonel in Chief of the Queen's Own Highlanders (Seaforth and Camerons) was present at the annual regimental dinner held at the Naval and *Military Club* yesterday.

Meeting

Fairbridge Society
Sir Peter Garran, Chairman of the Fairbridge Society, and members of the council held a reception yesterday at the Royal Over-Seas League after their annual general meeting. Air Chief Marshal Sir Wallace Kyle, president, was present.

Birthdays today

Mr Tom Stoppard, the playwright and novelist, who is 44.

Miss Evelyn Anthony, 53; Sir Bernard Burrows, 71; Rear-Admiral Earl Cairns, 72; Sir William Deakin, 68; Air Marshal Sir Aubrey Ellwood, 84; Sir Eric Franklin, 71; Sir Frank Gibbs, 86; Sir Reginald Goodwin, 73; Lord Hunt of Fawley, 76; Vice-Admiral Sir Hugh Mackenzie, 68; Mr F W Mulley, MP, 63; Mr Stavros Niarchos, 72; Baroness Ryder of Warsaw, 58; Mr Francis Steegmuller, 75; Sir John Wills, 53.

25 years ago

From The Times of Tuesday, July 3, 1956

Mr Bandanaraike, the Prime Minister of Ceylon, in reply to a question told press representatives yes*terday that the British Government* had agreed in principle to the transfer of British bases in Ceylon. He added that the talks were going very well and that "we hope to make a joint statement at the end of this week". He also said that a team of officials would, he hoped, be leaving the United Kingdom soon to survey the transfer. The main position of the Ceylon Government was that the bases should cease to exist as such but certain facilities for the British such as staging rights (at the air base at Katyunake) could be worked out as might be mutually agreed on. Mr Bandarnaraike said, also in reply to a question, that agreement over the naval base at Trincomalee might be more difficult.

Moreover . . Miles Kington

Here is a selection of pressure groups that have come into operation in the past month or two. (For a full list, write to CALG, the Campaign Against Lobby Groups.)

Stockbrokers Against Sexism. Stockbrokers are getting tired of being stereotyped — "stockbroker belt" is one of the gibes they have to bear—but SAS are angry above all at always being thought of as men. "Every time a stockbroker is referred to in the media, it's invariably as 'he'", says Adrian *Wardour-Streete,* their PR man. "We insist that it should be 'he or she'." But surely all stockbrokers are men? "That may or may not be so. It's the principle that's at stake."

Men out of Northern Ireland **Movement.** A feminist lobby that lays the blame for the Ulster situation fairly and squarely at the feet of men. They point out that all the soldiers, terrorists, policemen, *hunger strikers and gunpersons* are men, with women only allowed to be victims. Therefore, they conclude with apparent logic, the whole situation could be solved overnight if all men got out of Northern *Ireland. They would like to* make a start with Ian Paisley.

London for Londoners. This is a new group that aims to search out any Welshmen with second homes in London, and *then burn them down.* They would like to know if anyone can supply them with Clive Jenkins's address.

CAMARGUE. A new pressure group, the Campaign Against *Pressure Groups Which Choose Names Deliberately To Form Neat Initials* is self-explanatory. They see it as one worse than having a car number plate with your own initials on, according *to their PR man, Wardour-*Streete. "Oh hello, it's you again", says Wardour-Streete. "Yes, we purposely called ourselves CAMARGUE because it's nothing like the initials of the group. Sort of satirical, really."

Women Against Women. Apparently the first anti-feminist group, But considering that their one aim is to get men into jobs dominated by women, such as charring, pushing tea trolleys, au pairing, and working as sec*retaries,* TV production assistants and baby-minders, it may well be the first crypto-feminist organization.

Hands Off Chartham! As there is no known threat to the Kentish village of Chartham, *this movement seemed something* of a mystery, A phone call revealed, however, that it had been started to oppose naval cuts at Chatham, but that an unfortunate misprint had invaded all their literature, and they are now committed to protecting Chartham.

Campaign to Eliminate the word Eponymous. "Hi again", says Adrian Wardour-Streete, their PR man. "Yes, we are sick to death of smarty pants who drag the word 'eponymous' into the conversation wherever possible. The eponymous hero of Tom Jones and all that. No, they don't misuse it, they just overuse it. The other day I heard a bloke saying that in *Sense and Sensibility*, Jane Austen handled the eponymous qualities beautifully, And this morning there was a film critic rabbiting on about the eponymous train in *The Last Metro.* I ask you! Mark you, until then I'd thought it was a film about British Leyland, but that's between you and me."

British Academy

The British Academy announced the following elections at its annual meeting held yesterday.

The Rev Professor W. O. Chadwick, Master of Selwyn College, Cambridge, was elected president for the coming year, Professor P. Mathias, treasurer; Professor E. W. Handley, foreign secretary; and Professor G. R. Elton, publications secretary.

Professor E. A. Gellner, Dr D. M. Lewis, Professor F. R. Palmer, Professor F. M. L. Thompson and Professor H. W. R. Wade were elected to the council.

Mr Harold Macmillan, OM; and Sir Peter Medawar, OM, CH were elected honorary Fellows.

Ordinary Fellows elected for distinction in the humanities and social sciences were:
Professor J L Ackrill, Dr F R Allchin, Professor J A Barnes, Professor Averil Cameron, Professor A C Graham, Professor F H Hinsley, Professor J P Kenyon, Dr E Miller, Professor M Morishima, Professor D M Nicol, Professor S S Prawer, Dr J R Rea, Professor A L F Rivet, Mr B W Robinson, Professor J D Sargan, Professor M A Screech, Professor Q R D Skinner, Dr B H I H Stewart, Lord Wedderburn of Charlton, the Rev Professor M F Wiles and Dr D M Wilson.

OBITUARY

MARCEL BREUER

Architect who designed tubular steel furniture

Marcel Breuer, the Hungarian-born architect who had lived and worked in the United States since 1937, and who for three years before that lived in England, died on July 1 at the age of 79.



Although he became one of the best-known American architects, he may be remembered longest for his furniture. While he was in Germany at the Bauhaus, and during his later stay in England, he was a pioneer in applying new materials and techniques to the making of furniture, and some of his pieces are classics of their kind.

Marcel Lajos Breuer was Born on May 22, 1902, at Pecs, in southern Hungary, the son of a doctor. His first ambition was to be a painter and he won a scholarship to the Art Academy in Vienna, where he went in 1920.

But he found the training there too academic, and joined the office of the Viennese architect Bolek. After a short time he left to become a student at the Bauhaus, still at that time at Weimar. When Walter Gropius moved the school to Dessau in 1925, Breuer went with him as a member of the teaching staff, *taking charge of* the furniture workshops.

He was much influenced by Constructivism, but his real contribution was to relate the design of furniture to industrial methods of production. He created the first tubular steel furniture, and *in* 1926 he equipped the new Bauhaus buildings with furniture of this type. He had been intrigued by the appearance of bicycle handlebars, and reasoned that if steel could be bent to form *handlebars it could* be fashioned to construct furniture.

He also experimented with aluminium furniture and with furniture built up out of modular units.

When Gropius retired from the Bauhaus in 1928 Breuer left too, and set up as an architect in Berlin. He had little success and lived largely on the royalties from his furniture designs. As the opportunities to practise the style of architecture he *believed* in dwindled under the Nazi regime, he spent much time travelling in southern Europe and for a while settled in Switzerland.

In Switzerland he was commissioned by the Swiss art-historian Sigfried Giedion to design, in collaboration with the brothers Roth, a pair of apartment buildings in the Dolderthal area of Zurich. Though strongly influenced by Le Corbusier, these buildings still stand as one of the most distinguished architectural achievements of Breuer's long career.

They were completed in 1935, and he then came to Britain, setting up in practice in London in partnership with F. R. S. Yorke. No work came their way more important than a few small houses and exhibition buildings, but Mr. Jack Pritchard, proprietor of the Isokon furniture company, commissioned Breuer to design *some pieces using new bending* and moulding processes for laminated wood. One of these, a reclining chair, became famous and has been much imitated.

Walter Gropius had come to Britain as a refugee from Nazi Germany the year before Breuer, and in the spring of 1937 moved on to America to become professor at Harvard. In the autumn of that year he invited Breuer to join him. Breuer both taught at Harvard and partnered Gropius as an architect. Together they designed a number of houses which introduced the rectilinear wide-windowed style, then well established in Europe, into the American — and especially the New England — landscape.

The partnership ended in *1941, but* Breuer continued to teach at Harvard. Among his students were several, including Phillip Johnson, Paul Rudolph and John Johansen, who later became leading figures in American architecture.

In 1946 Breuer moved *his* office to New York. At first he chiefly built private houses, but an opportunity to build on a larger scale came in 1952 when he was one of three architects appointed jointly to design the new Unesco headquarters in *Paris, the other two being* the Frenchman Bernard Zehrfuss and the Italian Pier Luigi Nervi.

The Unesco building, on a site in the Place de Fontenoy, behind the Ecole Militaire, was completed *in* 1958, consisting of a three-armed eight-story secretariat and a fan-shaped conference building. Although some aspects of the design were criticized at the time, it was a considerable achievement to fit an uncompromisingly modern building into so central a part of Renaissance *Paris* without seeming to intrude.

Also in the 1950s Breuer designed the Bijenkorf department store at Rotterdam, a dominating building with large areas of blank walling, and the *American embassy at The* Hague. He subsequently designed buildings *in* other parts of Europe and in the Far East and South America, as well as many in the United States. His later work departed somewhat from the early purity of form based on European models and was at times rather mannered, but it was always confident and often spectacular.

In 1955 he published an autobiographical volume entitled *Sun and Shadow.* He was awarded *the Medal of Honour of the American Institute of Architects in 1964, and the institute's gold medal in 1968.* In the same year he was also awarded the Jefferson Foundation medal. He was an *honorary* Doctor of Arts of Harvard University, and was made an honorary member of a number of architectural institutions, particularly in South America.

In 1940 he married Constance Crocker Leighton, by whom he had a son and a daughter.

PROFESSOR J. A. LAUWERYS

Professor Joseph Albert Lauwerys, who was Professor of Education in the London University Institute of Education from 1947 to 1970, died on June 29. H was 78.

Joseph Lauwerys had left Belgium with his family after Germany overran his country in 1914. He completed his edu*cation in England by obtaining* brilliant honours degrees in mathematics, chemistry and physics at Kings College London in the late 1920s.

He then taught briefly as senior physics master at Christs Hospital school at Horsham *before joining the University of* London, Institute of Education. The London Institute remained his academic home.

He was first Lecturer in the methods of teaching science, then Reader in Education and finally Professor of Comparative Education from 1947 until his retirement in 1970. In retirement he was appointed first Director of the Atlantic Institute of Education in Halifax Nova Scotia.

To each of his several careers *he brought a clarity of analysis which* reflected his *continental* upbringing, and a respect for observed facts which owed much to his training in the physical sciences. Before the Second World War as a science educator he influenced the work and publications of the Science Masters Association. He was closely involved in the work of the New Educational Fellowship, the Progressive Education movement and other organisations committed to *improving international under*standing.

He built up close relationships with educationists in the United States while retaining his interest in European affairs and the British Empire. During the war *he* worked with the Allied ministers of education in London whose activities helped to ensure that the devastated systems of education in occupied countries were rapidly rebuilt. He played a role in the establishment of Unesco, was one of its first consultants and served as a member of its Good Offices Commission.

These wide contacts enabled Lauwerys to build up comparative education in the university when he was appointed professor in 1947, and he quickly organized comparative education tours to countries in *Europe for students at the* Institute. He also acted as a consultant for OECD on science education, worked for Unesco projects on the classification of educational systems and on the reform of Brazilian universities, and in a private capacity was advisor to the University of Conception in Chile. He promoted academic and professional contacts with the Academy of Pedagogical Sciences in Moscow.

For nearly 20 years he was *joint editor, with a succession of professors* from Teachers College, Columbia, New York, *of the World Year Book of Education.*

Lauwerys had many honours bestowed upon him, and his writings were extensive. But he will best be remembered as a charismatic figure who always had time for students, attracted from all parts of the world to absorb his insights on education.

As the result of deep thought *he was able to make extremely* complex and difficult issues capable of being understood without over simplifying or vulgarizing them.

He leaves a widow and three sons.

MR RICHARD GOOLDEN

J. W. K. T. writes:
Your admirable obituary of Richard Goolden, the actor, virtually conceals the lovable companion, good neighbour and erudite bibliophile that he was. Always kind and generous to others, he spent very little on himself.

His inexpensive trips to France, where he served during the 1914-18 War, were often made with only a knapsack and shoulder-high staff. His destination was usually one of the villages he had come to know and where he was loved for his cheerful and amusing companionship expressed in perfect French.

At New College, Oxford, he had gained an honours degree in French. Richard Goolden was a great walker. A 20-mile tramp was not unusual, but 10-mile walks were frequent and were made when he was past 80.

For many years he served as a sidesman at Chelsea *Old* Church where hundreds have heard Mr Mole singing a hymn without aid of script while passing round a collection bag.

Billy Gillespie, the former Sheffield United and Ireland footballer, has died at the age of 89. He played almost 500 matches for the Sheffield club, and captained it when it won the FA cup in the final against Cardiff City in 1925. He won 25 Irish caps.

Sir Noel Arkell, who died on June 22 at the age of 87, was president of J. Arkell and Sons, Ltd, brewers, Swindon. He was prominent in the religious, political, social and charitable life in the area, and was a former High Sheriff of Wiltshire.

Law Report House of Lords

Drink-drive tests need not all be in one police station

Pascoe v Nicholson
Before Lord Diplock, Lord Fraser of Tullybelton, Lord Russell of Killowen, Lord Keith of Kinkel and Lord Roskill
[Speeches delivered July 2]

The provisions of the Road Traffic Act, 1972, do not require that the provision of a breath specimen at a police station, the request for a sample of blood or urine, and giving of such a sample need all take place at the same police station.

The House of Lords in so deciding, overruled a decision of the Queen's Bench Divisional Court in 1969 and held that a decision of the High Court of Judiciary in Scotland in 1971 was to be preferred.

Their Lordships allowed an appeal by the Chief Inspector of Constabulary for Devon and Cornwall, from the Queen's Bench Divisional Court (Lord Justice Donaldson and Mr Justice Forbes) on October 30, 1980 dismissing his appeal on a case stated by Penzance justices who had dismissed an information against Mr David Ralph Nicholson, of Harbour View Crescent, Penzance, for an offence contrary to section 6(1) of the Road Traffic Act, 1972, (driving with blood-alcohol level above the prescribed limit). The justices had accepted that on binding Divisional Court *authority evidence of the analysis* of a blood specimen taken at a police station different from that to which the defendant had been taken on his arrest was inadmissible.

The Divisional Court had dismissed the prosecution's appeal, being equally bound by the previous decision, but certified as a point of law of general public importance the question: "Whether the provisions of the 1972 Act and in particular sections 6 to 12 thereof require that the provision of a specimen of breath for a breath test at a police station, the request for a sample of blood or of urine and the giving of such sample of blood or urine must all take place at the same police station".

Section 9 of the 1972 Act provides: "(1) A person who has been arrested under section 5(5) or 8 of this Act may, while at a *police station,* be required by a constable to provide a specimen for a laboratory test (which may be a specimen of blood *or* of urine), if he has previously been given an opportunity to provide a specimen of breath for a breath test at that station under subsec*tion (7) of the said section 8, and* either — (a) it appears to a constable in consequence of the breath test that the device by means of which the test is carried out indicates that the proportion of alcohol in his blood exceeds the prescribed limit, or (b) when given the opportunity to provide that specimen, he fails to do so".

Section 11 provides: "Any person required to provide a specimen for a laboratory test under section 9(1) of this Act may thereafter be detained at the police station until he provides a specimen of breath for a breath test and it appears to a constable that the device by means of which the test is carried out indicates that the proportion of alcohol in that person's blood does not exceed the prescribed limit".

Mr Michael Hutchison, QC, and Miss Claudia Ackner for the prosecution; Mr J. H. Inskip, QC, and Mr Christopher Jervis for Mr Nicholson.

LORD ROSKILL, with whose speech Lord Diplock, Lord Fraser, Lord Russell and Lord Keith concurred, said that two police officers stopped Mr Nicholson's motor cycle near Marazion, Cornwall. They required a breath specimen. It was positive. Mr Nicholson was arrested and taken to Penzance police station. There, he provided a second breath specimen, which was also positive.

At Penzance police station, Mr Nicholson was required to provide a laboratory specimen and was warned of the consequences of failure to do so.

He agreed and was taken to Camborne police station where a specimen of blood was taken by a doctor. On testing, that specimen was found to contain more than twice the permitted quantity of alcohol.

The information was heard by the Penzance justices. At the close of the prosecution's case it was submitted that there was no case to answer because the evidence of the blood specimen analysis was inadmissible.

The justices dismissed the information and stated a case for the High Court.

The *submission for Mr Nicholson* was founded on a decision of the Divisional Court (Lord Parker, Lord Chief Justice, Mr Justice Ashworth and Mr Justice Cantley) in *Butler v Easton* ([1970] RTR 109) that on the true construction of section 3(1) of the Road Safety Act, 1967, the statutory predecessor of section 9(1) of the 1972 Act, it was essential for the provision of the specimen of blood or of urine to take place at the same police station as that at which the requirement to provide that specimen had been made.

On May 27, 1971 the High Court of Justiciary (Lord Clyde, Lord Justice-General, Lord Migdale and Lord Johnston) had in a reserved judgment in *Milne v M'Donald* (1971 JC 40) reached the opposite conclusion and declined to follow *Butler.*

The Penzance justices, although they recognized the persuasive authority of *Milne,* had rightly held they were bound to follow *Butler* and dismissed the summons. The Divisional Court was also bound by its earlier decision.

Thus the House was invited to decide whether *Butler* or *Milne* was right. Those cases, and the present, were indistinguishable on their facts.

The outcome depended on the true construction of section 9(1).

The prosecution urged that nowhere in section 9(1) was there any express limitation on the place where the specimen for a laboratory test was to be provided. The subsection, properly interpreted, contrasted the requirement to provide such a specimen with its actual provision.

The requirement to provide had to be made at the same police station as that where the opportunity to supply the breath specimen for the second breath test had been given. Only those two events had to take place at the same police station, but not the third event referred to in section 9(1), namely, the actual provision of the specimen for the laboratory test.

Their Lordships' attention had been drawn to sections 8(1) and (2) and of section 9(2) as showing that where the statute intended to limit or define the place at which a particular event, or events, were to take place it so provided in specific terms.

Section 9(2) opened with "A person while at a hospital . . ." might be requested to provide "at the hospital" a specimen. Those were words of limitation as to the place where the requirement could be made and the specimen provided which were not in section 9(1). Attention was drawn to section 9(7) regarding warning *and the absence of any words of* limitation as to where the warning should be given.

Those submissions found favour with the High Court of Justiciary; but that court did not refer to section 11 (formerly section 4 of the 1967 Act) which provided for detention "at *the* police station" (his Lordship's italics) after the specimen had been provided.

It was that section which had impressed the Divisional Court in *Butler.* His Lordship found it difficult to believe that the High Court of Justiciary overlooked that section, for it disagreed with the Divisional Court.

It was argued for Mr Nicholson that section 11, while restricting the liberty of the individual, was designed so that that liberty was not unduly restricted. If a motorist were taken to a police station after a first positive breath test and then after any second breath test was required to provide a laboratory specimen, he might be taken many miles to another police station to provide that specimen, and under section 11 be detained there until fit to drive.

He might then have to go back to the first police station to get his car in order to go home. That imposed undue restriction on his liberty; the prosecution argument ignored the use of the definite article in section 11.

But, as Lord Keith had pointed out, *if on arrival* at a police station the motorist sought a second breath test and there was no suitable breathalyzer available there, there was nothing in the Act to prevent the police taking the motorist to another police station where proper equipment was available.

If that was permissible, as his Lordship thought it would be, he saw no reason why in the absence of statutory provision, the motorist should not, after being required to supply the laboratory *specimen immediately* following any second breath test, be taken to another police station where a doctor was more easily available in order to take the blood specimen.

Apart from the provisions of section 11, his Lordship had no doubt that section 9(1), read in isolation, imposed no restriction which made it essential that the laboratory specimen must be provided at the same police station as that at which the requirement was made.

That conclusion was reinforced by section 9(2) and (7) regarding the insistence on warning.

With respect to Lord Parker, his Lordship did not regard the language of section 11 as strong enough to require a contrary conclusion, for in the context "*the* police station" in that section could legitimately be construed as meaning "*the* police station where he is".

It followed that *Butler* was wrongly decided and the decision of the High Court of Justiciary in *Milne was to be preferred.*

His Lordship would therefore allow the appeal.

The question had arisen *whether the House should remit* the case to the justices to continue the hearing, since Mr Nicholson had succeeded on a submission, now held to be wrong but correct when made, of no case to answer. The prosecution did not ask for the case to be remitted, being content to succeed solely on the question of law.

In view of that generous attitude his Lordship would propose that exceptionally, and possibly fortunately for Mr Nicholson, the House should only *answer the certified question in* the negative, for the appeal had been brought to clarify the law rather than to punish the defendant.

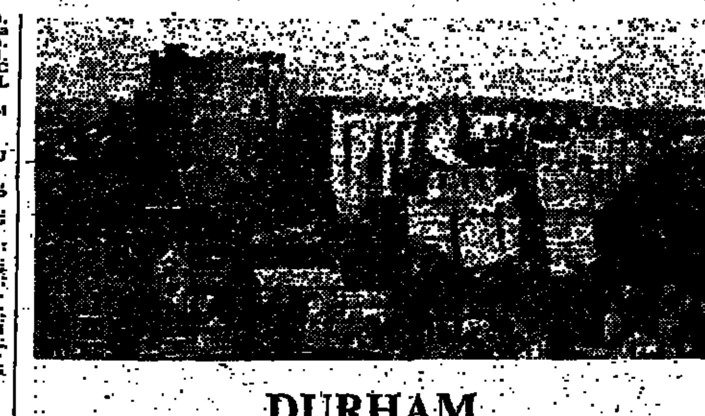
Solicitors: Robbins, Olivey & Lake for Cornish & Birtill, Penzance; Burton, Yeates & Hart for Vivian Thomas & Jervis, Penzance.

A printer's error caused the name of Lord Justice Eveleigh to be misspelt in later editions yesterday.

هكذا من الأصل

THE TIMES UNIVERSITY RESULTS SERVICE

DURHAM



Final examination for the degree of B.Sc in the University of Durham

HONOURS IN APPLIED PHYSICS

Class I: None

[illegible]

HONOURS IN APPLIED PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY

Class I: None.

[illegible]

HONOURS IN BIOLOGY (ECOLOGY OPTION)

[illegible]

HONOURS IN BIOLOGY (PHYSIOLOGY OPTION)

[illegible]

HONOURS IN BOTANY

[illegible]

Class III: Rosemary J Mapplebeck, Aidan's.

HONOURS IN BOTANY AND GEOGRAPHY

Class I: None.

Class II Division 1: E P Manley, Hat.

HONOURS IN CHEMISTRY

Class I: P J Beswick, Grey; S J M Collinson, Van Mil; Catharine M J Cross, Van Mil; P B Ellam, Coll; G S Hewes, Van Mil; Kay E Husband (Shearer Prize), Coll; P Jonsen, Univ:

Class II Division 1: Diane Ackroyd, Van Mil; B C Clower, Hild/Bede; Clare J Jenkins, Aidan's; S A Johnson.

[illegible]

HONOURS IN COMPUTING AND ELECTRONICS

[illegible]

HONOURS IN ENGINEERING SCIENCE

[illegible]

HONOURS IN ENGINEERING SCIENCE AND MANAGEMENT

[illegible] Tully, Coll.

HONOURS IN GEOGRAPHY

Class I: C R Burn, Hat; Andrene M D Sutherland, Van Mil.

Class II, division 1: Frances S Davies, Van Mil; R H Evans, Van Mil; M Hulme, Grey; Michelle Hunt, Trev; N J Hurman, Univ; S Ireland, Grey; Jocelyn M Powell, Aidan's; Suzanne Shaw, Coll; Gillian B Thompson, Van Mil.

Class II, division 2: Sandra A Bays, Aidan's; Cherry A Burrows, Aidan's; Joanna Craddock-Hartopp, Mary's; B P Crawshaw, Hat; C R Davies, Van Mil; A N Donnelly, Van Mil; R D England, Hat; Helen K Flint, Trev;

[illegible]

HONOURS IN GEOLOGY

[illegible]

HONOURS IN GEOLOGY AND GEOPHYSICS

[illegible]

HONOURS IN MATHEMATICS

[illegible] Woodhall, Trev.

Recommended for a Pass Degree:— C Adams, Coll; Ayoade Adewale, Cuthbert's; T Fletcher, Cuthbert's; P Mulcock, Cuthbert's; H D Ramsbottom, Cuthberts'.

HONOURS IN MATHEMATICS AND PHYSICS

Class I: L A Wallen, Grey.

Class II, division 1: D S Berry, John's; C D Gibson, Grey; P Saul, Grey; Janet H Wilson, Mary's.

HONOURS IN PHYSICS

Class I: G P Foster, Univ; Penelope Hall, Coll; Janice V Shirt, Trev; W R Walker, Cuthbert's; JN Webb, Hat.

[illegible]

BA IN GENERAL STUDIES

[illegible]

HONOURS IN PSYCHOLOGY

[illegible]

HONOURS IN ZOOLOGY

[illegible]

Rachel M Goudie, Mary's; Rosalind M Leech, John's; D J Sharrod, Coll; Judith M F Somerville, John's; V N Sooh, John's.

The following candidates are referred in the subject stated: Hywel B Gillibs, Chad's, Biblical Studies; N S Madin, Univ, Modern History; P D Maybury, Cuthberts, Anthropology; A O Ifel, Ushaw, Biblical Studies; S M Robinson, Hild/Bede, Geog "A".

Honours, division A: T P Andrews, Hat; D J Armitage, Grey; J K Bradbury, Hild/Bede; Juliet E Bray, Mary's; Jane F Cumming, Hild/Bede; Alison C Dove, Mary's; W A J Grist, Cuthbert's; Judith A Lewis, John's.

Honours, division B: D R Adams, Hat; C J Alcock, Hat; Grace Aldred, Aidan's; Fiona Bates, Coll; I M Cotton, Chad's; P G Ewing, Univ; G B Hoddle, Hat; Annabel L Huck, Aidan's; Sarah McCartney, Coll; J S Marsden, Van Mil; A R Marshall, Univ; Angela H Morley, Van Mil; Elizabeth L Yeardley, Hild/Bede.

Class II: M R Cole, Grey; B Edmunds, Hild/Bede; P C Gathercole, Cuthbert's; J S Head, Univ; Ingrid K Jeffery, Van Mil; P M Lillington, Hat; T J Littlefair, Coll; M W Turnbull, Chad's.

Class III: I R Dickinson, Grey; P Mason, Coll.

PASS DEGREE IN ENGINEERING SCIENCE

The following candidates, who were permitted to take special courses in Engineering Science leading to a Pass Degree under Section 18 of the BSc Regulations, have satisfied the Examiners:— P H R Crawford, Univ; P D L Williams, Univ.

DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE

The following candidates who were permitted to take general courses in their Final Year under Section 18 of the BSc Regulations are awarded the General Degree:—

Class II: D P Ball, Univ; N C Pell-Ilderton, Univ; P N Unwin, Hild/Bede.

Class III: Xandra D Furtado, Mary's; M P Jones, Van Mil; Alison E Thomas, Van Mil; M Tinkler, Grey; N G Webb, Cuthbert's.

The following candidates who were permitted to take general courses in their Final Year under Section 18 of the BSc Regulations are awarded a Pass Degree:— R M Bickley, Univ; J H Davy, Grey; P W Eldridge, Univ; A W Eyre, Hat; R B Helelawell, Van Mil; M R Stanton, Hat; Diane Tough, Mary's.

The following candidates may be allowed to a Pass Degree but shall choose whether to accept this degree at this time or to repeat their final general Year Examination: D Macleod, Grey; A P Marchington, Hat; I Parr, Grey.

CERTIFICATE IN THEOLOGY

D J Butler, John's; P J Cannon, Ushaw; P Copp, Ushaw; Wendy E Dudley (Credit and Greek), John's; P Inch (distinction), Ushaw; P E Irwin-Clark (credit), John's; I Jagger (credit), John's; Rosalind H Jamieson (credit and Greek), John's; C P Kuusk (credit and Greek), John's; A J Lindon (distinction), John's; M J McDade, Ushaw; J C McGowan (credit), Ushaw; P R Moger, Ushaw; D W Prall (credit and Greek), John's; Jayne E Shepherd (credit and Greek), John's; J C Timm (credit and Greek), John's; G R Walter (credit), John's.

BACHELOR OF EDUCATION

Class I: None.

Class II, division 1: Janet Hont, Hilde/Bede; G T Ibbotson, Hild/Bede; Carol A Szczypka, Hild/Bede.

Class II, division 2: Dianne Hodgson, Hild/Bede; N Lister, Hild/Bede.

Class III: M B Boswick, Hild/Bede.

BACHELOR OF EDUCATION (OLD REGULATIONS)

Honours division A: None.

Honours, division B: None.

Class II: Christina Morrow, NX & NC.

Class III: Marion Hay, SP; J A Thompson, SP.

BACHELOR OF EDUCATION

Division I: Gillian M Forbes; Rachael A Kerr-Little; Heather J Mitchell; K W Monk; June L Nicholson; Carol A Paley; Julia E Pulham.

Division II: Diane E Allison; Kathryn Armstrong; Norma P Bentley; Jill K Boyall; M L Brown; Alison Burr; Jacqueline C Copeland; Christine P Davies; Judith A Davison; Alison M Greig; Elizabeth A Heslop; I Holmes; Judith L Jackson; Sarah B Jackson; Janet M Lawson; Susan McClaren; Annette G McKay; Susan Marsh; Valerie M Martin; R M Nicholson; Susan E Noble; M A Pegram; A K Perkins; Joanna M Plant; Carol Platt; Ingrid M Ramsdale; Susan M Ross; Lynn Sheridan; Caroline J Worrall; Christine Wright.

Division III: Helen M Barnes; Lorraine S Branch; M J Browbank; I Brown; Margaret M Holman; Angela E Jackson; Helen E Jervis; Patricia M Morton; Jane M Sanderson; Jane Woodhouse; Susan Young.

These candidates are referred as stated: Helen J Forshaw (Practical teaching); Janet Kimber (E2); Marjorie Procter (Practical teaching); Romay H Watson (Practical teaching).

POSTGRADUATE CERTIFICATE IN EDUCATION

M J D Addyman, Hild and St Bede; Alyson P Akhurst, Grad Society; Seema A Ali, Grad; S Allman, Grad; Jennifer M Anderson, Grad; Carol A Armes, Hild and Bede; Mary C Arthurs, Grad; J Askew, Univ; P Atkinson, Cuthbert's; D Bailey (Theory distinction), Grad; Susan A Ballantyne, Mary's; Kim M Balland, Mary's; J M Balmer, Univ; I P Baron, Univ; Margaret Beaton, Grad; Ann Beckwith, Trev; Judith Bell, Cuthbert's; G Binks, Grad; Judith C M Binns, Hilde and Bede; Monica P Black, Grad; Rosemary Black, John's; A J Bluff, Hild and Bede; Janet F Boagey, John's; N D S Bond, Univ; P A Borrowdale, Grad; Angela A Boyle, Van Mil; P A Bramley, Hild and Bede; Eunice A Brassington, Grad; Helen Browell (Theory distinction), Hild and Bede; I B Brown, Cuthbert's; Joyce E Brown, Grad; Cathryn M A Burge, Grad; Theresa A Callan, Hild and Bede; A Carlton-Oatley (Theory distinction), Univ; Averil L Cawthera, Grad; Shakuntala S Char, Grad; R W Chivers, Univ; Elizabeth S Clegg, Grad; Daniele Comninos, Grad; G R Cottam, Grey; Shirley A Coulson, Grad; Barbara A Crow, Grad; Gillian Cummings (Theory distinction), Trev; Catherine M Delahunty, Aidan's; Jean Denham, Hilde and Bede; Susan E Dicks, Hild and Bede; M Donnan, Cuthbert's; J K Dowler, Cuthbert's; S N C Durrant, St Chad's; M J Dutton, Univ; Susan P Emmerson, Grad; J Evans, Hild and Bede; Joanna M Fayram, Grad; S Foley, Hat; R J Fone, Hat; Alison S Foulds, Hilde and Bede; Elizabeth M Galley, Cuthbert's; Justine D Garwood, Grad; Rosaleen M Gavigan, Coll; C Gibson, Coll; K Giles, Grad; Debbie Gillanders, Grad; Susan M Gladstone, Mary's; Susan F G Gregory, Grad; Gillian E Haffner, Hilde and Bede; Janet B Hardie, Grad; Melanie S Harrison, Grad; Patricia M Harrison, Aidan's; Debbie H Hayward, Grad; C J Henry, Hat; G F Hewitson, Hild and Bede; S J Hill, Hat; Fiona A Hislop, Aidan's; Susan M Hogg, Grad; Alison T Holland, Grad; Patricia M Holliday, Cuthbert's; Ciodagh I B Hudson, Trev; J P T Hunt, John's; Carolyn Hunter (Theory distinction), Hilde and Bede; M D Huntley, Grad; I A Hutchinson, Hild and Bede; Margaret A Jackson, Mary's; S T Jackson, Grad; Alison E Jasper, Van Mil; Philippa M Jennings, Mary's; Catherine Jobling, Hild and Bede; J R Johnston, Hild and Bede; Alison L Jones, Mary's; Karen L Jones, Grad; Rosemary Junemann (Theory distinction), Grad; Rachel Kellett, Grad; Mary T L Kelly, Cuthbert's; Helen Kennedy, Grad; Elizabeth Kershaw, Grad; N K D Kime, Hild and Bede; Barbara M Kimsey, Mary's; Paula C Knight, Grad; M Laidler (Theory distinction), Hat; Karen R Loom, Cuthbert's; J McCluskey, Grad; Vivienne McKay, Grad; W D McKean, Grad; Lowinger R Maddison, Hat; N F Maier, Grad; G S Malik, Grad; M D Mannion, Grad; A March (Theory distinction), Grad; Jane S Middleton (Theory distinction), Mary's; N J Millar, John's; K J Mogford, Van Mil; Esther A Mounsey, Grad; Janet Naylor, Hild and Bede; Elizabeth M O'Brien, Grad; R J O'Farrell, Univ; Lesley Oglesby, Van Mil; Patrice M O'Keeffe, Grad; S R Old, Grad; T A Packer, Univ; M C Pellant, Grad; Beverley L Palmer, Hild and Bede; M L Penrice, Hat; Janet I Potter, Grad; Colette M Quirk, Grad; Rebecca Radford, Grad; Susan M Raine, Hild and Bede; D M Rawcliffe, Grad; Susan H Rees, Hild and Bede; G Richards, Grad; Lindsey H Richards, Coll; D J G Rooke, Hild and Bede; Helen Ross, Hild and Bede; Joan P Ross, Grad; Patricia Ross, Coll; Jennifer A Rowe, Grad; D J Butter, Grad; Wendy J Salmon, Grad; Leila M F Samy, Grad; Anne V Sand, Hild and Bede; Patricia C Sheerer, Grad; Alison M Shepherd, Grad; Catherine Shoebridge, Grad; J W Skurr, Hild and Bede; Valerie Smiles, Hild and Bede; Deborah J Smith, Grad; Teresa J Smith, Grad; L A Spence, Hild and Bede; K J Stephens, Grad; Angela J Stephenson, Hild and Bede; S G Stevens, John's; L Stonebank, Grad; Lesley E Stronge, Trev; C Summers, Grad; Ruth M A Summers, Grad; J R Taylor, Grad; Lynne Taylor, Grad; Enid J Thirkell, Grad; I A Thompson, Hat; J D Thomson, Grad; Jane Townsend-Cardew, Hild and Bede; Jane Treple, Hild and Bede; S J Trinder, Grad; Christine H Turnbull, Grad; Sara E Uruski, Grad; Susan A Wade, Aidan's; C J Walker, Coll; Sarah M Ward, Grad; J A Watson, Grey; Jane F Watson, Van Mil; Susan E Watson, Hild and Bede; A Westerman, Hat; Helen M Whalan (Theory distinction), Grad; P S Wicker, Grad; Evelyn E Williams, Trev; Janice F Wilson, Van Mil; Caroline F Wright, Mary's; Carolyn A Wright, Grad; J A Wright, Grey; Susan Young, Hild and Bede; Diane Younger, Aidan's.

The following candidates are referred in the parts of the examination stated: A Craig, Grad; Christine Rutter, Van Mil; Diane Wright, Grad.

MANCHESTER



The following results are published subject to confirmation by Senate:

DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

ARTS, MUSIC AND THEOLOGY

Una J L Allia, R S P Austin, A Cruttenden, Hanoch Flum, J A Harrod, M J Hurrell, J P P O'Gorman, J C Sauer, M R Sheard, Susan E Taylor.

BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

S N Boaisi.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL STUDIES

R J Anderson, Pantelis Tikkas.

EDUCATION

Jiri Berger, Ilse Kracke, Bernadette B McMahon, L A Valdivia-Matus.

MEDICINE

Maha A M Y Al-Eshaiker, Anne R Chamney, Christine Forster, A Jackson, Marianna J, D Toksoz.

SCIENCE

M E-S A Awad, N S Awadalla, C L R Barnard, Anne V Boud, G Y Buss, Y K Chow, A N Fish, Helen L Fisher, C F Foo, J A Hassan, L P Kearns, S M Kumali, R T McDonald, K L Mir, J M Morris, Bijan Nazery, N D Porter, M D Rabbett, S Rastikerdar, Deborah D Shushu, Joanna Verran, D S Warhurst, A R Wynn, B Zafinopoulos.

TECHNOLOGY

M M S Al-Bayaty, A A M A H Al-Fakhri, A Y Allidina, R Babaei-Mahani, D C Barton, P D W Bottimley, C Daskalakis, N Dickinson, H Eskicioglu, M G S Ferreira, R Fisher, R A N Johnson, H Kaplanoglu, S Lim, I R McKeer, P Mavros, I Rosenblatt, G Singh, D K Sinha, J Tames, G C Tu, A A M Zaki, D Zamboulis.

DEGREE OF BA

HONOURS SCHOOL OF BIBLICAL STUDIES

Class 1: N P Lunn.

DEGREE OF BSc

HONOURS SCHOOL OF BIOLOGY

Class 1: Susan R Kinn.

Class II, division 1: Pamela J Abbott, N T Cassidy, P Connolly, Sarah J Devonport, Anne M Dowson, Claire Fricker, G F Hurst, Katharine B Johnson, M L Jones, Mary M T Medyckyj, M Mulheran, Jane S L Mundin, R C Murfitt, Sarah J Noble, Shirley A Proctor, Catherine C Ravenscroft, C E Stopes-Roe, M A Warfield.

Class II, division 2: Penelope J Dean, N Esa, Margaret E Fisher, Claire L Hewitt, Susan L Holloway, Kathryn E Horseman, Melissa M Hurst, P Jones, K Macleod, A N Matthias, Gillian M Morton, Donna J Moss, Diane A O'Connor, Elizabeth M Page, Jean Turner, Susan P Westney.

Class III: I T C Stewart.

HONOURS SCHOOL OF ELECTRONIC AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

Class 1: A R G Bhaloo, G L Hirst, R M O'Sullivan, S Sundram, R A Swann, F Takawira, A P Varga, Hylda I Wilson, T W Wong.

Class II, division 1: L T Aughton, R S Cameron, A M Chandley, A J Cooper, S Fararooy, M H Goh, S J Linacre, R Rao, J C Richardson, K K See; C P Sin, Catherine J Threader.

Class II, division 2: D W Anderson, C Barton, A Chandegra, C B Conlon, J E Durrant, N Elsby, L C Fung, H P R Hernandez, M S Hitchcox, A Khachik, H K Khor, Hean-Siang Leow, J K Liang, F M Liau, G Noonan, P C Phua, C J Powell, C D Ridley, S Sanders, A A Sellak, G R Sherriff, Y M Siu, L K Tee, K L Teoh.

Class III: G Bishop, M R Bull, J D Evans, H Hall Rasoulina, K P Jones, M A Khavatan Mostafavi, W W S Lam, S V Mabey, D Mulenga, A Ogucu, M Tasniem.

PASS DEGREE OF BSc

D B Patel.

ORDINARY DEGREE OF BSc.

Electronic and Electrical Engineering

Division 1: None.

Division 2: B A Akiwumi, B A I Kabir, Idris Mohammed, Anita V Owen, M A Sacks.

DEGREE OF B.Sc

HONOURS SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING

First Class: D J Blore, I T G Brandt, J T H Chan, K H Chan, K M Chan, P A J Couldery, M C Douglas, C J P Lorth, B H Kang, Themistocles Manganas, J P Marcroft, Diane C E Oldham, J E A Roy-Aikins, Kofi Sagoe Crentsil, Arloon Suddhoo, H W Tang, Cheng-Haam Tham, M J H Thomas, W T P To, Philip Walsh, N E Wharmby, C W Yong.

Second Class, Division 1: J Abrefah, A J Adams, Elizabeth A Au, P J Bainbridge, M K Barry, A K Beersing, H G Bowerman, M J Brayshaw, P C Boky, D R Burgin, R M Carr, Y K Chook, K H Chua, W K Chung, J K O Cyoy, I P Day, M D Fairchild, R Farnworth, N A Ford, A S Frankal, C M Hamer, S D Hanratty, R P Hardy, I M Hazell, S P R Ip, B L Jenkins, Carol H Johnson, N E Kirk, L M Kwee, T N A Leung, J M Lodge, N R Lowe, D J Lucas, J B Mills, D M Musalla, M W Nelson, Wang-Shek Ng, B A A O'Kane, Guan-Beng Ong, Kerstin Osin, J S Parkinson, S R Patel, R J Perkins, M R Pilkington, N R Ryan, B J Statham, C O Tan, W S Tan, William Tsui, I M Turner, T M D Whinney, J A Wilcock, T Y Wong.

Second Class, Division II: Z Abdul, S D Ammari, N J Andrew, B L M Apunso, J H E Apps, Sarah J Atkins, Winifred J Byanyima, K O Chan, T K Cheung, B Chidlow, D V Christodoulou, M J Davis, K Dewhurst, P Evans, D Fraser, R B Gitshan, R J Golicher, A C Gwinn, I R Harrison, K J Jagelman, K K Kapoor, B F Lai, K C Lee, D J Leviton, Y K Ling, S J Maher, Accsad Mahmood, P J Martin, Klaus-Dieter Muller-Dethard, K C D Ng, J M Peters, P S Prestridge, D T G Quaye, N R Ramsey, C M Read, I N Robinson, S A Rose, C J Sane, H J Simpson, J E Stonier, P N Summers, S A B Syed Ali, P J Thomas, J H Vos, M P Whittaker, S C Wilcock, J R Wilkinson, S Wong, P Woodfield, P Y Yong.

Third Class: J Bennet, R P Bryanton, J P Burdon, R J Dimolow, M S Farrar, J M Fenton, R W Glynn, R H Griffiths, P C Harris, R M Hughes, N R Hurst, P P June, N W Kirkby, N Larsen, D M Le Tissier, Y J Lee, D P Lennox, Karen E Machin, R H Mattinson, D J Myhill, D H Pastren, D R Pennill, K J Rainey, Y A Sa'Alan, C F Scriven, A A Siddiqui, M T Sodrn, G R J Southard, I R Stuart, A E Symonds, M A Warriah, S Wooler, S I Zahari.

Pass Degree: G P M Jarrett, A Ramli, M C Robinson, M A Salimi.

ORDINARY DEGREE OF BSc

Engineering

Division 1: None.

Division 2: M M A A Al-Ghazawi, M A Ely, Ardeshir Ghorashy, P Goyea, A N McFadyen.

DEGREE OF BSc

HONOURS SCHOOL OF EXPERIMENTAL IMMUNOLOGY AND ONCOLOGY

First Class: None.

Second Class, Division 1: G J Doyle, Ruth Parkinson, D J Walton.

Division 2: Deborah J Stalker.

Third Class: None.

HONOURS SCHOOL OF LIBERAL STUDIES IN SCIENCE

First Class: D A Cooke, G J R Gillet.

Second Class, Division 1: J H Aldersley, Beverly Andrews, A S Burrows, Mary Colwell, Anne Crook, N C Douglas, Antonia F Gray, Joan R Kinnings, P G Morland, N S Noakes, Ruth Pennington, Christina A J Vaccaro.

Division 2: J S Bowie, Jane C T Brooks, K M Hazell, Marie T Howland, W S Lau, G H Martin, P J Morgan, C E Salem, S J Wood.

Third Class: None.

Pass degree: D Walsh.

Honours School of Pharmacology

First class: None.

Second class: (Division 1): Jennifer M Carlidge; Gillian S Cocking; T L Dean; J Jenner; K K Rakshit; M H A Saad; Amanda J Sherratt.

(Division II): I J Ball; C Higgins; Angela M Lidgett; P N Payne; V W Yong.

Third class: Nor A Megat Mohd Nordin; Z H Mustafa.

Honours School of Pharmacology and Physiology

First class: P E Clayton; Donna Cracknell.

Second class: (Division 1): Denise E Hanks; P Quinn; E K Williams.

(Division II): Siu Y Tsang.

Third class: None.

FACULTY OF TECHNOLOGY UMIST

DEGREE OF BSc

HONOURS SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY

First Class: S A H Demetraki-Paleolog, G J Elliott, R A Morley, I F Tindall, D M Tonge.

Second Class: (Division 1): A C Alty, C J Ashcroft, C S Barford, V J Burgess, I M Clegg, RC Forster, S J Haneef, Irene M McQuillam, M N Meah, D C Myers, D P Rowland, M F Scholes, P K Zariarsan.

Division 2: Marguerite A Bagwell, R P Beckett, P A Blake, J A Bretherton, P W Duke, I J Flynn, Colin Gaunt, A P Golding, E J Harley, L E Herrera, May Y K Ho, Paul Humphrey, M S Jabbar, Ritzwan Kasim, Rosiyah Md Yazid, P F Mullen, P J Newton, Mary O'Donnell, G E Randle-Conde, A R Scholefield, P E Stone, C K Whalley.

Third Class: N J Bates, R M Horsley, Anthony Strong, H B Tan.

Pass Degree: S J Jeavons.

ORDINARY DEGREE OF BSc

Division 1: K Devine, N Lauf, K N Oemond, S A Williamson.

Division 2: J R Dean, A P Doherty, E P Donnellan, Karen E Hall, S J Jones, Patricia A Lauder, A I H Murchie, Michael Taylor.

Division 3: Jihan V Khoury, K R Porch, D K Powell, Harjeet K Ransht, Annabel Shackell, Kay Windle.

FACULTY OF ARTS

DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS

HONOURS SCHOOL OF DRAMA

First Class: S E Walton.

Second Class: Division 1: T R Barnish, Fiona F Coyne, M J Eaves, Della M Goddard, L M P Beston, Mark Higginbotham, Lorna R Houston, D Kettle, J C Limstrum, Elizabeth A McKechnie, Roxane K C Palmer, M C Sanders, Helen O K Scott, Julia E M Simmons.

Division 2: Janis Langley, P D Burton, Susan J Clegg, Katherine S Coleman, F D Lloyd, Susan H Mann, Audrey M Stocks (nee Smith), Judith A Wilkie, P Wynne-Willson.

Third Class: None.

HONOURS SCHOOL OF HISPANIC STUDIES

First Class: None.

Second Class: Division 1: Ceri A Davis, Paul Shanley.

Division 2: Janis Langley, P D Parker, Janice M Rowlands, Elizabeth D Wells.

Third class: None.

HONOURS SCHOOL OF RUSSIAN STUDIES

First Class: None.

Second Class: Division 1: J G Brothers, Margaret F Guest, Dawn E Osborne, M J Taylor.

Division 2: Marion C Eaton.

Third Class: Juliet C Kakabadse

HONOURS SCHOOL OF SPANISH STUDIES

First Class: None.

Second Class: Division 1: Helen M Dunford, C G Paton, Elaine M Ratheram.

Division 2: Jaynie Hume, Julie D Otterson, G I Roberts.

Third Class: None.

ORDINARY DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS

HISPANIC STUDIES

Joan F Shearman.

RUSSIAN STUDIES

Pauline P L Tan.

SPANISH STUDIES

Jennifer B Robinson.

FACULTY OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

DEGREE OF MASTER IN BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

D W F Alford, Juliet E Astbury, Andrew Backhouse, A C Bagley, D J Bilbe, M R Broughton (with distinction), C P Chambers, Teng-Hong Cheah (with distinction), P N Chesters, Catherine A Conway, G M Crow, Halina E Czajka, G C Prost, Yoshiyuki Fujii, C N Gilmore, J M Goodkin, P J Greenshaw, T C Hayton, A P Hillier, M R Hughes, I P Jakeways, D V Jones, L S Kennedy, C R Kirkland, H Y Kwong, M S Laycock, S W MacIntyre, John McLeod, D J McMorrine, John Meiners, Takao Mochizuki, Patricia A Moore, Judith A Mortimer, A W Morton, Kazuo Murakami, T B O'Brien, R S Oliver, A J Parker, K C Plumb, S W Reimann, C R Richardson, E D Roberts, Jane E Roberts, A E Rogerson, P N Rushton, M A Scott, M L Scragg, D G Short, Caroline B Shute, A J Slinn, A J Smith, M G Smith, Ziad Sultani-Makhzoumi, Y S Tan (with distinction), S J H Wade, Koichi Yoshimine.

DIPLOMA IN BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

D V Allatt, G M Allum, S J Broadhurst, Karen J Brooke, M J Foey, S Freedman, D G Guttridge, Rosemary A Halliwell, Karen C Jackson, Olayinka A M H Koleoso, Ann Laity, Clare E A Megaw, B R Mew, Krishna N Patel, P A Riley, Makoto Showda, J J Siess, M Stein, Takaaki Tamai, Susan C Taylor, J T Walker, H W Wardale.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE

DEGREES OF MB and ChB

J K Agarwala, Karen D Allen, S M Allen, A I Allison, Lorna J Andrew, D N Armstrong, Fiona J Armstrong, G P Ashcroft, Graeme Askew, M W Awty, T P Baglin, P A Bardsley, Stephanie Barlow Hitchen, Janet H Barnes, A G Bennett, M G Bholah, C M Blackman, J D P Bland, M M G Bonleux, C N Bools, B L Bowers, Shirley A Bowles, G A Boyes, M R Braddick, P J Briggs, M C Brown, Ruth E Brown, Peter Bunting, Helen J Burns, Pagan Burns, J F Burscough, R W Bury, Alison M Callister, E F Cameron, J H Campbell, P A Casey, A G Casson, Christine Clark, M J Coaker, Fiona M Cogan, S M Colgan, J J A Conrad, M O Coupe, P M Courtney, M D Creagh, Hilary O D Critchley, G K Crumbleholme, Susan A Collis, Marguerite J Dalton, Elizabeth A Dalziel, M J Davis, A R Dickie, J W Dickie, Jennifer A Dickson, Susan M Dodd, C J C Downie, Kathlyn A Drewitt, Hester J Dunlop, Christian K Dunn, L H Durham, G W Dyke.

P D Easton, M C W Eeckelaers, K H Elliott, Gillian A Elstow, Sonia M Elstow, R J Falconer, Venetia A T Fawcett, R J Fitzmaurice, T J Fitzsimons, A M Fox, Madhu Garala, Patricia A R Garnham, Ekundayo George-Pratt, P A G Gibson, D J Gilbody, Sheila M Gilfillan, Susan S Glew, Clifford Godby, Valerie A Godfree, S H Goldberg, Susan Gordon, Jayashree S Gowrisunkur, Siobhan E Greenan, T J Greenaway, Helen P Grenier, Eunice E Grey, Katherine V Gunhouse, Margaret A Gustafson, Elspeth A Guthrie, Georgia Hall-Chrysanthou, Philippa J I Hall, J M Hanrahan, May R Haqjoo, P W Harbol, Gillian M Harker, Anne M Harrison, Jane M Hawnaur, Paul Heath, A J W Henderson, Kathryn M A Heron, B W A Herriot, S C Hillier, S P Hodgson, J C Hogan, Lucy F Holms, Ian Hopkinson, P R Howell, S D Howson, Joy T Hunter, A J Hutton, Miriam R Ish-Horowicz, C J Jackson, Eva M Jacobs, D F Johnston, N P Jones, Pamela R Joyce, Safly Karim, P R Kay, Margaret M Kebbie, D A Kershaw, N S Kry, Brian King, S P King, D O Knapper, G M Kondratowicz.

M G W Lascelles, Katharine J Leach, Alison A Leaf, Diana C Leaver (nee Morgan), R G Lee, Hilary M [illegible]

[illegible]

Smith, A J C Sneddon, J C Spaller, Carina E A Spink, I S Sram, D J Stacey, D J Stevenson, D A Sturgess, Hugh Sturgess.

C M Taggart, N R Telfer, P J Thebridge, A G Thomas, Maryam B M Timol, A J Timperley, Heather M Torrance, A P Townsend, T N Trotter, Rakesh Uppal, P J R Walker, D A Wall, I S Wait, Susanna C Weil, Judith P Whitehead, R W Whitehouse, Julie A T Whittaker, S J Whittaker, Lesley A Wilkinson, E H Williams, I S Wilson, B R Wilson, S D Wise, R L Wolman, J P Woods.

The following have been awarded Honours: Shirley A Bowles, Helen J Burns, Hilary O D Critchley, Susan S Glew, W P Maksymowych, Gillian Needham, Margaret R Ovey, Alison Prior, Mark Rosenthal, P C Seddon, T N Trotter, Lesley A Wilkinson.

The following have been awarded Distinction in the subject named:

Medicine: T P Baglin, Alison Prior.

Surgery: Helen J Burns, M Rosenthal.

Obstetrics & Gynaecology: W P Maksymowych, T N Trotter, Lesley A Wilkinson.

Paediatrics: P A G Gibson, M Rosenthal.

Psychiatry: Hilary O D Critchley, Venetia A T Fawcett, W P Maksymowych.

Community Medicine: Alison Prior.

FACULTY OF MUSIC

DEGREE OF MASTER OF MUSIC

Akinola Akinyele.

FACULTY OF SCIENCE

DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE

HONOURS SCHOOL OF BIOLOGY AND GEOLOGY

First Class: None.

Second Class (Division 1): Catherine A Goss.

Third Class: None.

Division 2: None.

HONOURS SCHOOL OF BOTANY AND GEOLOGY

[illegible]

[illegible] wich (nee Foster); Rosemary G Pymer; T H Roberts; Marie C Rule; Philippa M Smith; W T Stanley; Zofia U Stano; A R Thompson; Maria Toufexis; Ewa M Warzybok; June M Watson; Sandra J Wilkin; S H Wong.

Third Class: T D Donaldson; D L Harding; A Humphreys, Carol A Jackson; H H Kong; J P McGuinness; D M Mulcahy; V Roberts; Ralindeer Singh.

Pass Degree of B.Sc: S B Brill; Carolyn J Cessford; A W Gibson; Josephine S H Amr; Caroline A Johns; Carole A Jones; Helen B Mitchell.

HONOURS SCHOOL OF PHYSICS

First Class: J G Franklin, W S Hawthorne, G Kemp, M J Lamont, Jill Nash, P Noon, T J Reddish, A A Robertson, A Robinson, P R Scrivens, M J Shaw, M E M Tasker, D Thompson, C D Warner.

Second Class: Division 1: M Ardron, P Blair, I J Brown, Susan M Clarke, Gillian Cockayne, G L Cutler, M R Dickinson, Sarah M Doyle, G Fisher, Andrea Haworth, A I Hopwood, G Houghton, S K Howell, M R Hughes, R H Jones, J B Kay, P H Krall, D Lingwood, C C McBride, A M Morgan, D J Murphy, K J Payne, D J Powney, K C Rolph, D L Shone, P M Spear, J T Spencer, Emma R Stein, A V Strudley, A W C Turner, J I Turner, N C C Walkin, M Warne, C Whitehurst, N D Whyborn, N D Wood, M N Zegiovakis.

Division 2: C P Ashley, P A Baker, P R Baker, A D Barnes, P H Bartholomew, N J Bennett, Cecilia J Browett, C Brownsword, A Burton, R J Carman, J Coad, D J Cockcroft, A R Corless, B J Dalton, G Davies, G E Derbyshire, J Ellis, J O Fletcher, D P Gentry, R A D Goodfellow, M J Goodwin, Anne F Grundy, M Hanstead, B W Harvey, M G Harvey, C N Hewison, A P Jeremy, P L Jordan, B L Lambe, A M Lever, A Mason, J P McNeill, A W Moule, M J E Newey, I J Pape, T J Phillips, J A Reynolds, R C E Taylor, J Thomlinson, Denise M Y Tiffen, S M Watts, P J Woodward, G S Work.

Third Class: D Armitage, J E Brundrit, Yuk H Chung, Azmi Din, N M Faulkner, N S Preake, P M Harraghy, M P Howarth, P S Lloyd, M A Nicholson, C M Saad, Fiona M L Skinner, Deborah J Wright.

Pass Degree of BSc: A Dunkley, P Harrison, J J Lennox, E H Rayner, S Wearden.

HONOURS SCHOOL OF PHYSICS AND ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING

First Class: H C Bhabuta, D R Powell.

Second Class, division 1: Hilary Davies, Joanne F Goldberg, R N Kuril.

Division 2: None.

Third Class: J L Mather, P S Nagle, J R Ojeda Vina.

Pass degree of BSc: Anu Puri.

ORDINARY DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE ENGINERING

Aeronautical Engineering

Division 1: None.

Division 2: Shailesh P Amin, P J W Ford, Ali Guventurk.

FACULTY OF ARTS

DIPLOMA IN ART GALLERY AND MUSEUM STUDIES

Patricia R Banham; O J R Bautista; R J Burns, Christina Chu; Catherine M Dinn; Melanie J Earnshaw; J M Ellis; Judith A Elsdon; Melissa A Garnett (nee Dalziel); C Hartley; Amelia J Holt (nee Dunne); Jane T Jackson; Vanessa J Kennedy; Gillian M Medland (nee Kirvy); Julia F Porter; Rebecca J Smith; A P D Werner; H J Young.

BA

HONOURS SCHOOL OF GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

Class I: Carol A Fulton; C B Riordan; C E Smith.

Class II, division 1: D A Barnard; Hilary K Barrett; S V Brown; J R Darch; Janice Ellis; Marie L Naughton; Alison L Taylor; Clare Thomas; I Travis.

Class II, division 2: Lesley A Booth; Yvonne Burgess; Janice Y Farrell; Suzanne Gee; Bridget E Leonard; Ingrid J McLinton; J M Muir; Valerie S Stead; Nancy C Steel.

Class III: Caron L Bradshaw; Angela Callow.

HONOURS SCHOOL OF MEDIEVAL STUDIES

Class I, division 1: None.

Class II, division 2: Lesley S Scott; Jane B Wynn Parry.

Class III: None.

HONOURS SCHOOL OF PHILOSOPHY

Class I: Catherine J Pearce; D F Seedhouse.

Class II, division 1: Patricia M Baker; D J Bennett; Wendy A Croft; Juliet E Eyelons; Anne T Farrell; Lesley M Michalska; P M Shaw; P J Woolass.

Class II, division 2: J J P Flanagan; G P Hewitt; E Howitt.

GERMAN

M L Daine; Sharon E J Ennis; Janet Marshall.

FACULTY OF SCIENCE

BSc

HONOURS SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY

Class I: R M Infield; P S Jones; C M Lowe; W J E Southall; P M Wallace.

Class II, division 1: M D Barry; J A Cope; N J Gower; K C Hancock; C H Hill; Anne P Jones; Susan Kirkpatrick; S C Mason; J R Nicholson; I W Owen; D C Parker; G F Payne; Anne K Powell; N C Quinn; P Raby; A T Rawlins; P R Regan; T A Steele; G R J Thatcher; Eileen M Wardell; Johanna P Warren; M Wingfield; S G Yeates.

Class II, division 2: M N Birch; Helen S Braynis; Gillian M Clowes; Amanda J Cunningham; C W Dalton; J N Fisher; B P J Flanagan; R M Gerrard; A J Hadfield; C M Haywood; C H Ingram; T C Jarvis; R C Kwialkowski; N J Lambert; J D Lawson; Josephine M Miller; Jane M O'Doherty; S G O'Hagan; Jillian D Oxley; Christine Robson; P V Savage; G D Shattock; P J Streatfield; C H Worley.

Class III: D P Baldwin; E M Bennet; M Busfield; S L Cass; J R Cross; P A Fitton; G P Gilligan; R C Graham; C J Hambly; P T Kellett; A H Kurlaczuk; Milan Ognjanovic; J R Sampson; I D Smith; G S P Taylor; S G White; B Williams; Joanne Wilson; R P Wine; Clare C Woodcock.

Pass degree of BSc: T P Dower; J A Dunn, G Hughes; T H Ogram; C W Pindar; I C S Slater; C C Thomas.

HONOURS SCHOOL OF PHYSICS AND GEOLOGY

Class II, division 1: D R Edmunds.

Class II, division 2: A J Sherrard; C J Wills.

Class III: K C Ibbotson.

FACULTY OF TECHNOLOGY (UMIST)

The following results are published subject to confirmation by the Board of the Faculty of Technology and Senate:

DEGREE OF MASTER OF SCIENCE

By Examination and Dissertation: R J Abbas, M R Adcock, P M Aldred, Huda A R Al-Frigh, Christos Anastasiou, A M Bakheit, E H de S Cavalcanti, C T K Chia, K C Chong, Spiros Cofinas, Rajiv Datar, C J Dewsbury, Serder Ekmekcioglu, C I Eromosele, S E H Farah, J L L de A Garrett, S R J Goodhall, Jane F Haigh, Sally L Haslam, G E Hernandez Salazar, Naotsune Hosono, A M Ismail, Asif Jamal, M C James, C Knight, Jose Konopnicki Opolska, L Y Lee, K W Li, A C Lloyd, Rajappan Madhivanan, R R Malyan, Siakzar Manteghi, P N Materu, Hana S A A Matloub, Nader Matoorian-Pour, Gisela A Mauel, M S A A Mohamed, Mojtaba Moini-Afshari, W K Ng, Michael Nisairiou, O M M Nour, A T Nyatito, T D Owen, R I Patino, Janet M (nee Shaw) Rothwell, J L Sulley, R B Tait, Lilit Tanuwidjaja, Alejandro Vega.

By Thesis: A J Acosta, A H Adams, Abdullah Ajmal, J C Atkinson, A N Carcless, W G Carter, A B Cheslett, F J Chirgwin, D L Collinson, Mustafa Goksoy, G L Kay, A J Khan, Dimitrios Koskosidis, R Lyma-Young, Younes Moussavi-Maralani, Pinelopi Nikolaou, Akira Ogawa, Nicholas Parham, E P Rabie, Keyanoush Sadeghipur, H J Sherwood, M A Y Susutoglu, Martin Thompson, Prapa Vattanakeeree, Zeynep G Yilmaz, Z B Zakariah.

DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE

HONOURS SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT SCIENCES

First Class: P J Cooke, Barbara M Duff, J D Gibson, May Y Khoo, Jane P Macklin, Wendy E Marsden, A J Murphy, P F Robinson, Katherine J Sheath.

Second Class, Division 1: Sarah B Atkinson, D K Beckett, K M Byrne, S A Campbell, Maryl M A Cumber, Anna R Dickinson, P N C Gale, P M George, S A Goodall, Anne Gouldsbrough, N Harris, A O Hauge, R A Hill, S J Houltram, H I Jamal, Christine S Johnson, A K Jones, Ruth D Lancet, D F Landless, Helen F Law, A C H Lee, Susan S Mandelbaum, J N McGovern, R J B Myers, M T Owtram, I A Padmore, Nicola M Peace, Diane E Priost, Helen M Priestley, M T Rees, R M Rosenberg, J N Rusch, Jacqueline Sanderson, Karen L Senior, B P Shah, Diane R Sharpe, J C Sparkes, L Y Tan, J W Turrell, D J A Walker, S M Wallace, L A Webb, Julie K Whitehead, Graham Wright.

Division 2: A A Abudu, P M Aston, H E S Beaumont, Mary Bebbington, D R Binns, S A Bolton, E N Bowman, N W Bridges, T G Brown, M C M Buckley, Carol A Clark, K A Cliffe, Christine Coates, R Coleman, S R Collins, J S Cowan, P Darragh, Julie A Davis, Julia Doyle, P D Dusara, S J Feldman, Anne P Fletcher, Jacqueline L Fletcher, G R Foster, Joanne Foster, S L Frazer, Pamela Geere, J A Gizzi, Tracy B Grant, P J F Halliday, S J Harland, F A Hayford, M F Hill, M J Hilton, G J Hine, M W Jones, S R Knefe, A C Kelly, B K Kelly, B Kenney, S R Leafe, E J Little, D Loudon, I S McCartney, M McGuire, Deborah J Merchant, B F G Metcalf, S R Mitchell, Angela J Nelson, M J Olson, J L Owen, D E Parrott, M A Part, Joanne E Peace, G M Penaluna, P J Phelps-Jones, A M Poole, R N J Pridham, J Prince, M F Ramsey, J Robinson, M Shah, Peter Simonsen, Jacqueline A Stockwell, G J Taylor, J S Thompson, Christine Todhunter, Finnr Uboe, Teresa M M Wallace, J J Whelan, M C Whitehead, N B Whiteside, Vivien Wong, C C Wright, C D Wyatt, T C Yeap, A G Young.

Third Class: G P Anderton, J A Craggs, S C Doolan, R A Gray, P C Ivory, Katherine Jennings.

Pass Degree of B.Sc. (Management Sciences): Bassam Debs, A S Jones.

DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE

HONOURS SCHOOL OF BIOCHEMISTRY (Supplementary List)

Aegrotat: I C Moodie.

HONOURS SCHOOL OF PAPER SCIENCE

First Class: C A Clay.

Second Class: Division 1: D A Bartle, D Ingham.

Division 2: Debra A Jones, Catherine M Rishton.

Third Class: P Cowsill, J P Dullforce.

BSc

HONOURS SCHOOL of MANAGEMENT AND CHEMICAL SCIENCES

Class I: Susan T Freeman.

Class II, division 1: D M Bramhall; Marion M Goggin; Christina M O'Hea; S M Pryde; S A Unwin; Gillian S Yapp.

Class II, division 2: H P Green; H J Harvey; Jane E Kennedy.

Class III: Abeda Rashid.

HONOURS SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS

Class I: W A Lahoz; R V Williams.

Class II, division 1: Wendy J Casterton; Anne Czardybon; Helen J Smith.

Class II, division 2; Susan G Jameson.

Class III: Jasminder Kandola; S G Peters; D B Smith; M F M White.

Pass degree of BSc: Sa'yah Abdullah; Gillian D Davies; M L Oxborrow; Jane C Purcell; Amanda Vogel.

HONOURS SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS

Pass degree of BSc: Jacqueline A Hughes.

HONOURS SCHOOL OF STATISTICS AND OPERATIONAL RESEARCH

Class I: Kim Y Goh.

Class II, division 1: E G Johnson; Kathleen J Watts.

Class II, division 2: Hilda H Chan; T W Cheung; Jill M Davies; Annette M Davis; Nyuk M Ho; K W Ling; C L Loo; R Z A B Raja Straluddin; S A Sesay; Siew M Wong.

Class III: G P Arnett; P M Chiew; H Cochrane; Y K Leong; H S Meit.

Pass degree of BSc: L E McGreal; Rohani Mohamad.

Ordinary degree of BSc, division 2: A Woolf.

HONOURS SCHOOL OF TEXTILE DESIGN AND DESIGN MANAGEMENT

Class II, division 1: Ondine E Sherwood; R J Wiles.

Class II, division 2: Anna B Aggrey; Alison H Ash; P N Brennan; Catherine E Campbell; I J Saunders.

Class III: Vivien Parr.

HONOURS SCHOOL OF TEXTILE TECHNOLOGY

Class II, division 2: H H Cakirroglu; B S Cemiloglu; H H Cemiloglu; Zarosh Noktani; L R Ozturk.

Class III: Rustu Berktin; Mehmet Gokdemir; O M Itil.

Pass degree of BSc: B K K Suen.

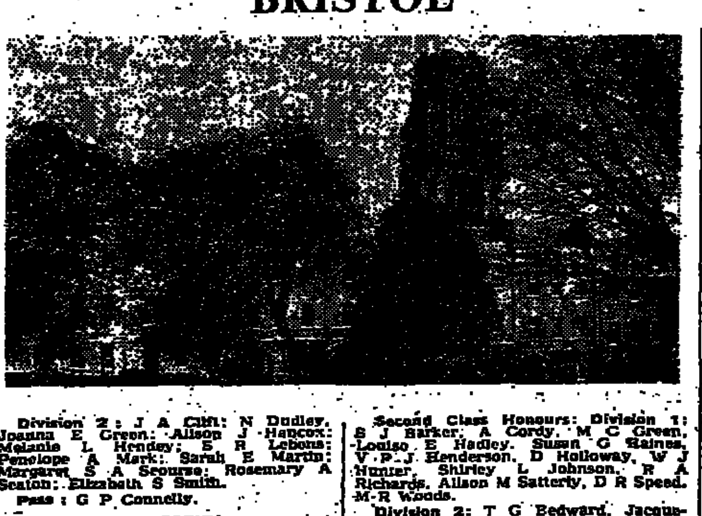
ORDINARY DEGREE OF BSc

Division 1: None.

Division 2: None.

Division 3: D Dastgir, C R Dixon, Selcuk Sevinc.

BRISTOL



The following candidates for the degree of BA at Bristol have satisfied the examiners:

ANCIENT MEDITERRANEAN STUDIES

Second class honours: division 1: Julie C Cockcroft, J P Cowper-Coles.

Division 2: Cerin T R Day, Rachel F Dear, Lesley A Hemphill, Sandra A Hollier, Ann E Linge, Patricia G McClure, Alexandra M Swann, Heather A Walker.

CLASSICAL STUDIES

Second class honours, division 1: Bridget F Allum, Sabina R Gaynor.

Division 2: Susan J Cohen, D M G Craig, C C A Neale.

CLASSICS

Second class honours, division 1: Katherine E Adams, R D Barnett, M Johanides, S P Kershaw, Helga Rudrum, Erica B M Wood.

Division 2: N J C Harkness, Christine Lea, B W Perks.

DRAMA

*Special mention in practical work.

First class honours: S P Jones, Sue J R Maund.

Second class honours, division 1: Glenis Burgess, R J Dungate*, Judith P A Gray, Jacquetta S May*, R G F Miles, S B Simms*.

Division 2: Sallie Aprahamian*, Bronwen A Leonard, M D Zalac.

Third class honours: C C May.

ENGLISH

First class honours: Anne E Adams, Jane F M Gapper, Fiona J Gordon, Perdita C J Morley, D J Roberts.

Second class honours, division 1: Theresa C Allen, R S Rowdery, S J Burford, Alexandra M Chadwick, Alison A Crisp, J B Cunningham-Batt, Caroline A Douglas, Caroline P Duff, Fiona H Edwards, Judith E Gilliat, M A Gordon, Caroline A Halcrow, Janet Harper, D E Higgs, M Hill, Joy B Lamonby, Jean M McGlinn, Suzanne C E McKenna, T H Mordecai, Louise J Newcombe, A C Newsom, Clare E Nugent, Molly Page, S T Rees, Jean M Scott, P N Telfer, Alexandra L Tilapie, M N D Wenner, Julie A Williams.

Division 2: M J Abbott, Joan A Belcher, Caroline Brennan, M P Brewer, Claire Byers, Clare B Conville, Rosanna S Davies, Deborah J Evans, Helen M Griggs, Frances A Hall, Alison Hayes, Lisa J Israel, A D S King, Fiona C McCrae, Fiona McLean, Fenella M L Marshall, Jane S Nolan, M A Owen, Katherine M Rogers, Charlotte F Starmer, Angela Stimpson, S J Talbot.

Pass: S T K Finch.

FRENCH

Second class honours, division 1: Florella S E Coen (distinction in oral French), Penelope N Counsell, Helen M Dealey, Helen S Fall, Caroline J Hurley, Nadia L McGoff, Jill D C Moffatt, F C Roach, Elena J Schwarz (distinction in oral French), Clare R Sueden, A D H Sykes, Julie Thompson, Lucy K Ulrich (distinction in oral French), B S Watson, A J Williams, Valerie Wride.

Division 2: G D Astor, Penelope A I Barson, Carolyn M Blight, Philippa M Morley, W J Pease-Watkin, Myra Talwar.

GERMAN

First class honours: P R Gumbel (distinction in oral German), Margaret S Sander (distinction in oral German).

Second class honours, division 1: D K Barker (distinction in oral German), Zoe Edbrooke, Rachel A Ogilvy-Stuart, Rachel M Priestman, Lesley M Saunders, Janet M Tickell (distinction in oral German).

Division 2: A D Johnson, Helen Lanzer (distinction in oral German), M J Lowdon, A M Orchard.

GREEK

Second class honours, division 1: J P Stevens.

Division 2: Karen N Watts.

HISPANIC STUDIES

First Class Honours: Amanda J Bath (distinction in oral Spanish and oral Catalan).

Second Class Honours: Division 1: A R Crawley, Susan J Elsbury (distinction in oral Spanish), C F Fulwell, Jennifer A Hall (distinction in oral Portuguese), Helen C Lickorish (distinction in oral Spanish).

Division 2: Dora L Bennett, H A Birch, Joanna C Coombes, Alice R Garrad (distinction in oral Spanish), Jennifer M Hatcher, J Parkinson, C P Pelham, C C Taylerson.

Third Class Honours: Helen M Reynolds.

HISTORY

First Class Honours: Katharine R Ashford, R P Murphy.

Second Class Honours: Division 1: E C W Adams, L A Aldari, P D Archer, Jeannie Arthur, Clare Baker, Margaret E Barnes, A N Burns, A R Cameron, Helen C Caskie, Michael J Charman, Elizabeth J Denning, R M Egan, R I Evison, R D George, J Glasman, A M W Godfrey, S N K Guinness, Sarah A Hare, P P Hoare, Nicola J Humphries, M A Lunia, J B Matthews, Sarah Melor, P F Parry-Crooke, J P F Porter, Maria Reilt, Bianca K Silva, Susan J Stephens, Alison M Stewart, M F Thorpe, Clare P Timms, Sophie J Walpole, D S Ward, J M Wigley, Victoria J Workman.

Division 2: Stephany Barnshaw, C C Bell, Nicola J Bishop, Helen M Boon, Susan K Bowmer, M Fellas, Lorraine D Greenald, Jane E Hallam, Claire L Hurley, C M G Jockelson, T M F Kennedy, Gillian M E King, Carolyn J G Lowe, I L Nyman, I J Rose, Jacqueline Rose, M B Ryder, Patricia P B Slattery, Elizabeth S Thomas, A R Townsend, Gisella M Vignall.

Pass: P B Aldridge.

LATIN

First Class Honours: Catherine F M Atkinson.

Second Class Honours: Division 1: M E C Button.

Division 2: R P Emanuel, Ayesha S Garnham, Neroli L D Lawson.

Third Class Honours: M G Shyjka, N A Taylor.

MODERN LANGUAGES

First Class Honours: Helen L Adey, Alison C Booth, Teresa H Edmeades (distinction in Oral French), Diane E Massey.

Second Class Honours: Division 1: Emma B J Begly, Ingrid F Borland, Jane A Boulton, Amelia Bowyer-Smyth, C M Carter, Helen M Cartmel, Barbara D Cater, Sheila J Christie (distinction in oral Russian), Tracey A Colvard, Susan E Dyble (distinction in oral German), Briony G Evans, C G Fowler, Annabel R Hamilton, Sarah L Heiser, Jill Henderson, Claire V Jarvis, S M Jones (distinction in oral French), Jill R Keddie (distinction in oral Italian), I D Lindsay, Moira J McCann, Susan E McElwaine, N J McKay, Deborah J Marson, Sheila A Nicoll (distinctions in oral French and oral German), Jane E Oxley, Christine Parkinson (distinction in oral German), Susan M Peach, Gillian R Pratt, Alison C Rawcliffe (distinction in oral French), Elena L Scott-Forbes, Hilary J Smith, Susan J Staniforth, Julia A Sterland, Tracey A Thorp (distinction in oral French), S R Watson (distinction in oral German), Julie A Wilson, Kim B Wood, Jane L Worrall.

Division 2: J M Athawes, M G Buckingham, H G A Chakmakjian, Jane K Charman, Marta S Cortizo (distinction in oral Spanish), Janet V Dutton, P R Edmeades, Marina S Gardener, T A G Gareze (distinction in oral Spanish), A M Gregory, Laraine A Hemingway, Pamela M Heyes, Alix N Hughes, N F Hutchinson, Anne J C Keddie, Trudy I Keith, Carol E Lloyd, Nicola C Mahon, Anna-K Mukhi, Linda Mullen, Elizabeth M C Pitchford, Sarah J M Pratt, Penelope J Richardson, J C Roberts, P J Siddons (distinction in oral French), D J Timms, Hilary J Trangrouse, P W Vickers, Elizabeth A Von Speyr, Helen M Walters, Susan S Whatdcoat, M D Whitaker, Lidia W C Wilk.

Third Class Honours: Brigid L Croudace, N P B O'Grady.

Aegrotat degree: Anne C Wood.

MUSIC

First Class Honours: J M Grant.

Second Class Honours: Division 1: D N Lyon; M Mullen; Sarah M Orton; Rachel M Platt; P J Skuce.

[illegible]

PHILOSOPHY

[illegible]

RELIGION WITH LITERATURE

[illegible]

DRAMA AND ENGLISH

[illegible]

RUSSIAN

[illegible]

SPANISH

[illegible]

THEOLOGY

[illegible]

DRAMA WITH A MODERN LANGUAGE

Second class honours, division 1: Charlotte I Attenborough, Catherine Fitzgerald (special mention in practical work in drama); work in drama); Ann C Read, Louise G Ressler.

ENGLISH WITH GREEK

Second class honours, division 1: Gillian A Hayes.

ENGLISH AND HISTORY

Second class honours, division 1: J B Jones, D C Rae.

Division 2: Camilla W Fowler, Wendy J Frost, Julia E Saunders, Gillian C Squirrell.

FRENCH AND POLITICS

Second class honours, division 1: Jennifer Buhaenko, Jane E Kershaw, Catherine D Taylor, M J H-Venus (distinction in oral French).

Division 2: Jane A Heath.

GERMAN AND POLITICS

Second class honours, division 1: Penelope Crossland (distinction in oral German).

Division 2: Pamela J Kirsopp.

Third class honours: Eve E Allen.

ENGLISH AND PHILOSOPHY

Second class honours, division 1: M G Lund.

Division 2: E-G Arghyrakis, M I Meenan, Susan G Pryse-Davies.

HISTORY AND HISTORY OF ART

First class honours: M M D Holman.

Second class honours, division 1: Alison J Bales, J McC Gregg, Isabelle M Hersov, Diana M Miller-Stirling.

Division 2: C W Batstone, Amanda S Durston-West, D M N Kelly, Claire E A Pendry, J V Radford, Sarah M Schute, Fiona N Thompson.

HISTORY OF ART AND A MODERN LANGUAGE

Second class honours, division 1: Juliet M Ellison (distinction in oral French), Cecilia Gil-Tienda.

Division 2: Bettina E Hartas (distinction in oral German), Amanda J Peters, D A Skinner, Maureen E Stephenson, Gillian M West, Nichola L Wright.

MUSIC AND A MODERN LANGUAGE

Second class honours, division 1: Louise P McComish, Stephanie Zallik.

Division 2: Elspeth G Cripps (distinction in oral German), Alison Crossley, Elizabeth A Griffin.

PHILOSOPHY AND MATHEMATICS

Second class honours, division 2: Victoria G Andrews.

PHILOSOPHY AND THEOLOGY

Second class honours, division 1: M D Chaddock.

Division 2: R C Williams.

THEOLOGY AND SOCIOLOGY

Second class honours, division 1: Jennifer M Davis, Rachel Portwood.

LLB HONOURS, SECOND PART

Class I: N J Berry; Stephanie A E Walls.

Class II, division 1: S P Allinson; Joanne H Avory; Dorothy Berwin; Deborah E Bird; R C Bishop; Jacqueline R Booth; Mary S Butler; Frances A J Butler-Sloss; R T Carmedy; Katharine M Carolyn-Jones; Rosalyn A Clark; Hazel Clarke; D M Dennison; Anne L Dunford; Diana M Gordon; Julie A Hoar; J C Holmes; P S V Joseph; Helen S Longstaff; Elizabeth A MacDonald; Belinda M Poll; Deborah J Reynolds; P Rogers; Caroline A Salisse; Elizabeth A Stewart; Patricia A Swinfen; N A Taylor; Elizabeth A Weaver; A Wilson; P R Wordley.

Class II, division 2: D M Allen; R L E Alsop; Yvonne M Baker; Joyce A Ball; Susan C Barty; A J Beale; J P Beckitt; Diane S Benjamin; K A Binding; Phillipa M G Bosley; Judith A Bruchi; B Busby; C J Caradog-Morgan; Kathleen A Cooper; R I Cooper; A Cowgill; Tacey M Cronin; G M Curran; Angela L Egan; P C E Farquhar; D N Francis; Helen J Fung; I R Gibbons; Jean M Graham; Jill A Hallpike; Elizabeth A Higgs; C Hill-Davies; Susan J Hollingdale; Anne E Jones; P C Light; Patricia M Macdonald; Marie B McGovern; P J Moher; Sarah L B M Molhyen; Susan J Millburn; A J Miller; Valerie P Mills; Elizabeth M Morrison; Penelope J L Palmer; M J Pawley; S J Pithers; N J C Pollock; Sheridan D Powell; R K Reilly; M B Richards; J A Shiers; Helen J Skinner; N R Spray; S A Stafford-Michael; Rosalind C Stewart; Anna M Stockdale; M H Swain; Jill D M Underdown; Amanda L Walker; M R Wall; D A Warren; Karen P Wilbourn; Rachelle E Wilson.

Class III: R M Dutton; J M H Gammon; R C P R Gordon; S M Preston; R D Sharma; N C S Tillbrook.

Pass: S G S Lythgoe; Catherine M Samy.

BSc IN SOCIAL SCIENCES

ECONOMICS

First Class Honours: A R Wickes.

Second Class Honours, division 1: Rosamund C Baker, A J E Berger, M E Brand, P W Coulson, A J Edwards, J C Harrison, J H Innes, A Keith, A P Mayo, C D Newell, V G Ormrod, L A Pilgrim, M J Riley, R W Satow, R A G Scott, M Whittington, A S Yianni, Joanna Zour.

Division 2: K S S Arthurs, A J Bell, N P Bell, S B Burke, P G Checketts, R N Ferry, A C Harrison, Sandra S Jones, T J Jones, Kathryn A Matthews, R J C Newton, A R O'Hare, I H Rodger, C L Sermon, H C Spruit, J M Swann, P B Weatherald.

Third Class Honours: Nicola M V Pedler.

Aegrotat: T J Howlett.

ECONOMICS AND ACCOUNTING

First Class honours: Jane N Cummings, J R M Hand, N E Harman.

Second Class honours, division 1: P R Aunnson, N Bosrpark, J D Broomfield, I S Chamberlain, Choon S Chew, I P Chrystie, N T Comer, M D Croft, Pauline H Dyer, D K Farmery, Gillian M Harris, Joyce E M Hillary Collings, C R Jones, R F Kingdom, E S Kraus, J M C Lim, T J Mitchell, N T Payne, D J Pearce, A J Rushforth, Sally C Spindler, Jane L Stevens, S J Summerbee, M Taylor, Sarah L Ward, N A Warren, M Wilson, I M Wyatt.

Division 2: A C Ford, D C Jeffreys, R P Jones, Wai M Kwok, Deborah A Miles, Linda V Royce, M A Trigg.

ECONOMICS AND ECONOMIC HISTORY

First Class honours: J P Knight.

Second Class honours, division 1: N B Bell, Kathleen M Harnett, K Hodges, R B Jones, J A Lawlor, J P Rowe, J M Symington, Philomena C Tumelty.

Division 2: K St J D Emery, R C North.

ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Second Class Honours: division 1: C C Dyson, D F Edmonds, P A Ferris, J Gibb, S M McLellan, S A Popkiss, G V Smith, J R Woolcott.

Division 2: L J Bedwell, Jill S Foster Taylor, D R Hodson, Rowena L Sharp, Penelope M Turner, Sandra J Yarwood.

ECONOMICS AND SOCIOLOGY

Second Class Honours, division 1: Barbara A Fernie, Patricia P Simms.

Division 2: M Oddy, Angela L Shaw.

ECONOMICS WITH STATISTICS

First Class Honours: D G Thomas.

Second Class Honours, division 1: Jacqueline Carding, R L Halliday, D J Rider, R J Stevens, Jean M Thornton.

Division 2: A M Grant Duff, A Piesse, K G Rowden.

Third Class Honours: Janette S Arnold.

Pass: N M Underwood.

ECONOMIC & SOCIAL HISTORY

FIRST CLASS HONOURS

Class 1: G P Finch.

Second Class Honours, division 1: K M Cresswell, I P Crowther, C J G Davies, Janet H Walker.

Division 2: Deborah J Booth, Elizabeth A Boucher, Wendy M Buchan, Cecilia A Davies, Karen E Ireland, Clare F McNamara, M R Walkins, A N B Wingfield.

More Bristol and other results will be published on Monday.



Stock Exchange Prices

Lack of interest

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, June 29. Dealings End, July 10. § Contango Day, July 13. Settlement Day, July 20

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

1980/81 High	Low	Stock			Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
BRITISH FUNDS								
SHORTS								
99[15/16]	91	Exch	9½%	1981	99[13/16]	• ..	9.517	11.516
98[13/16]	85½	Exch	3%	1981	98[13/16]	..	3.036	11.517
100[15/16]	93[15/16]	Exch	12¾%	1981	100	-⅛	12.750	12.452
98[3/16]	88	Treas	8½%	1980-82	98	•-⅛	8.674	12.385
95⅛	81⅝	Treas	3%	1982	95	..	3.158	11.457
102⅞	90½	Treas	14%	1982	101	-⅛	13.862	12.897
96½	85⅞	Treas	8¼%	1982	96[1/16]	•-⅛	8.590	12.503
96	85¾	Exch	9¼%	1982	96[7/16]	-⅛	9.691	13.328
95⅛	84⅛	Exch	8¼%	1983	94⅛	•-⅛	9.234	12.698
89⅛	76½	Exch	3%	1983	88⅝	..	3.381	10.623
99[7/16]	85⅝	Treas.	12%	1983	97[7/16]	-[1/16]	12.333	13.777
94⅛	84⅛	Treas	9¼%	1983	93[7/16]	•-[1/16]	9.904	13.008
102⅛	94⅛	Exch	13½%	1983	99[7/16]	-[1/16]	13.572	13.742
94[5/16]	84⅛	Exch	10%	1983	92[13/16]	-[1/16]	10.772	13.581
87⅛	76⅝	Fund	5½%	1982-84	87	• ..	6.322	11.523
97[7/16]	86⅞	Exch	11¼%	1984	94⅛	-⅛	11.954	13.975
104[3/16]	94½	Exch	14%	1984	99[15/16]	-⅛	14.013	14.004
80⅝	68¾	Exch	3%	1984	80⅝	+⅛	3.715	10.731
99⅝	88	Treas	12%	1984	95⅛	-¼	12.612	13.876
109¼	97⅞	Treas	15%	1985	102⅝	-¼	14.619	14.043
98⅞	93⅛	Exch Cv	12%	1985	94	-⅛	12.761	14.093
75¾	68[15/16]	Treas	3%	1985	75⅞	+⅛	3.968	10.836
96[1/16]	91½	Treas	11½%	1985	93¼	-[1/16]	12.331	13.687
103¼	89½	Exch	12¼%	1985	94⅛	-⅛	13.019	14.080
97⅛	91	Exch	11¾%	1986	92[1/16]	-⅛	12.767	14.117
69[11/16]	68¾	Treas	3%	1986	69[5/16]	..	4.328	11.345
97⅞	91¼	Treas	12%	1986	92¾	-⅛	12.942	14.067
MEDIUMS								
89⅝	78⅝	Treas	8½%	1984-86	83½	• ..	10.146	13.004
105⅝	90⅝	Exch	13¼%	1987	96	•+⅛	13.691	14.095
81⅝	70⅝	Fund	6½%	1985-87	76⅝	-⅛	8.588	12.480
99⅝	90⅞	Treas	12%	1987	91½	..	13.390	14.537
83	71⅞	Treas	7¾%	1985-88	75⅞	•-⅛	10.138	13.223
65⅝	54⅞	Trans	3%	1978-88	60⅝	• ..	4.947	11.272

LONGS

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

DOLLAR STOCKS

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A—B

C—E

F—H

I—L

M—N

O—S

T—Z

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

INSURANCE

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

SHIPPING

MINES

OIL

PROPERTY

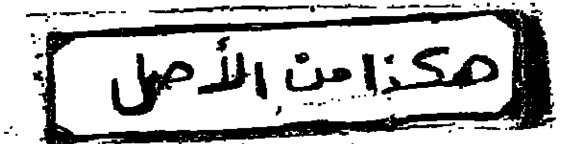
RUBBER

TEA

MISCELLANEOUS

RECENT ISSUES

RIGHTS ISSUES



هكذا من الأصل

Point-to-point race for robots, page 19

Business News

THE TIMES July 3 1981

Alvis leaves the BL stable, page 19

■ **Stock markets**
FT Index 545.9 down 2.8
FT Gilts 65.51 unchanged

■ **Sterling**
$ 1.8840 down 190 points
Index 92.1 down 1.0

■ **Dollar**
Index 109.4 down 0.4
DM 2.4080 down 12 pts

■ **Gold**
$414.50 down $11

■ **Money**
3 mth sterling 12¾-12⅝
3 mth Euro $ 18¾-18½
6 mth Euro $ 17{{frac}}-17{{frac}}

IN BRIEF

NI raises share offer for Collins

Mr Rupert Murdoch's News International yesterday raised its offer for the non-voting ordinary "A" shares of publishers William Collins Sons (Holdings) by 8 per cent to 163p cash.

The move follows talks with the Takeover Panel which was believed to be unhappy with the disparity between the price offered for the voting and non-voting stock. Last week, NI increased its offer for the ordinary shares by 12.5 per cent to 225p, but left the "A" share offer unchanged at 150p. The new offers now value Collins at around £25m.

But the Panel has yet to reach a decision on whether the 9.5 per cent stake in Collins, bought by NI from Mr Robert Maxwell's Pergamon Press broke the rules of the Takeover Code.

Japanese imports

The British motor industry had been very successful in limiting the level of Japanese car imports to the United Kingdom by voluntary agreement, Mr George Turnbull, chairman of Talbot UK, said yesterday. Without the efforts of the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, the Japanese would now be taking at least 20 per cent of the British car market as they had in the United States. In 1980 Japanese cars accounted for 11.7 per cent of the British market.

German money target

The West German Federal Bank will aim to keep the annual growth rate of central bank money stock within a 4 to 5.5 per cent band during the rest of this year. At its mid-year review of money supply policy, held in Frankfurt yesterday, the bank's central council agreed that there was no need to change the overall 1981 target which envisaged a 4 to 7 per cent growth between the fourth quarter of 1980 and the final quarter of this year.

Meat jobs to go

The FMC meat group said yesterday that it may be forced to make further redundancies. The company blamed Danish competitors for forcing margins down. Danish bacon exporters cut their wholesale price in Britain by almost 2p a pound yesterday leaving it about 3p a pound lower than a year ago. FMC would not say exactly how many jobs would be lost.

Toyota-Ford talks off

Toyota Motor Company yesterday suspended talks in Tokyo with Ford Motor Company over its production plans in the United States but denied that threats of an Arab boycott of Toyota products was the main reason. Toyota president Mr Eiji Toyoda said the suspension was temporary.

BL one-day week

More workers at BL's export packing factory at Cowley, Oxford, are to go on to a one-day week. Twenty are already on short time and will be joined by another 75 at the end of the month.

Beer output down

Beer production in May fell 9 per cent on an annual comparison to 3.5 million bulk barrels. Bad weather was to blame, said the Brewers' Society. Production over the first five months of this year has dropped 7.5 per cent compared with the same period last year.

France cuts MLR

The Bank of France has reduced its seven-day treasury bill discount rate to 19.75 per cent from 22 per cent. The rate is a key market indicator and effectively represents the central bank's minimum lending rate.

Wall Street lower

The Dow Jones industrial average closed at 959.15, down 8.47 on Wall Street yesterday. The $-SDR exchange rate was 1.14252 while the £-SDR rate was 0.606981.

PRICE CHANGES

Rises

Dunbar Grp	25p to 525p	Ranger Oil	18p to 675p
Elsburg Gold	8p to 138p	Sangers	6p to 69p
Haden	18p to 193p	Sun Alliance	22p to 916p
Lasmo	13p to 557p	Union Discount	15p to 483p
Marlevale Con	7p to 114p	Western Areas	11p to 204p

Falls

Amber Day	1½p to 26p	K Collins	1p to 15p
Ass Leisure	6p to 116p	Dowty Grp	8p to 297p
Ass News	7p to 231p	Gas & Oil Acre	5p to 450p
S & W Berisford	8p to 126p	J Sainsbury	12p to 422p
Castlefield	15p to 455p	AG Stanley	3p to 62p

Cut promised soon in US interest rates

From Frank Vogl, Washington, July 2

Mr David Stockman, United States Director of the Office of Management and Budget, today predicted lower American interest rates and a stronger dollar. He said there will be greater financial market stability and reassured Wall Street by stressing that the administration will achieve its restrained budget deficit targets.

Mr Stockman, who is widely viewed as the most influential of President's Reagan's economic advisers, said that the economy is slowing down, inflation is moderating and in coming months interest rates will fall. He noted that there could be money market liquidity squeezes and that these could produce temporary volatility in interest rates and even some short-term increases.

Such conditions are being seen this week. Today both the Chase Manhattan Bank and the First National Bank of Chicago increased their prime lending rates to 20½ per cent from 20 per cent.

The budget director suggested at a press conference that the dollar has advanced in terms of European currencies in recent months mainly because of high American interest rates. He said this phase of dollar appreciation is almost over, but added that a further strengthening of the dollar is likely as confidence increases in the currency because of falling inflation.

Mr Stockman said that this dollar strength, reflecting greater American price stability, is beneficial for all nations, because a stronger American economy clearly assists world economic growth.

He added that the Reagan administration is determined to keep open markets and maintain free trade and that this week's White House decision to life restrictions on shoe imports from Asia should be seen as a signal of the President's free trade commitment.

Many traders in financial markets have been fearful that the administration would fail to secure sufficient control of public spending to reduce the budget deficit. Mr Stockman said he would be surprised if the fiscal year's budget deficit did not come close to the administration's forecast of $55,000m (£30,555m).

The budget chief said that moves by Congress to delay implementation of planned tax cuts from July 1 to October 1 and to reduce the size of the cuts for the coming fiscal year will produce savings to the Treasury of some $14,000m. These savings will be offset partly by increased spending in some budget areas, but overall the 1982 fiscal year budget deficit should be lower now than the original White House estimate of $45,000m.

Mr Stockman said that the administration will still have to propose further real cuts in domestic programmes to balance the budget within three years. He believes, however, that it is highly realistic, especially in view of the latest budget-cutting votes by Congress, for the administration to secure a 5 per cent or lower inflation rate by 1984. He added that it will be essential that the Federal Reserve continues its firm policies and slows annual money supply growth to around 3 to 4 per cent.

Substantial aid for pound

By Frances Williams

Figures published yesterday on Britain's official reserves for June suggest that the Bank of England was forced to intervene on a substantial scale during the month to smooth the pound's abrupt fall against the dollar and European currencies. There was an underlying outflow from the reserves of $388m, the largest drop since October 1979. This compares with an underlying inflow of $278m in May.

Treasury officials, while as usual cautioning that the underlying outflow reflects a variety of transactions, confirmed that market intervention was substantial. But there has been no change in the Bank of England's policy of acting to smooth excessive fluctuations rather than influence the level of the pound's exchange rate.

During June, the pound fell nearly 7 per cent against the dollar and almost 4 per cent against the Deutsche mark, while its effective exchange rate dropped by 4.3 per cent.

At the end of June, the reserves stood at $25,631m (£13,223m), a drop of $856m (£442m) over the month, after repayment of $468m of official foreign borrowings.

The Government repaid ahead of schedule a further $250m of the $2,500m Eurodollar loan raised in 1974.

Record profits for GEC

By Richard Allen

GEC, Britain's biggest employer in the private manufacturing sector, overcame the recession to lift pretax profits by £61m to a record £476m in the year to March 31.

The group's cash holding rose £62m to £661m during the period even after outgoings totalling £85m on acquisitions, mainly in the United States.

Not all the group's divisions escaped the depression and lower profits were made on consumer products and industrial operations. But the big electronics arm showed a strong improvement as did power engineering, which is benefiting from big international power station contracts for turbine generators.

GEC's shares rose 5p to 743p after the announcement of an increase in the final dividend payment of almost 28 per cent. This raises the total for the year by almost a quarter to 14.6p gross.

In spite of the strength of sterling, GEC's exports rose last year by almost a fifth to £965m out of a total turnover of £3,462m. The group's end-year export order book was up by a third at £1,209m.

GEC's workforce totalled 157,000 at the end of the period, compared with 153,000 previously.

☐ Scottish & Newcastle, the Edinburgh-based brewer, managed to increase profits from its main beer division despite the recession in the industry. However group profits still fell from £39.1m to £33.1m due to higher interest charges and lower profits from other activities. The dividend is unchanged at 6.25p gross.

Although borrowings have risen again, Mr Peter Balfour, chairman, said there were no plans for a rights issue.

Financial Editor, page 19

Memec besieged by investors

By Rosemary Unsworth

More than £250m has been subscribed for the £5.25m offer for sale of shares of Memec, the electronic component distributor, in which Stock Exchange dealings are expected to start next week.

Charterhouse Japhet, the group's banker, said yesterday that it expected the offer to be at least 50 times oversubscribed.

Last night it was still counting the applications and said that the basis of allocation would be announced today. But it was already clear that the smaller applications would have to go to ballot.

The offer, which represents 35 per cent of the equity, was unusual because the company decided to go for full listing rather than join the unlisted securities market.

The offer price of 140p for the 3.75 million shares available now looks certain to show a premium on the first day of dealing, and one stockbroker, Scott, Goff, Hancock, was recommending purchases at up to 175p a share earlier in the week.

Memec (Memory and Electronic Components), made pretax profits of £1.4m on sales of £7.3m last year.



Builders of tomorrow posed yesterday in London with Sir Michael Edwardes, Lord Scanlon and Mr J. M. K. Kendall-Carpenter, headmaster of Wellington School (right), after receiving prizes in The Times engineering essay competition.

Challenge for tomorrow's engineers

By Anne Warden

Britain is the best place in the world to bring about a recovery in exports, Sir Michael Edwardes, BL chairman, told winners of *The Times* Engineering Essay Competition yesterday. The winners are all sixth formers or university students.

One of Britain's problems is that salesmen travel, but engineers do not, he said. Britain exports 32 per cent of its gross national product, a much higher proportion than many other countries.

But he stressed sheer talent talent was not enough to prop up industry in the future. "Tomorrow's engineers will be concerned with wider issues", he said. However, the difference of attitude over the last seven years has been dramatic, he added.

Sir Michael also said that women "have a hell of a big contribution to make" to engineering.

Lord Scanlon, chairman of the Engineering Industry Training Board, compared his presence at the Engineering Employers' Federation to a return "to the gladiatorial arena". He said the need for a wealth-producing base in the United Kingdom was self-evident. He said he and the other competition judges found the students' essays interesting and enlightening.

The competition was sponsored by *The Times* and the Engineering Careers Information Service, which was formed five years ago to advise young people about careers in engineering. In this first year of the competition, 467 students submitted essays. Of these, 399 were from schools or colleges of education, and 68 were from universities or polytechnics. They were written at a time when students were already busy preparing for examinations.

There were two top prizes of £500, one for a fixth former and one for a university student. Mark Rothery of Wellington School, Somerset, won the schools prize, and Andrew Bud of Christ's College, Cambridge, took the university prize.

The subject of the essays was "What I expect engineers to contribute in the next 30 years to our nation's prosperity".

Sir Michael presented prizes to the 17 best essayists at the headquarters of the Engineering Employers' Federation

Pictured (left to right, back row) are: Richard Beech (Gloucester College of Arts and Technology, Cheltenham), Michael Potts (Haberdashers' Aske's Boys' School, Elstree, Herts), Alexander Stephen (Glasgow University), Andrew Bud (Christ's College, Cambridge, graduate winner), Peter Mason (Bishops Vesey's Grammar School, Sutton Coldfield), Sonia Bartoluzzi (Haberdasher's Aske's School for Girls, Elstree, Herts), Katherine Williams (Polytechnic of the South Bank, London), Ruth Jolley (Loughborough High School for Girls, Loughborough).

(Front row): John Webber (Worthing College of Technology, Worthing), Eric Benedict (Imperial College of Science and Technology, London), Colin Wright (Harefield County High School, Wilmslow), Stewart Mansfield (Polytechnic of the South Bank, London), Frank Benjamin (Churchill College, Cambridge), Martin King (Polytechnic of the South Bank, London), Mark Rothery (Wellington School, Somerset, sixth-form winner), Mr J. M. Kendall-Carpenter, headmaster, Wellington School (winning school).

BL sells Alvis and its tanks in £27m deal

By Rupert Morris

BL announced yesterday that it was to sell Alvis, its profitable Coventry-based subsidiary, to United Scientific Holdings for £27m.

Alvis, once a car manufacturer, now concentrates mainly on making various versions of the Scorpion tank, for sale to the Ministry of Defence and for export to 11 other countries.

The sale is in line with the Government's denationalization programme, and BL's intention of concentrating on its mainstream activities of producing cars, trucks and buses.

The buyer, United Scientific Holdings, is a highly successful British company making military range-finding, optical and electronic equipment, much of which is fitted in Scorpion tanks.

The deal is a coup for USH, and more or less doubles its size. It beat several competitors for Alvis, and the purchase has been approved both by Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry, and by the Ministry of Defence. The money will be raised by a rights issue, and completion is expected in September. USH share dealings were suspended yesterday.

The Alvis workforce of 1,800 is equivalent to the total workforce of USH, which has two factories at Taunton, Somerset, one at Belvedere, Kent, and a headquarters in London, as well as factories in Dallas and Chicago, elsewhere in the United States, and in Singapore.

Mr Peter Levene, USH managing director, who will become chairman of Alvis, said the present workforce would not be affected. "We do not intend to make any significant changes," he said.

Mr Levene, who had approached Sir Michael Edwardes, BL chairman, in February, said Alvis would have dramatically improved export opportunities as a result of the deal. Under BL, Alvis had concentrated on home orders, but now it would be able to take advantage of USH's international contacts.

"Alvis will be the jewel in our crown," said Mr Levene.

Alvis produced about 350 vehicles last year. Its turnover was £60,106,000, and net pretax profits were £6,971,000, more than double the previous year's.

Nuclear financing review

By Rupert Morris

A review of the financial structure of the National Nuclear Corporation was announced yesterday by Mr Norman Lamont, Under-Secretary of State for Energy. It could involve some injection of money by the Government.

The move is a response to the complaints of the Central Electricity Generating Board that the NNC is under-capitalized at £10m and is therefore unable to take on the risks involved in building nuclear power stations.

It is also evidence of a new determination in the Government to accelerate the nuclear programme. On Tuesday, it announced the appointment of Mr Frank Gibb to succeed Mr Denis Rooney as NNC chairman, and set up a task force under Dr Walter Marshall to expedite a design study on the pressurized water reactor.

Mr Lamont, who was replying to a parliamentary question, said: "I have agreed with the corporation and the generating boards that there should be a review of how the National Nuclear Corporation's role in relation to the major financial risks involved in nuclear power station construction could be strengthened.

"The views of all the NNC shareholders will be sought in the course of this exercise."

Inmos plan for plant in Japan

From Peter Hill
Colorado Springs, July 2

Inmos, the semi-conductor company being backed by almost £100m of British Government aid, may establish a manufacturing plant in Japan to help it achieve its goal of becoming one of the world's leading producers of general purpose microchips.

A decision on the location and scale of the next phase of manufacturing investment is likely to be taken early next year by the company in which the National Enterprise Board has a 70 per cent stake, because of the two-year lead time involved in planning.

The Japanese market is a vital one, accounting for an estimated 25 per cent of total world semi-conductor sales. Inmos, which faces competition from Japanese companies, is nevertheless keen to carve out a large share of the market.

A decision to go ahead with direct investment in Japan, almost certainly through a joint venture with a Japanese micro-electronics company, would raise doubts about the company's original plans to supplement its United Kingdom production facility, now being built at Newport, Gwent, with a second British plant.

Work on the first part of the Newport project is going according to plan after being delayed by the Government's indecision over the provision of a second £25m tranche of capital. The Welsh plant is due to begin production next summer and will employ about 1,000 workers.

Dr Richard Petritz, one of the company's three founders, and its chairman, said that ideas on Japan were at a very preliminary stage. Earlier this year, however, Inmos appointed Matsushita Electric-Trading Company as its Japanese distributor.

Dr Petritz said: "The first base is marketing. But it is fair to say that we are investigating the possibility of going further than that."

Italy given ultimatum over EEC steel pact

From Peter Norman, Brussels, July 2

Italy has so far failed to approve formally the agreement setting out the conditions under which the European steel industry is to operate.

The Government in Rome failed to meet yesterday's deadline for giving written agreement to the pact worked out by EEC industry ministers in Luxembourg a week ago.

At a meeting of representatives of the 10 member states in Brussels today, Italy was given until 2 pm tomorrow to approve the deal.

Italy is believed to be dissatisfied with some aspects of the social part of the agreement, which calls upon member states to help pay for short-time working and early retirement for steelworkers in Britain, France and Belgium.

But it was unclear today whether the Italians' objections are strong enough to jeopardize the pact or whether the delay results from the recent change of government in Rome.

The European Commission today ordered steelworks in the EEC to cut back sharply the output of those products still subject to mandatory quotas in the third quarter of this year.

The Commission called for a 27 per cent cut in the production of hot strip more than three millimetres thick, a 28 per cent cut in cold and hot strip of less than three millimetres, a 17 per cent production cut for galvanized strip and a 30 per cent cut in output of reinforcing bars and merchant bars. No production cut was ordered for plated sheets other than galvanized strip. Deliveries to the internal EEC market of the thicker hot strip are to be cut by 31 per cent.

Blundell-Permoglaze

Holdings p.l.c.

Interim Statement

	Half Year (unaudited) 30.4.81 £'000	Half Year (unaudited) 30.4.80 £'000	Full Year 31.10.80 £'000
Sales	10,690	10,796	23,703
Profit before Tax	313	540	1,840
Earnings per Ordinary Share	2.2p	3.9p	6.3p
Dividend per Ordinary Share	1.60p	1.60p	4.80p



Points from the Statement by the Chairman, Robert White:

* The continuing recession has had its inevitable effect on our interim results.
* Exports have recovered well and are exceeding expectations.
* Results of second half-year expected to be similar to corresponding period last year.
* Continuing strong liquid position.
* Acquisition of Federated Paints Limited announced.
* Interim dividend maintained at 1.60p per share.

BLUNDELL-PERMOGLAZE
The experts' expert

A group of companies concerned with the manufacture of building paints and industrial finishes.

York House, 37 Queen Square, London WC1N 3BL.

Publishing group joins the video revolution

Pearson seeks gold from the silver screen

By David Hewson

Pearson Longman, the media empire which contributes reading matter to most British homes, yesterday took the plunge and joined the video revolution.

Mr James Lee, Pearson's chief executive, forecast that within five years the group would have as much capital employed in making films and television programmes as in each of its four divisions—the Financial Times group, Westminster Press, Penguin Books, and Longman the publishers.

A few days after announcing its intention to buy a 25 per cent stake in Yorkshire Television, it is to launch Goldcrest Films and Television, a films and video company, to handle the expansion of the group's business.

It has recruited Mr Mike Wooller, the distinguished programme maker who is a former chairman of the British Academy of Film and Television Arts and at present head of documentaries at Thames Television, to run GFT's television operations.

A number of leading independent producers, including Mr David Puttnam, whose films include *Chariots of Fire* and *Midnight Express*, are also expected to join the company.

One of the new company's first projects is likely to be a television serial of *The Far Pavilions*, the bestselling paperback which was one of Penguin's successes during a lean period in publishing two years ago.

Goldcrest is also expected to make a series of educational programmes using its vast library of titles acquired through Penguin and Longman.

Mr Lee, who will be chairman of the new company, said yesterday that he would announce a series of programme titles and officers for it in September.

"We feel that over the decade that is coming there is going to be an enormous growth in demand for high quality film and television programmes. It is rather ironic in some ways, because the 1970s have not been particularly good for film and television", he said.

Pearson already has some experience of film financing. It is part owner, with the National Coal Board Pension Fund, Electra House and others, of Goldcrest Films International which has been involved in film production and is a leading backer of Sir Richard Attenborough's film on the life of Ghandi. The new company will own around 40 per cent of GFI.

Mr Lee said that in addition, Pearson would establish a fund of £5m for deficit financings of television programmes, and, in conjunction with outside investors, create a further two pools of finance for programme production. If its targets were met, it would have between £25m and £30m under its control for financing film and television productions.

Although a number of small-scale, independent production companies have been formed with the main intention of producing for Channel 4, the new commercial channel, Pearson's is the first large scale involvement of a big British company outside the entertainments field in producing material for what is expected to be one of the fastest growing markets

Plea for training strategy to replace apprenticeships

By Rupert Morris

Legislation to establish a new, flexible training strategy to replace apprenticeships was urged yesterday by Dr George Tolley, Principal of Sheffield City Polytechnic and chairman of the Government Further Education Unit.

"The kindest thing that we can say of apprenticeship is that it is dying. Let it die," Dr Tolley told the first National Education and Training Conference at Birmingham.

He said the apprenticeship system was too long, did not require any entry qualifications, and supported the mistaken view that it provided a craft for life. It also encouraged exclusion solely on grounds of age.

Dr Tolley advocated a statutory framework for education and training, reform of the examination system to make it more cost-effective, and flexible further education or training for those beyond school age.

He said all young people should have the opportunity of vocational preparation and that adult training, including in-company schemes, should be developed.

Universities, colleges and polytechnics should put forward their priorities, to prepare for legislation.

The present situation, Dr Tolley said, was of "a population that is under-trained and under-educated and consequently ill-equipped to meet the challenges facing a modern industrial nation".

Coincidentally, Cooperative Retail Services (London Region) has just announced a campaign to recruit 90 young people onto a junior management trainee scheme, requiring applicants to have "O" levels in mathematics and English. Starting salary for the two-year course is £2,600.

□ A five-year programme to extend and modernize industrial training throughout the Common Market has been drafted for the European Economic Commission (writes Mark Jackson). It includes legislation obliging member countries to provide vocational preparation for all school leavers and young workers by 1990.

The programme is set out in a report which has been procured by the Community's vocational training committee for submission to employment ministers. It has been prepared by a team of consultants headed by Dr Ron Johnson, a former director of training at Britain's Manpower Services Commission.


Dr George Tolley: "Let apprenticeships die."

The report argues that effective training is becoming essential to the survival of the EEC countries—not just because of technological change, but because the ability of multinationals and other large companies to switch production around the world means that they will have to have well-trained and flexible workforces in order to attract and keep work. At the same time, training is needed to enable workers to cope with change and to help the Market's eight million unemployed.

The report says that the commission and its centre for vocational education have carried out studies which show clearly the need throughout the Community for improved training and education for school leavers, adding that each country should be left to meet agreed minimum standards in its own way. However, the report says that there should be at least a year's vocational preparation for leavers.

A European trainers' club which would bring together experts from all the EEC countries to work out problems is proposed. The report also says that it is time to coordinate the activities of the European social fund and the regional funds so that subsidies given to areas for industrial development can be matched by funds for training.

NEB offshoot wins order to build robot controllers

By Bill Johnstone

Video terminals designed and manufactured in Berkshire will be used to control the robots of Unimation, one of the world's largest suppliers of industrial robots.

The terminals made by Newbury Laboratories, part of the Data Recognition Instruments Group which is owned entirely by the National Enterprise Board (NEB), will be used to programme Unimation's robots called Programmable Manipulator for Assembly (PUMA).

An initial £60,000 contract has been won by the British company for the supply of more than 90 terminals and 30 matrix printer terminals. Linked to the robot's control computer, the terminals will allow the user to programme the robot. Each parameter defining the speed of the robot, its sequence of operations and certain critical distances, will be keyed-in by the users through the terminals into the robot control computer.

The new industrial robots of Unimation are being manufactured at the company's new 35,000-square ft plant in Telford, Shropshire.

The Unimation decision to buy from Newbury means that the new range of the company's robots will not only be made in Britain but that 94 per cent of the components for the PUMA will be supplied by British manufacturers.

Britain has been lagging behind most of the western industrialized countries in its acceptance of robots and other forms of sophisticated industrial automation. A study conducted in February by the British Robot Association showed that there were 371 robots working in British industry giving the United Kingdom sixth place among the robot users.

At the top of the league is Japan (6,000) followed by the United States (3,500), Sweden (1,200), Germany (1,133) and Italy (400).

The Department of Industry has been trying to encourage British industrialists to automate.

The Prime Minister, who opened the Automan '81 exhibition in Brighton in May, criticized those British manufacturers who refused to automate.

About £1.3m a year is being earmarked by the Government for the advancement of robots in research, application and manufacture.

That figure is expected to rise to £2.7m by 1984.

The NEB, which owns Newbury, is currently investigating how it can best encourage British industry to use robots.

Japan urged to reduce trade curbs

Mr Arthur Dunkel, director-general of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), has joined those calling on Japan to reduce barriers to imports, the *Asian Wall Street Journal* reports.

He told a meeting of business leaders in Tokyo that he realized that Japan observes the rules of international trade as faithfully as any other industrial country.

But he said Japan's export policies would be easier to defend if Japan would find it appropriate to look at some aspects of its own import policy.

He also cautioned against Japan's use of bilateral trade restraints to solve trade problems. "I see a great danger that the multilateral trading system as a whole will fall to pieces if this kind of solution becomes the rule," he said.

$7.1m wasted

A United States Energy Department report reveals that department officials wasted $7.1m (about £3.7m) on inadequate, often defective, drill rigs in a rush to build up the strategic petroleum reserve. The report quoted an unnamed drilling manager as saying most of the rigs looked as if they had be reconstructed from a scrap pile.

More German jobless

West German unemployment rose to 1.13 million, or 4.8 per cent of the workforce, in June from 1.11 million in May. United States unemployment fell to a seasonally adjusted 7.3 per cent in June from 7.6 per cent in May.

Investment in Peru

The Peruvian Government is taking measures to increase foreign investment there, and is trying to modify regulations which limit the amount of profit that a foreign investor can take from the country.

Yamaha Spain project

The Yamaha Motor Company, one of Japan's leading makers of two-wheeled vehicles, will assemble motor cycles in Spain from 1983 to offset a ban on imports made outside the European Economic Community.

Post for McNamara

Robert McNamara, retired president of the World Bank, is to join the board of Corning Glass Works. He served as Secretary of Defence in the Johnson and Kennedy Administrations and is a former president of Ford Motor Co.

Australian inflation

Australian inflation is likely to accelerate over the remainder of 1981 before peaking in December and moderating in 1982, the *Commonwealth Banking Corporation said.*

Italian reserves fall

Italy's net official reserves fell $312m (about £166m) in April to a provisional $52,300m from $52,600m in March.

N Zealand deficit

New Zealand had a balance of payments deficit of NZ$780m (about £342m) in the year ended May 31, compared with a deficit of NZ$560m in the year to May 31, 1980.

Fiat wins more of market

From John Earle
Rome, July 2

Fiat has succeeded in increasing its market share for cars in Italy and abroad, Signor Giovanni Agnelli, the chairman, told the annual meeting in Turin today. It has done so in spite of lower world demand, increased penetration by the Japanese, and the absence of an industrial policy by the Italian government. Thanks to its renewed range of models, its cars have 13.4 per cent of the European and 51.6 per cent of the Italian market.

The meeting approved the 1980 accounts of the parent holding company, which closed with a L50,980m (£22.6m) profit, in spite of a L130,100m loss from Fiat Auto, the car manufacturing subsidiary. Fiat is to launch a L200,000m bond issue to help finance capital investment. It will be at a variable interest rate and for a period of seven years.

Last year Fiat Auto produced 1,478,900 cars, 2.5 per cent less than the year before. Sales abroad dropped by 15.7 per cent.

Fiat, Italy's biggest private group, employs 342,654 staff, 272,984 of whom are in Italy.

The company, faced by falling demand, has had to make temporary layoffs. The unions staged a three hour strike against this yesterday but the action was only partially successful.

Volvo inquiry into engine rebuilding

By Nicholas Cole

Volvo Trucks (GB) is conducting a 12-month survey to identify the extent to which unapproved reconditioning of truck engines is affecting its position in the United Kingdom commercial market. At present it has a 20 per cent share with sales of between 3,000 and 3,500 vehicles a year.

The survey, being conducted through the Volvo dealer network, 140 selected operators and general research, will provide the group with data on the scale of the problem, and alert customers to the risks involved in fitting engine units, reconditioned by unapproved methods.

Tests at Volvo's Skövde engine plant in Sweden on four reconditioned power units bought in Europe, including one from Britain, showed some horrific results, the company said in London.

Results of the tests also highlighted the low-quality workmanship often found in these non-approved units, and how expensive these supposedly low-cost engines could be for operators.

Volvo said that some of the engines examined were so bad that instances of piston seizure were recorded in the first two hours' running, worn components were used in the rebuilding, worn-out turbos had been fitted, engines leaked both oil and water, blocks had been wrongly ground, cylinder heads, blocks and pulleys had been welded, and a fuel pipe had been soldered in 22 places to repair leaks.

The power output of other engines examined was substantially lower than it should have been, while the fuel pump of one unit was feeding 17 per cent more derv into the engine than was necessary.

Mr Blair Campbell, head of Volvo Trucks (GB) service exchange department, said that the standard of some workmanship was abysmal and could have only led to trouble and breakdowns very quickly.

Engines reconditioned by non-approved service plants cost about £2,300 each, compared with Volvo's price of £2,900. This was, the company claimed, the price between a good and bad product. "We think we can show our whole-life costing is as economic as anyone's", the company said.

Volvo said it has no objection to reconditioning being carried out by non-approved companies, as long as the quality was consistent with the company's own standards.

Although legal control was difficult, there was great difference between a "reconditioned Volvo engine" and a "Volvo-reconditioned engine", a spokesman said. The company plans to increase the number of its UK retail parts outlets.

Wales gets 40% of EEC grant

From Tim Jones
Cardiff

Wales benefits more than any other region in the United Kingdom under the second tranche of the year from the European Regional Development fund.

Under the scheme, the principality will receive more than £12.5m, which accounts for 40 per cent of the allocation of £34m for Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Most of it will be used for schemes that assist industry either directly or indirectly. Roadworks, sewage plants and water pipelines will be built with the money to benefit industrial undertakings.

Two big beneficiaries receiving between them almost £2.5m are British Gas and British Telecom, organizations which last year made huge profits.

Mr Franz Froschmaier, the new head of the EEC Information Division, conceded that these grants to wealthy organizations demonstrated a weakness in the system that Brussels was seeking to resolve.

England has been allocated £9.6m. One third of this will go to the north where projects include the building of a railway, with new stations, and the reconstruction of two existing stations, in the Tyne and Wear area.

Scotland is allotted the smallest share of aid, with £4,203,000.

Telecom warning on dearer phone bills

By Our Industrial Staff

About 100 delegates representing telecommunication users and equipment manufacturers will assemble in London today to discuss the implications of provision by the private sector of telecommunication services in competition with the state-owned British Telecom.

British Telecom yesterday published its response on the economic implications of such competition being allowed. The report, which has been submitted to Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry, is the corporation's reply to the Government's own study, which was conducted by Professor Michael Beesley, of the London Business School.

Alternative networks, claims the corporation, could be responsible for creaming off much of the revenue from the lucrative trunk routes. An increase in charges, particularly for home telephone users would result automatically.

British Telecom is seriously concerned that private operators will be able to offer cheaper services, since they may not be required to provide the same level of support for the national network as British Telecom.

According to the corporation's argument, Telecom would remain the principal network provider and would be required to carry the overflow from alternative networks.

"If British Telecom did not benefit from revenues on the alternative networks it would have to carry the costs of standby plant for this traffic," the corporation claims.

According to the corporation: "Implementing the Beesley recommendations would have serious effects on the residential customer, especially outside main centres. British Telecom would be obliged to rebalance its tariffs in order to make individual sectors pay for themselves."

This could mean, the corporation says, raising each year a further £135m on the payphone service, with a 20p minimum charge, and £450m from residential customers, approximately £30 for each one.

Rigs' use of foreigners criticized

By Nicholas Cole

A charter of rights for British workers on North Sea oil rigs was discussed last night at the House of Commons by Members of Parliament and trade union representatives who have championed their cause.

On the agenda were matters including foreign labour, safety standards, tax and union organization problems, pay and conditions. The meeting followed the formation two weeks ago of a working party of MPs to study the problems of labour in the North Sea.

Working closely with the unions, including the National Union of Seamen and the Transport and General Workers' Union, they will monitor progress on current legislation, and press for amendments as the need arises.

"We are generally working together to get a package of workers' rights to be launched at Aberdeen in October," Mr Dennis Canavan, Labour member for West Stirlingshire, said.

According to the NUS, the basic problem is that of non-EEC labour: "The oil companies are using foreign labour, and it's not on. We have got something like 3,500 people sitting on the beaches. What we're after is British people first," a spokesman said.

Mr Canavan said a Government estimate of the number of foreign workers on the rigs was based on a 1979 survey, which disclosed a figure of 7.9 per cent of the workforce.

"We're convinced it's considerably higher. I have put down a series of questions asking Government to do a separate census of the rigs," Mr Canavan added. He has also discussed with ministers the possibility of extending the immigration laws to cover the rigs.

Last February, Mr Hamish Gray, Minister of State for Energy, said that Mr Canavan had asked the Offshore Supplies Office to keep him advised in relation to Universal Services International, which had promised to phase out employment of non-EEC nationals on rigs.

Business Appointments

Kleinwort directors

Mr P. J. Parsons and Mr P. R. Richwood have been appointed to the board of Kleinwort, Benson. Mr D. L. M. Robertson has retired from the board, but continues as a director of Kleinwort, Benson, Lonsdale. Mr J. A. Spall has been made managing director of Sharps, Prixley and Mr A. F. Baker and Mr N. R Newitt have been named to the board of Sharps, Pixley. Mr C. R. M. Kemball, Mr I. R. Peacock, Mr A. P. G. Stanley-Smith, and Mr B. P. White have been appointed assistant directors of Kleinwort, Benson and Mr J. L. Ernest, Mr R. D. C. Prichard, and Mr B. C. R. Siddons have been appointed assistant directors of Kleinwort Benson Investment Management.

Sir David Scott is to be vice-chairman of Ellerman Lines. He will succeed to the chairmanship of the group in January 1982 on the retirement of the present chairman, Mr Dennis F. Martin-Jenkins. Sir David joined Ellerman Lines' board in March as a non-executive director.

Mr A. E. Warnly has been named to the board of Stone-Platt Industries as a non-executive director.

Scottish & Newcastle Breweries Limited



Results 1981

Preliminary announcement

The audited results for the 53 weeks ended May 3, 1981 are as follows:

	1981 £M	1980 £M
Turnover	587·7	498·0
Operating profit	48·1	46·1
Associated company	—	1·4
Financial income	2·0	1·5
	50·1	49·0
Less: Financial expenses	17·0	9·9
Profit before taxation	33·1	39·1
Less: Taxation	4·1	10·1
Profit after taxation	29·0	29·0
Less: Extraordinary items	3·3	—
Attributable to Scottish & Newcastle Breweries Limited	25·7	29·0
Less: Preference dividends	0·5	0·5
Attributable to ordinary shareholders	25·2	28·5
Less: Ordinary dividends	12·4	12·4
Profit retained	12·8	16·1
Earnings per ordinary share before extraordinary items on 281·8 million shares (1980 281·0 million shares)	10·1p	10·1p

- Operating profits were slightly ahead, but higher finance charges led to 15% fall in pre-tax profits.
- Wholesale beer profits showed a satisfactory improvement.
- Lower profits produced by other activities.
- Particularly disappointing year for hotels.
- Reduced tax charge arising from continued investment programme and purchase of EMI Hotels.
- Earnings per share before extraordinary items maintained.
- Recommended final dividend 2·875p making a total for full year of 4·375p—the same as 1980.

In the 53 weeks ended May 3, 1981, the current cost profit before taxation was £21·3m, the amount attributable to ordinary shareholders after extraordinary items £13·5m and the profit retained £1·1m. Current cost accounts for the previous year have not been prepared.

The annual general meeting will be held in Edinburgh on August 20, 1981 at noon. The proposed final dividend will be paid on August 27, 1981 to ordinary shareholders on the register at the close of business on July 29, 1981.

The annual report and accounts will be posted on July 28, 1981. Additional copies can be obtained from the Company Secretary, Scottish & Newcastle Breweries Limited, Abbey Brewery, Holyrood Road, Edinburgh.

BREMNER & CO. LTD.

Highlights from the circulated statement of the Chairman, Mr. J. T. Bremner, for the year ended 31st January, 1981:

- The decline in Trading Profit was mitigated by the increase in interest receivable. The effect overall is that the profit before taxation is marginally down from the previous year which I consider to be satisfactory in a difficult trading year.
- Trading Profit amounted to £376,726. When Interest receivable for the year is added to this figure there is a profit before taxation of £544,964 (£568,202 last year). An Interim Dividend of 1.15p per share has been paid and the Directors are recommending a Final Dividend of 3.15p net per share for the year.
- It is impossible to predict the outcome for the current year due to the uncertain economic conditions of the Government's squeeze and consumer spending: Trading remains difficult whilst costs continue to rise especially utility costs and local authority rates.



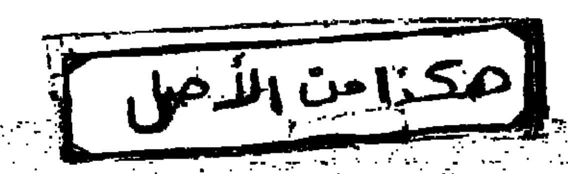
This advertisement is issued in compliance with the requirements of the Council of The Stock Exchange

PROPERTY HOLDING & INVESTMENT TRUST LIMITED

Issue of
£10,183,279 8½ per cent.
Convertible Unsecured Loan Stock 2001/6
at par

The Council of The Stock Exchange has admitted the above Loan Stock to the Official List. Particulars of the Loan Stock are available in the statistical service of Extel Statistical Services Limited, and copies of such particulars may be obtained during normal business hours on any weekday (Saturdays excepted) up to and including 23rd July, 1981 from:

KLEINWORT, BENSON LIMITED,
20 Fenchurch Street, London EC3P 3DB
and from
ROWE & PITMAN,
City Gate House, 39-45 Finsbury Square
London EC2A 1JA



BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

GEC's armour plating

GEC's imperious glide through the worst recessionary conditions still shows no signs of faltering. Full-year profits up 15 per cent at £476m were at the very top of market expectations and encouraged a rise of 5p to 743p in spite of disappointment that a long-hoped-for share-split had failed to materialize. Of course, stripping out net interest and investment income on the group's famous cash hoard—£69m against £33m previously—gives a more sober growth rate of under 7 per cent. But then cash management has always been one of GEC's greatest strengths.

Last year was not without its problems, the consumer products division turned in profits £8m down at £13m, while components, cable and wire managed only a £4m increase to £39m, in spite of the inclusion of Avery's, whose results fell far short of the £14m prior to the takeover. But the main powerhouse, electronics and telecommunications, lifted profits £25m to £160m, while power engineering lifted its contribution a third to £61m. More surprisingly, the industrial division, exposed more than most of GEC's activities to the general economic malaise, held its profits downturn to 12½ per cent at £42m, thanks chiefly to a strong performance in diesels, where management read the outlook correctly and made the right capacity adjustments.

GEC shares now sell on a p/e ratio fully-taxed of around 18, current cost earnings are strong and the yield is 2 per cent after a 24 per cent dividend increase, a demanding rating but not one likely to attract profit-takers. The order book is every bit as strong as the GEC balance sheet with exports alone up a third at £1,209m, even before the £550m Hongkong power station contract announced last month. Meanwhile, even after outgoings of £85m on United States acquisitions, the cash hoard has risen £62m to £661m, although £200m of this total represents customer advances and £120m could flow out next year on redemption of the capital notes issued during the days of dividend restraint.

There is still potentialuy one grey cloud on the horizon in the shape of the Government's pending decision on whether or not to back Marconi's Stingray heavy torpedo project in the face of an American alternative. But such is GEC's overall strength, that the share rating could ride even disappointment on this front with equanmity.

● *Shareholders of NCC Energy might be slightly jet-lagged by the progress of their shares since Mr Graham Ferguson Lacey bought in and took over two years ago. The price has jumped from an equivalent of 12½p to touch 152p before closing unchanged yesterday at 130p on the group's annual results to last March. They might be less excited on the group's record pretax loss of £2.1m on a turnover of £27.6m. But the pill is sweetened by an effective 25 per cent rise in the total dividend to a gross 1.928p, paid once again from extraordinary share-dealing profits—this time the £7m on disposal of Week's shares. Next year, Mr Lacy admits there will be no such profits, but by then the group hopes to be part of a much bigger American-based group, Simplicity, giving the merged group assets of £125m and the promise of cash-flow from NCC oil wells.*

Plainly, the message is to ignore the present and look to the horizon of profits from base mtals and oil. Meanwhile, NCC shareholders vote in three months on the Simplicity deal. The difficulty in valuing NCC and then taking account of Simplicity warrants which have not yet been issued, as well as taking a view on sterling will mean that shareholders will have to put their faith in Mr Lacey's entrepreneurial talents.

Scottish & Newcastle

The financing burden

On the surface, Scottish & Newcastle has turned in another dull set of results. Pretax profits are £6m lower at £33m—less than four years ago—and although earnings per share were maintained largely thanks to the £4m tax credit acquired with the EMI hotels, the shares reacted with a 2½p fall to 65p, to yield 9.6 per cent on an unchanged dividend.

The silver lining behind this is the success of beer wholesaling in the face of failling national beer sales. For, despite a strike costing over £1m and its exposure to high unemployment areas, S & N pushed up beer wholesaling profits from £29m to £36m at the operating level. The work put into raising production efficiency and improving beer distribution, together with the price rises of the past year, must take most of the credit for this. The group has also benefited from improving its lager range and volume growth here has helped to keep the drop in beer volume to less than the national average.

Elsewhere, hotels, tied houses and the wines and spirits side all made less, but group operating profits were still ahead and the real damage has come from the jump in interest payable from £9.9m to £17m. Nearly £3m of this rise related to the £23m hotels aquisition, but there was still an underlying cash outflow of £17m. So net debt of £132m is now equal to half of shareholders' funds. The real problem, though, is the level which income gearing has now reached and any relief from lower interest rates may still be some way off.

S & N has gone a long way to sorting out its historic problems on the beer side and improving the inadequate return on assets, but now the economic climate and state of the beer market may prevent much further progress for the moment and, although the hotels side should do better this year, group profits may be little changed. For the time being, then, the shares rest on the above-average yield.

United Scientific

Military adventure

BL's sale of its Alvis military vehicle subsidiary is a further indication of the group's determination to get back to the basics of car, truck and bus manufacture, but, in strictly financial terms, the £27m it will raise is neither here nor there in the context of losses running at an annual rate of over £500m. For the purchaser, United Scientific, the deal marks a significant shift of emphasis about which there were mixed feelings yesterday.

United Scientific has the sort of record to make any company chairman envious. Profits and net assets have jumped more than tenfold since 1974 and the latest return on shareholders' equity was a dreamy 31 per cent, based on high value-added component production for military optical equipment. The Alvis acquisition more than doubles the size of the company and takes it into the very different area of building military vehicles, where United Scientific will find it hard to achieve the same return on capital employed. In addition, the cycle for military vehicles is rather different to its existing business and while demand looks promising at the moment the outlook further ahead to 1983 looks distinctly cloudier.

So United Scientific will have to weather some dilution in the quality of its earnings and very probably in earnings themselves with last year's Alvis earnings of £7m exceptional if the purchase is to be funded mainly from a rights issue. But the group has plenty of leeway to take more debt on board with net cash of £1m in the last balance sheet. For perspective the £27m acquisition compares with a market capitalization of £85m at yesterday's suspension price of 447p and the record on acquisitions is good enough to suggest the group can digest Alvis comfortably.

● *The dismissal of the William Press tax case can hardly put the directors in a mood to consider the widely anticipated bid proposals, but the shares have sped up from 65p to 78p in a week. At 65p, the shares were cheap, now on fundamentals they look no more than fair value and a market capitalization of £47m will scare off smaller predators. Press is lucky as a hybrid of construction and engineering to be in process plant, with a large North Sea business and a second-half recovery last year had 1980 pretax profits up to £8.2m from £6.6m. At the top of the last boom, in 1978, they were £12.7m. Press will probably report between £9m and £10m this year, but hopes of returning to 1978 levels next year depend on a general upturn in business which has yet to start. At 78p, the shares yield a prospective 5.7 per cent and sell at around 10.5 times earnings which put them alongside other contracting and engineering companies.*





A prewar Alvis 12/50 hp four-door saloon and a Scorpion light tank which took shape on the drawing board in 1967.

The Alvis military vehicle company is being sold. Edward Townsend reports

Another famous name leaves BL's stable

Sir Keith Joseph's battered reputation got a small boost yesterday, when BL annonnced the sale of its profitable Alvis military vehicle company in Coventry.

The sale will pump another £27m into BL's depleted coffers, bringing the total amount raised by the company's disposals this year to £52m. It will also help to vindicate the Secretary of State for Industry's decision to recommend to his Cabinet colleagues earlier this year that the group was worthy of a further injection of public money totalling £990m over the next two years.

Sales of BL activities judged by the company's board to be perelpheral to the mainstream car and commercial vehicle operations have been taking place for the last two years and to date have raised £79m.

Sir Michael Edwardes, the BL chairman, has told Sir Keith and other ministers that unless the group concentrates peripheral to the mainstream hives off non-essential businesses, then the chances of Britain maintaining an indigenous car industry and holding its own in the competitive European market are negligible.

Although there were no specific conditions applied to the granting of the £990m of additional aid—which brought the total amount of public money given to the company since 1975 to £2,065m—Sir Keith made clear to the BL directors that he expected BL to contribute to its funding needs from internal sources including disposal of commercial assets where this made commercial sense.

During the next two years it is estimated that BL will have to raise at least £33m in addition to the £990m of state support and with losses continuing, on Sir Michael's forecast, until 1982, it is clear that there will be little in the way of retained earnings to finance the additional amount.

Sir Michael is aware that unless it can be shown that BL's streamlining operation includes raising significant amounts of capital as well as de-manning and increasing productivity he may not be able to retain the confidence of the company's private sector bankers.

The company's 1980 corporate plan envisaged raising £50m from sales of assets, £19m in 1980 and £31m in 1981. Despite the onset of the recession, the 1980 disposals brought in a total of £27m, the main sale being the major part of the AEC truck factory at Southall in West London to a property company for about £10m.

The 1981 corporate plan increased the estimated proceeds from disposals to £70m spread over the next three years. The plans said: "The increase is mainly accounted for by the identification of further assets for disposal."

Given that with the Alvis sale the funds gleaned this year are only £18m short of the target the company is again in a good position to exceed its expectations.

Its biggest hope must rest with the sale of the big Rover plant at Solihull which employs 3,000 and is to close next April.

Of the £25m already realized this year, £14m has come from two significant sales. Prestcold, ML's former commercial refrigeration business, was sold for £9m to Suter Electrical, the Lancashire-based company in which Mr David Abell, previously managing director of Leyland Vehicles, is a major shareholder.

Another £5m was raised from the sale of the former MG sports car factory at Abingdon. Question marks must now hang over BL's two remaining big businesses which are not part of the mainstream activity: Coventry Climax and Aveling Barford, both of which have been struggling to regain profitability in the face of declining demand:

The former, an old established fork lift truck manufacturer, is attempting with the aid of what are called "aggressive marketing initiatives" to cope with the most depressed period in the history of the fork lift truck industry. Levels of new business last year were 50 per cent less than in 1979.

Aveling Barford, which employs about 1,400 at its Lincolnshire plant producing off-road construction vehicles, has also been making losses but rationalization, including the disposal of its Australian operation, has, BL believes, put it in a good position to benefit from any economic upturn.

BL DISPOSALS — 1981	£m
Prestcold	9
MG factory, Abingdon	5
Aveling Barford, Australia	3
Car parts depot; Canada	1
Sharholding in DOMI car distributors, Denmark	1
Remainder of AEC truck plant, Southall, London	1
Miscellaneous (mostly property) sales	1
	25
Alvis (sales to be completed in September)	27
	52

The disposal of Alvis marks the departure from the BL stable of another famous name

Alvis began in 1919 with the design and development of high performance sports cars and from the many innovations attributed to the Alvis marque came the company's first air cooled aero engine in 1936. After the last war, Alvis was commissioned by the Ministry of Defence to design and develop the Saladin armoured car, a contract which has led the company deeply into production of military hardware.

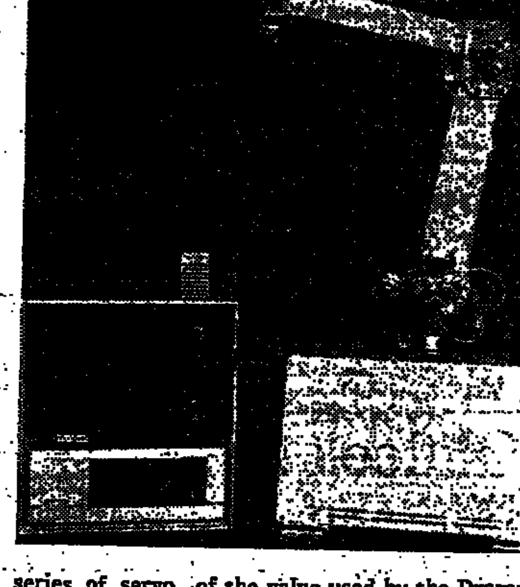
Total output of the Saladin and its derivatives, the Saracen, Salamander and Stalwart was 4,262 vehicles of which many remain in service.

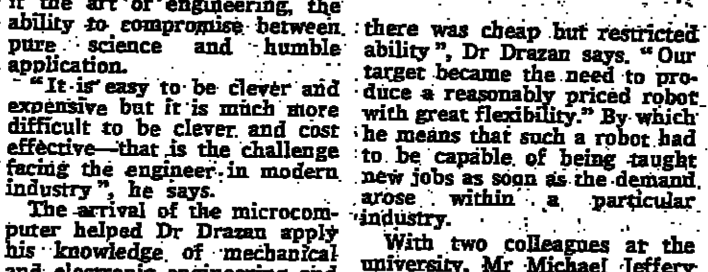
In 1967, Alvis won a new MoD contract for the development of a tracked reconnaissance vehicle, later known as the Scorpion and dubbed "the sports car tank" because of its Jaguar engine. In the same year, production of Alvis cars ceased.

Last month, Alvis revealed its latest vehicle, the Stormer, a tracked armoured personnel carrier for up to 12 men.

Technology

A point-to-point race for robots





Successful family group: the air-driven robot arm with its microcomputer and hand-held keyboard.

The ruthless simplifications of mechanical hardware is being used by mechanical engineering lecturer at the University of Surrey to build a new type of robot.

The production units are now being made by a young, high-technology company in Somerset and among the first batch of orders are some from Germany. Talks are taking place with the Welsh Office about a factory in the principality which could employ 150 people within three or four years.

In spite of the rapid pace in robotics being set by other countries, notably Japan, Dr Paul Drazan's robot—a single arm with sets of hands flexed by a microcomputer—is unique.

Czech-born Dr Drazan, aged 46, has brought to the university the continental perspective on engineering which seems to have been lacking in Britain in recent years. He modestly calls it the art of engineering, the ability to compromise between pure science and humble application.

"It is easy to be clever and expensive but it is much more difficult to be clever and cost effective—that is the challenge facing the engineer in modern industry", he says.

The arrival of the microcomputer helped Dr Drazan apply his knowledge of mechanical and electronic engineering and fluid mechanics in new ways to robotics.

With one of his doctoral students in the mechanical engineering department, Dr Drazan carried out a survey on robots and their applications. A gap was spotted between the expensive, fully programmable robot—which even a few years ago cost up to £45,000—and the much cheaper pick-and-place robot, so called because it merely picks up an object at one point and places it at another, operating between a pair of hand set stops.

"So, on the one hand we had full flexibility and great expense, while on the other there was cheap but restricted ability", Dr Drazan says. "Our target became the need to produce a reasonably priced robot with great flexibility." By which he means that such a robot had to be capable of being taught new jobs as soon as the demand arose within a particular industry.

With two colleagues at the university, Mr Michael Jeffery and Mr David Bailey, Dr Drazan went for simplicity of mechanical design. This was not only because the microcomputer was capable of juggling the mathematics required but because the simpler the design, the more reliable the equipment.

The computer allowed them to shift much of the complexity of robot operations from the hardware to the software. They were able to develop control strategies sufficiently precise to build a robot powered by compressed air and using motors originally designed for opening and closing the doors of buses.

Bigger, more expensive robots are driven by hydraulics and use a complex series of servo mechanisms—valves which are gradually opened and closed to allow the accurate flow of the fluid.

Dr Drazan opted for the much simpler on-off valves which operate either fully open or fully closed. This made the robot more difficult to control in the development stages—a problem which was overcome by creating new and sophisticated programmes which transfer the complexity of operation from the hardware (the arm and hand) to the computer (the robots problem-solving "brain").

Eventually the Surrey team achieved at least 85 per cent of the applications of the more expensive machines; the cost of the valve used by the Drazan team is about £20 compared with £600 in the big robots. The new machine is a point-to-point robot and it is not only able to undertake simple movements but it is also capable of carrying out additional tasks.

The basic unit costs about £12,500 compared with around £25,000 for a continuous path model which, for instance, is the type used for paint spraying operations. It has a good power to weight ratio being able to deliver a lot of muscle from lightweight apparatus. The arm swings through an arc of about 1 metre and because the motor is placed at the joints of the limb, there is no need for gears.

The machine is taught each new job rather like a newly blind person being rehabilitated. It is taken by the hand and shown the job. As each teaching operation is carried out, the stages are punched into a hand-held keyboard which is the size of a pocket calculator.

Following the teaching lessen it can get down to work until it is required elsewhere. Each new job is passed into the memory.

Its versatility was demonstrated by a request Dr Drazan received from a company which wanted a machine to pick up components and place them in a given spot.

The firm's representative was told that he needed only the simple pick-and-place robot. He was back a short while later saying: "What I really wanted was a machine that can pick up a component, hold it to a trimming machine and then put it down." The Surrey robot could cope with both.

It is being made and marketed by Pendar Technical Associates which has named it the Placemate. Pendar has licence agreement with the university and the impetus to move into the next generation of robots.

"The focus on most robots", Dr Drazan says "is on the shoulder. But you don't carry out precise operations with the shoulders—that is why we are concentrating on the hand. We think we can translate this more complex use of robots through a greater use of sensors, in the hand parts". The emphasis will be on simplicity of design.

Peter Brock

Business Diary: Advertising Ann and Cinema Verity

What on earth is the media to do for a token woman now that Ann Burdus is off to New York?

Miss Burdus, the chairman of the British end of the American advertising agency McCann-Erickson is to become director of strategic planning and development with McCann's parent company, Interpublic. She is succeeded by a man, Jerry Shively.

Newspapers, magazines, radio and television will now have to do some strategic planning of their own if they are to develop a replacement for Ann Burdus as the first woman to ring when they are planning knee jerk items on How Top Women in Business Stay Warm, Feminine and Genuine.

Attractive, successful and with an office in central London convenient for photographs, Miss Burdus was a find indeed. But now she is leaving, the media must have such a character, no question about it. All we need ask is "Who?".



McCann-Erickson's Ann Burdus.

"Verity Lambert", answers Suzanne Lawrence, to whom I cravenly put the question, wishing to keep out of any arguments about the matter with ladies who objected to my naming or not naming them.

Suzanne Lawrence is the editor of the magazine *Personnel Management*, and Miss Lambert the attractive, successful and central London-situated chief executive of the Themes TV subsidiary Euston Films.

"The thing about Verity Lambert," says Miss Lawrence, "is that she's also a woman feminists would approve of". She's done some good stuff for women, such as the *Shoulder To Shoulder* series."

This was a trilogy on the suffragette movement which Miss Lambert produced for BBC2, and which is obviously remembered with fondness even though it is now seven years since it was shown.

Miss Lambert was surprised but suitably demure when I broke to her yesterday the news of her Token Woman of the Year nomination by Miss Lawrence.

"I don't really think I'm in the same league as Ann," she told me. "She's done really well, and while I'm flattered, I feel I have a bit of the way to go."

Euston, Miss Lambert tells me, is working on a new series based upon *The Flame Trees of Tika*, a dramatization of Elspeth Huxley's reminiscences of her Kenya childhood.

This may open up a career to another lady who a generation hence will be portrayed as warm, feminine and genuine—whoever is "discovered" to play Miss Huxley when young.



Photograph by Malcolm Clarke

Euston Films' Verity Lambert in London yesterday.

Made to measure

Ralph Halpern did not quite have his facts right when he went to work for the Peter Robinson menswear chain 20 years ago.

"My idea," he said yesterday "was to join a small company badly in need of good management and somewhere I could move quickly."

He did not know that Peter Robinson, however it may have suited his requirements in other respects, was part of the vast Burton's group. Halpern seems to have clued up since then; next month he succeeds Cyril Spencer on the latter's retirement from the chair of Burton. Halpern is already chief executive. Spencer, 57, will remain a director.

Halpern, 42, shot up through the ranks. He helped found the "Top Shop" chain and became its first chief executive. In 1976 he become chief executive of Peter Robinson and subsequently in 1977, chief executive of the Burton meanswear chain.

Tapesquirm

Messages from afar arriving at the BBC highlight one aspect of the proposed foreign service cuts that so far has been overlooked—and one that will do no good for the British exports.

The Foreign Office says £1m could be saved by closing down BBC Radio's transcription services. This is the department which sends out tapes to be played by local stations in about 100 countries around the world, such as the United States and Australia, where listeners do not often tune into the short-wave and thus miss the BBC World Service.

Chris Bell, the controller of administration, External Broadcasting at the BBC, tells me that the tapes feature specially-made programmes such as *Dateline* and the *International Money Programme* as well as others on science and agriculture that often publicize British products.

The FO says £1m could be saved by axing the service, which is what will happen next year unless somebody can persuade Mrs Thatcher otherwise.

Among the protests reaching the BBC is one from Keith Mackriell, the deputy general manager of the Australian Broadcasting Commission.

Mackriell's telex says: "We regard loss of the material as a serious inroad into our own output."

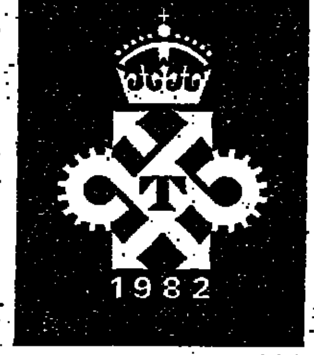
Obviously overseas stations no more relish losing a source of good (ome say the best), cheap programmes than BBC men and women savour the loss of about 90 jobs.

The ironic thing, however, is that of the 80 countries which send out tapes in this way, Britain and the BBC is the only one to charge for them. The £1m "saving" would be on the deficit between the BBC's costs and what overseas countries, many of them even poorer than ours, can afford.

And one reason for the Foreign Office's proposal to terminate foreign language broadcasting to seven countries was because short-wave programmes are often inaudible: now, says the BBC's Bell, the FO wants to drop a service providing hundreds of millions of potential customers for British goods with British programmes whose audibility is of "immaculate studio quality".

Sir Derek Ezra, chairman of the National Coal Board was at yesterday's launch in London of the Institute of Industrial Archaelogy. Standing amid an array of heating appliances in the showrooms of the Glynwed group, Sir Derek turned to Lord Briggs and said: "I am delighted, Asa, that you should be leaning against a solid fuel boiler". Clearly, he is no fossil when it comes to selling.

Ross Davies



The Queen's Awards 1982. Take your first step to winning one now.

The Queen's Awards for Exports and Technology are prestigious and highly prized. They are presented annually to companies that have made outstanding contributions to exports or technology, or both.

The Queen's Award is an honour. It's also a recognised symbol of your company's achievement. If you win, you are entitled to display the coveted emblem in your advertising and promotions.

To enter for The Queen's Awards, your company can be of any size, and has to be based in the United Kingdom.

Entries must be in by October 31st, so find out more about The Queen's Awards by posting this coupon.

To: The Secretary,
The Queen's Awards Office,
Dean Bradley House,
52 Horseferry Road, London SWIP 2AG.
Please send me details and entry form.
Name ____
Name of Company ____
Address ____
(tick as appropriate)
Exports☐ Technology☐ Both☐
Completed applications must be returned by October 31st 1981. T.1

Stock markets

GEC results fail to inspire equities

Although at the upper end of expectations GEC's full-year figures failed to lift the market yesterday. They did not do much for the group's own shares either. In spite of the rise in pre-tax profits from £416m to £476m and the increased dividend, the shares could muster only a 5p gain to 743p. Dealers blamed part of the lack of follow-through on the recent strong performance of the shares when speculators were buying in ahead of the figures.

Elsewhere in equities, most of the market's attention appeared to be firmly focused on the men's semi-finals at Wimbledon, and the first day of the second Test.

The Chancellor's mini-budget held few surprises, although the 3p increase on a packet of cigarettes and the increase in betting levy produced a mark-down among leisure and tobacco interests. Ladbrokes fell 3p to 164p Associated Leisure 6p to 116p, Cope Allman ½p to 44½p and Grand Metropolitan 1p to 219p, while in tobaccos, Imperial Group shed 1½p to 71p and Rothmans International "B" a similar figure at 74½p. Only BAT Industries resisted the trend, closing 7p higher at 375p.

The *FT* Index, having opened 0.7 lower, closed 2.8 down at 545.9.

Government securities also made a hesitant start with losses of up to £¼ as sterling continued to slide and as suggestions of higher United Kingdom interest rates again began to circulate. However, a firmer opening on Wall Street led to a recovery, and with the extra aid of some "bear" closing produced a few plus signs by the close. The final pitcure in "longs" showed most prices generally unchanged on the day, although in "shorts" rises of £⅛ were not uncommon.

Leading industrials spent another quiet session with prices displaying a mixed appearance at the end. Bowater managed to produce a small rise of 3p to 275p along with Dunlop, 1p dearer at 83p, but Tubes fell 4p to 150p, Hawker Siddeley 2p to 334p and GKN 1p to 147p. Elsewhere, ICI on 278p, Beechams on 226p, Unilever on 588p, Fisons on 146p and British Aerospace on 237p all ended the day unchanged.

In drinks the profits shortfall wiped 2½p from Scottish & Newcastle at 65p, with Distillers a strong market, up 6p at 232p, ahead of figures later this month. Amalgamated Distilled Products, however, was suspended at 85p pending an announcement, after opening at 77p.

The market greeted news of United Scientific's £27m acquisition of Alvis from BL with a hint of caution, but with the shares suspended 1p lower at 447p the sellers will have to wait until today before making their feelings known.

Another casualty was Lincroft Kilgour, suspended 2p higher at 34p with market gossip pointing to the sale of some sizable assets.

Foods had British Sugar unchanged at 331p after its expensive victory over the unwanted attentions of S. & W. Berisford, down 8p at 126p. J. Sainsbury hit profit-taking over its recent encouraging statement, sliding 12p to 422p, and Avana lost another 5p at 288p, still disappointed by Wednesday's trading news.

Stores also came on offer after their recent strong rally with GUS "A" slipping 3p to 445p, Mothercare 2p to 204p, and Curry's 7p to 196p. British Home Stores gave up 5p at 149p after its chairman's warning on current trading prospects. Courts (Furnishers) "A" resisted the trend, continuing to find support from recent figures, and added 7p to 87p.

Electricals gained cold comfort from the GEC figures with nervous selling ahead of the announcement leaving most prices lower at the close. Racal dipped 4p to 422p, Ferranti 5p to 580p, BICC 3p to 364p and Thorn EMI 4p to 396p. Wednesday's trading news was also responsible for 7p off Granada at 239p.

On the bid front, Wm Collins hardened 3p to 233p and the "A" 12p to 168p amid suggestions of an improved bid from News International today. Haden's German acquisition meant an 18p increase at 193p and in advertising Saatchi & Saatchi advanced 8p to 326p, still on the back of its recent acquisition of Dorlands which made it the largest ad agency in Europe. But the Monopolies Commission's recommendation to disband the poster consortium wiped 1p from Mills & Allen at 458p.

News that the directors of Wm Press had been cleared of fraud charges added 2p to the shares at 78p while speculative buying was good for 6p on Sanger at 69p, 2p on Ellis & Goldstein at 29½p and 25p on Dunbar at 525p.

Equity turnover on July 1 was £104.434m (16,029 bargains). Active stocks, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were GEC, Commercial Union, RTZ, Scottish & Newcastle and Conoco.

Trade options: Business remained at a low ebb in line with the rest of the market with 1,447 contracts recorded. Commercial Union was active on 417 amid dawn raid hopes.

Traditional options saw calls in FNFC at 3½p, Charterhall at 64p, John Finlay at 15p and ADP at 9p.

Analysts have been doing some quick sums on Glaxo, whose year-end on June 30 coincided with the sharp fall in the value of sterling. This is expected to benefit the group by up to £4m when the currency sums are worked out. The shares rose 2p to 368p yesterday.

Latest results

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Blundell-Perm. (I)	10.69(10.79)	0.31(0.53)	2.2(3.9)	1.6(1.6)	23/7	—(4.8)
Bromsgrove (F)	3.1(3.7)	0.18(0.36)	4.9(9.8)	1.5(3)	5/11	2.25(4)
Centrovincial (F)	—(—)	1.37*(1.35*)	5.16(4.11)	1.33(1.0)	10/1	12.66(2.0)
Burtonwd Brew (F)	16.4(14.5)	2.76(2.16)	36.8(27.6)	3.3(2.8)	—	5.19(4.51)
G.E.C. (F)	—(—)	476(415)	54.5(45.7)	6.7(5.2)	1/10	10.25(8.25)
NCC Energy (F)	27.6(36.6)	2.1†(0.1)	3.45†(0.92)	1.3(0.7‡)	—	1.75(1.4‡)
Scot & Nwcstle (F)	588(498)	33.1(39.1)	10.1(10.1)	2.8(2.8)	27/8	4.38(4.38)
Thermal Synd (I)	6.86(7.54)	0.11(0.77)	—(—)	3(3)	6/8	—(7.0)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.43. Profits are shown pre-tax and earnings are net. * Net revenue; † Loss; ‡ Adjusted for scrip issue.

Lincroft suspended pending sale

By Peter Wainwright

Lincroft Kilgour's shares were suspended at 34p yesterday after rising from 28p in a week, and from a low of 17p earlier this year. The textiles group, which owns the bespoke tailors Kilgour, French and Stanbury, yesterday announced that it planned to sell a substantial part of its business. Discussions were going ahead with an unnamed buyer. It is expected that these talks should finish in about three weeks.

The group lost £425,000 before tax last year and went out of the dividend list after paying 5.79p gross a share in 1979. Recession and the dear pound induced the directors, led by Mr Tony Holland, the chairman, to close two men's suitmaking factories in Leeds, and sell the mail order business.

The one remaining clothing factory renewed a large contract for uniforms with a public utility. Shareholders were told in March that profts should reappear this year, and an early return to dividends was foreseen. Yesterday Mr Helland said he stood by this statement.

In the year to last September the group ran up net borrowings of £2.2m. Shareholders' funds were around £3.3m. The mail order and menswear disposals were expected to fetch more than £700,000, and a stock run down was also cutting into debt.

UBM buys US retail chain

By Rosemary Unsworth

UBM, Britain's second largest builders' merchant group, has paid $8.4m (£4.5m) for its first American acquisition.

The group, headed by Mr Michael Phillips, is buying 51 per cent of Neimen-Reed, a Californian retail chain selling home and garden improvement products. The 13-store chain, which is a private company, is based near Los Angeles. It also distributes softwood lumber to large industrial users throughout southern California. Retail sales account for 90 per cent of the company's total sales of $46m.

Mr William Otley, UBM's finance director, said that the group had been looking for developments in the past two years to reduce its dependence on the United Kingdom building industry. "We wanted a business that we knew something about and the United States fitted the bill because of the common language and business philosophy."



Mr Michael Phillips, chairman of UBM.

UBM has made smaller Middle East acquisitions in the past and the Neiman-Reed purchase is its second venture this year. It recently paid £1.2m for a scaffolding company in East Anglia.

The consideration will be paid through a 9 per cent promissory note, redeemable at par a year after completion, which is subject to an unqualified audit report. In addition, UBM has an option to purchase the remaining 49 per cent of the company on the basis of its performance. The purchase and the East Anglia acquisition will take UBM's gearing from 9 per cent at the year-end to about 20 per cent by the end of the current year.

UBM's share of the assets is $2.8m, which under the first in-first out system used by UBM rises to $3m. Pre-tax profits for the year to February 28 were $687,000.

UBM plans to use the acquisition for further expansion, including an increased number of Neiman-Reed stores. The company's founders, Mr Robert Neiman and Mr Robert Reed, will continue to manage it for the next five years with UBM board representation. UBM's share price dipped ½p to 58½p after the announcement.

Briefly

Pilkington Brothers: German subsidiary, Flachglas, has acquired G. F. Holst, glass merchants and processors based in Enschede, Netherlands. Consideration paid was less than 1 per cent of value of assets of Pilkington Group.

Centrovincial Estates: Dividend 3.8p gross (2.86p) for year to March 3. Net revenue pretax £1.37m (£1.345m). Profit attributable £810,000 (£645,000). Eps 5.16p (4.11p). Nav 247p (237p).

Bromsgrove Casting and Machinery: Dividend 3.2p gross (5.7p) for year to March 31. Turnover £3.11m (£3.7m). Pretax profit £180,000 (£356,000). Eps 4.9p (9.8p).

Tozer Kemsley and Millbourn has reached agreement in principle for the disposal of its wholly-owned offshoot, TKM Forwarding Group, to Bowater Freight Services, a subsidiary of the Bowater Corporation.

Explaura Gold: The Council of the London Stock Exchange has given permission for dealings to take place under Rule 163/3 in all of the share capital of Explaura Gold (formerly Devitural Holdings) as from July 3.

Bowater Corporation: Contracts have been completed for the sale of Bowater's cotton and other fibres and rubber trading interests to Cargill of Minneapolis.

Sterling Industries: In his annual statement, Sir Nicholas Cayzer, chairman, says particularly difficult conditions are likely to remain for some months ahead. As to this year, it is much too early to make any realistic forecast, but the company will be hard put to achieve a profit equal to last year's.

Robert Kitchen Taylor fell from a pretax profit of £352,000 to a pretax loss of £147,000 in the half-year to March 31 last. Turnover was up from £6.57m to £7.21m. Return to profitability indicated for second half-year. Interim dividend unchanged.

Century Oils Group: Chairman Mr C. H. Mitchell in his annual statement said, during year, a periodic revaluation of assets has increased values by nearly £2m. This will provide a stronger financial base on which to build the future.

UKO International: In his annual review, chairman, Mr Ian Morrow, states that demand in the current year continues lower than had been hoped.

Amber Industrial Holdings: Mr G A Adkin, chairman hopes to see some improvement in results for the current year. Board intends to consider payment of an interim dividend in future years.

Delta Group has now concluded sale of its 50 per cent holding in Macdem (Pty) its South African associated company. The sale proceeds including repayment of inter-company balances, amounted to R21.7m and will, in short term, be used to reduce borrowings.

Outlook for Fiat and VW mixed

Mixed forecasts came yesterday from two of Europe's leading car manufacturers. Fiat, Italy's leading private car maker, predicts growth this year but Volkswagen, the West German company, said that its subsidiaries would continue to drag on its profitability.

Signor Giovanni Agnelli, Fiat's chairman, told the annual meeting that the group would show improvement in all operating sectors and said it expected a 25 per cent rise in sales this year.

First quarter results for 1981 showed net income of 25,900m lire (£11m) compared with 51,000m for all of 1980. A comparable first quarter figure is not available as this is the first year quarterly results are published.

Signor Agnelli added that turnover is expected to rise to 22.7 trillion lire from last year's 18 trillion. Investments will rise to 1.3 trillion from 900,000m last time. Higher borrowing costs, arising from the dollar increase, will heighten the group's total debt by 300,000m lire.

Volkswagen's finance chief, Herr Friedrich Thomee, told shareholders that the group's subsidiaries would continue to burden overall profits. But, he added, VW expected topay a suitable dividend after cutting last year's payment to DM8 from DM10.

He said the subsidiaries to blame were VW in Brazil and in the United States, both loss-making in 1980, and the loss-making equipment maker, Triumph Adler.

The Brazilian operation is cited as the main reason for the expected decline in VW deliveries worldwide to below 1980s level of 2.44m units. In the first half of 1981 VW Auto sales in Brazil fell 42 per cent to 110,000 units.

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	12%
Barclays	12%
BCCI	12%
Consolidated Crdts	12%
C. Hoare & Co	*12%
Lloyds Bank	12%
Midland Bank	12%
Nat Westminster	12%
TSB	12%
Williams and Glyn's	12%

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 9%, up to £50,000 9¼%, over £50,000 10%.

BIRMINGHAM District Council
Floating Rate Stock 1983/85
for the six months from 3rd July, 1981 to 3rd January, 1982 the interest rate on the above stock will be 13.875C% per annum.
Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited

Norsk Data seeks London quotation

By Our Financial Staff

Norsk Data, a Norwegian mini-computer group, is applying for a London Stock Exchange listing.

The group is already listed in Oslo but it wants access to a wider capital market for its development and plans to raise further capital, probably through a rights issue, in the next 12 months. It is presently completing a £2m rights issue in Norway.

Norsk Data was set up in 1967 and its profit before tax, research income and expenses was 28.1m kroner (about £2.4m) in 1980 against 12.8m Kroner. Sales have risen from 80.6m Kroner in 1976 to 312.9m Kroner last year. At present almost 70 per cent of the group's shares are held by the directors and employees. A further 18 per cent is held overseas, of which 7 per cent is United Kingdom owned. Last week the group negotiated with the Norwegian Government to enable 30 per cent, instead of 20, of its equity to be held overseas.

The group's British stockbroker, Hoare Govett, is forecasting pretax profits of 38m Kroner this year, the bulk of which is earned in the second half.

Whisky group suspended

By Our Financial Staff

Amalgamated Distilled Products' shares were suspended at 85p yesterday at the company's request after an 18p rise in the shares since June 24. An announcement would be made very soon, a spokesman for the Scotch whisky company said.

James Gulliver Associates owns 10 per cent of Amalgamated Distilled Products. Mr Gulliver, who is on Amalgamated's board, is also chairman of Argyll Foods. Speculation in the market last night centred on Amalgamated making an acquisition in exchange for shares, or the possibility that James Gulliver Associates might dispose of its 10 per cent holding in the whisky group. Dealers in the shares think a bid for Amalgamated itself is unlikely with the shares so highly priced. The suspension price values the group at £6.6m.

Sharp fall at Thermal Syndicate

Pre-tax profits of Tyne and Wear-based Thermal Syndicate crashed from £775,000 to £116,000 in the six months to April 30. Group sales were down from £7.54m to £6.86m.

In February, the chairman, Mr J. E. Bywater, told shareholders that it would be unrealistic to quantify the likely profit performance for the year. Since then, the United Kingdom order intake has not improved and recently there has been a sharp reduction in orders from North American and European customers in high-technology industries. The chairman still expects the second half's profit to be more satisfactory, although it is not expected to equal the figure for the comparable period last year.

As indicated at the time of the April rights issue, the interim payment is being maintained at 4.28p gross on the enlarged capital.

Thomas Tilling expands in US

The Thomas Tilling Group is extending its minerals and aggregates interests by the acquisition of the quarry, coating plants and associated physical assets of M. A. Gammino Construction at Providence, Rhode Island, for $3m (£1.6m) cash.

Tilling's present interests in this industry in the United States are operated through Tilcon Inc, which will be responsible for the management of the acquisition.

Haden moves into West Germany

London-based Haden Ltd is buying Aerotechnik Hahn-Lehre-Sigler of Wendlingen, near Stuttgart, a private company operating as an engineer and contractor for industrial finishing and air-conditioning installations. This acquisition will be used as a base for expansion of the Haden group's industrial finishing business in West Germany. The consideration, payable in cash, will be about £250,000, being the net asset value of the acquired firm.

Bardon Hill tops £2.1m for year

The Bardon Hill Group, the shares of which are traded on the over-the-counter market by M. J. H. Nightingale, managed to push its pre-tax profits up by 9 per cent to £2.1m in the year to March 31. Turnover fell slightly, from £18.9m to £18.6m. The total gross dividend is being lifted from 9.64p to 10.35p.

Leicester-based Bardon is in quarrying, plant and crane hire and civil engineering. Mr J. Gregory Tom, the chairman, reports that the group should be able to move ahead profitably with any recovery in the economy.

Tootal plans expansion

Talks have reached an advanced stage with Trubenised Group for the acquisition by Tootal of certain parts of the Trubenised textile interlinings business. It is hoped the negotiations will be concluded within a few days.

When this partial acquisition is completed, Tootal's existing business — Tootal Bondmor — will be merged with the Trubenised interlinings activity under the name Tootal Trubenised. The enlarged business will be aligned to the Tootal group complex at Glossop.

Staveley Industries' chairman optimistic

Staveley Industries' chairman, Mr A. Frankel, in his annual statement, said: "Our financial position has never been stronger and our business mix and medium and long-term expansion plans are all moving in the right direction. For the current year, I can only repeat what I said at the interim report stage, that we shall give as good an account of ourselves as circumstances permit."

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited
27/28 Lovat Lane London EC3R 8EB Telephone 01-621 1212

The Over-the-Counter Market

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div(p)	Yld %	P/E Actual	P/E Fully Taxed
76	39	Airsprung Group	68	—	4.7	6.9	10.8	14.9
52	21	Armitage & Rhodes	47	—	1.4	3.0	19.3	44.8
200	92½	Bardon Hill	200	—	9.7	4.9	7.5	12.8
104	88	Deborah Services	101	—	5.5	5.4	5.0	9.5
126	88	Frank Horsell	102	—	6.4	6.3	3.2	5.9
110	39	Frederick Parker	65	—	1.7	2.6	28.3	—
110	64	George Blair	64	—	3.1	4.8	—	—
112	59	Jackson Group	112	—	7.0	6.3	3.5	7.9
130	103	James Burrough	130	—	8.7	6.7	9.5	11.9
334	244	Robert Jenkins	314	—	31.3	10.0	—	—
55	50	Scruttons "A"	55	—	5.3	9.6	8.5	7.9
224	197	Torday Limited	197	—	15.1	7.7	7.6	13.0
23	8	Twinlock Ord	15	—	—	—	—	—
90	68	Twinlock 15% ULS	79	—1	15.0	19.0	—	—
56	35	Unilock Holdings	40	—	3.0	7.5	6.2	9.8
103	81	Walter Alexander	102	—1	5.7	5.6	5.6	9.0
263	181	W. S. Yeates	250	—1	13.1	5.2	4.7	9.6

Blundell optimistic despite dip in first half

By Margareta Pagano

Blundell-Permoglaze Holdings, the building industry paintmaker and supplier, saw profits slip in the half-year to April 30 despite a 50 per cent lift in exports. Pretax profits fell from £540,000 to £313,000 on sales virtually static at £10.7m.

The board is predicting that the second-half results will match those in the comparable period last year, and taking into account the stock relief tax proposals it is looking for an improvement after tax for the full year. Last year Blundell made £1.8m pre-tax.

The interim dividend is held at 2.28p gross, and the shares gained 1p to 96p in the market yesterday.

Mr Robert White, the chairman, said yesterday that the recession at home had taken its inevitable toll and that until industrial activity in the country recovered Blundell's industrial division would continue to have a difficult time.

As it is, this division, which supplies domestic appliance manufacturers and the joinery, general engineering and motor industries, is not expected to make a significant contribution.

Building paints remain the core of Blundell's business, contributing 70 per cent of profits. This division recovered strongly in the last two months of the half year as the trade began to restock. The industry's forecast is for a 12 per cent volume drop for 1981, but Blundell puts its expected volume decline at 7 per cent. It is looking to hold, if not improve, its market share.

Exports made a 50 per cent jump from last year's low levels with a lift from sales to the Middle East and Far East. Order books remain good, Mr White said. The building chemicals division only just improved its results, while the Irish activities performed satisfactorily.

Wall Street

New York, July 2.—A rise in the prime rate and some other short-term interest rates pushed the stock market broadly lower for the sixth straight session.

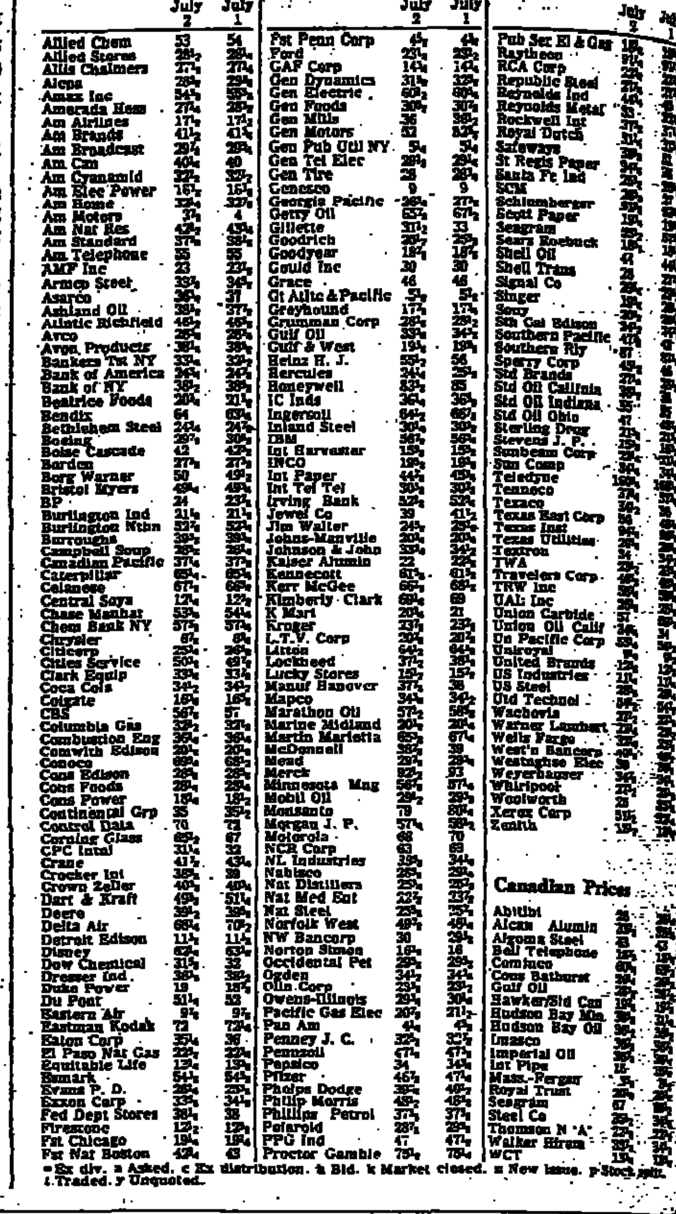
The Dow Jones industrial average was down 8.4 points to 959.15, bringing the decline for this holiday-shortened week to 34 points, the largest weekly fall since late January, and the index closed at its lowest level since February 25.

It has now fallen below the 960 which many analysts had considered a key support level. They believe this could foreshadow a further fall for the intermediate period ahead.

There were about 1,090 declines compared with about 450 advances. Volume however moderated to some 45 million shares from the 49,080,000 traded yesterday.

The firmness in interest rates, despite recent economic statistics indicating that the economy is slowing, has been a continuing analysts said.

Those concerns were heightened today when Chase Manhattan Bank raised its prime rate



	July 2	July 1
Allied Chem	53	54
Allied Stores	28½	28¼
Allis Chalmers	27¼	27¼
Alcoa	28¾	29¼
Amax Inc	54⅝	55⅛
Amerada Hess	27¼	28½
Am Airlines	17¼	17½
Am Brands	41½	41¾
Am Broadcast	29¾	29¾
Am Can	40¼	40
Am Cyanamid	32⅛	32½
Am Elec Power	16⅞	16¾
Am Home	32⅝	32⅞
Am Motors	3⅞	4
Am Nat Res	42⅝	43¾
Am Standard	37⅝	38⅛
Am Telephone	55	55
AMF Inc	23	23⅛
Armco Steel	33⅝	34½
Asarco	36⅝	37
Ashland Oil	38⅝	37½
Atlntic Richfield	46½	46⅝
Avco	28⅝	28⅝
Avon Products	38¼	38⅝
Bankers Tst NY	33⅛	32½
Bank of America	24¾	24⅞
Bank of NY	38½	38⅝
Beatrice Foods	20⅞	21⅛
Bendix	64	63⅞
Bethlehem Steel	24¾	24⅞
Boeing	29⅞	30⅝
Boise Cascade	42	42⅝
Borden	27⅝	27⅞
Borg Warner	50	49½
Bristol Myers	49¼	49⅝
BP	24	23⅞
Burlington Ind	21⅛	21⅛
Burlington Nthn	52⅞	52⅞
Burroughs	39⅝	39⅝
Campbell Soup	28⅝	28⅝
Canadian Pacific	37⅜	37⅜
Caterpillar	65¼	65¾
Celanese	67⅛	68⅛
Central Soya	12¼	12½
Chase Manhat	53⅝	54¼
Chem Bank NY	57⅝	57¾
Chrysler	6⅞	6⅝
Citicorp	25⅞	26⅝
Cities Service	50⅛	49⅞
Clark Equip	33¼	33¾
Coca Cola	34½	34½
Colgate	16⅝	16⅞
CBS	56⅞	57
Columbia Gas	32⅝	32⅞
Combustion Eng	36¼	36¼
Comwith Edison	20⅛	20⅛
Conoco	69⅝	68⅞
Cons Edison	28⅝	28⅝
Cons Foods	28⅝	28⅝
Cons Power	18¼	18½
Continental Grp	35	35½
Control Data	70	72
Corning Glass	65½	67
CPC Intnl	31⅞	32
Crane	41⅞	43¼
Crocker Int	38⅝	39
Crown Zeller	40⅝	40¾
Dart & Kraft	49⅝	51¼
Deere	39½	38⅝
Delta Air	69¼	70½
Detroit Edison	11⅞	11⅞
Disney	62¾	63⅛
Dow Chemical	31⅝	32
Dresser Ind	38⅛	38½
Duke Power	19	18⅝
Du Pont	51¼	52
Eastern Air	9⅞	9⅞
Eastman Kodak	72	72¾
Eaton Corp	35⅝	36
El Paso Nat Gas	22⅝	22¾
Equitable Life	13⅞	13⅝
Esmark	54½	54⅝
Evans P. D.	26⅛	25⅞
Exxon Corp	33⅝	34½
Fed Dept Stores	38¼	38
Firestone	12½	12⅝
Fst Chicago	19¼	19¼
Fst Nat Boston	42¼	43

	July 2	July 1
Fst Penn Corp	4⅞	4⅞
Ford	23⅛	23½
GAF Corp	14¾	14¾
Gen Dynamics	31⅝	32⅞
Gen Electric	60½	60¾
Gen Foods	30⅝	30¾
Gen Mills	36	36½
Gen Motors	52	52⅞
Gen Pub Util NY	5¼	5¾
Gen Tel Elec	28⅝	28¾
Gen Tire	28	28⅝
Genesco	9	9
Georgia Pacific	26¾	27⅞
Getty Oil	65⅝	67½
Gillette	31½	33
Goodrich	26⅞	25⅞
Goodyear	18¾	18⅝
Gould Inc	30	30
Grace	46	46
Gt Atlntc & Pacific	5⅞	5⅞
Greyhound	17⅝	17⅝
Grumman Corp	28⅝	28½
Gulf Oil	33⅝	34⅞
Gulf & West	19⅝	19⅝
Heinz H. J.	55½	56
Hercules	24¼	25⅛
Honeywell	83⅝	85
IC Inds	36¼	36⅝
Ingersoll	64½	66⅞
Inland Steel	30¼	30⅞
IBM	56⅞	56⅝
Int Harvester	15⅝	15⅝
INCO	19⅝	19¾
Int Paper	44⅞	45⅜
Int Tel Tel	30⅝	30¾
Irving Bank	52⅝	52⅝
Jewel Co	39	41½
Jim Walter	24⅞	25⅝
Johns-Manville	20⅝	20⅝
Johnson & John	33⅝	34½
Kaiser Alumin	22	22⅝
Kennecott	61⅝	61½
Kerr McGee	66⅛	68½
Kimberly Clark	69¼	69
K Mart	20⅝	21
Kroger	23⅞	23½
L.T.V. Corp	20⅝	20¾
Litton	64½	64⅝
Lockheed	37½	38¼
Lucky Stores	15½	15⅞
Manuf Hanover	37⅝	38
Mapco	34⅝	34½
Marathon Oil	57½	58⅝
Marine Midland	20⅞	20⅝
Martin Marietta	65⅝	67¼
McDonnell	38⅝	39
Mead	29⅞	29⅝
Merck	82½	93
Minnesota Mng	56⅝	57¼
Mobil Oil	28½	29⅝
Monsanto	79	80¼
Morgan J. P.	57¼	58½
Motorola	68	70
NCR Corp	63	63
NL Industries	35⅝	34¼
Nabisco	28⅝	29¼
Nat Distillers	25⅛	25⅝
Nat Med Ent	22⅞	23⅞
Nat Steel	25⅝	25⅞
Norfolk West	49⅞	49⅛
NW Bancorp	30	29⅝
Norton Simon	16¼	18
Occidental Pet	29⅝	29⅝
Ogden	34½	34¾
Olin Corp	23⅝	23½
Owens-Illinois	29⅝	30¼
Pacific Gas Elec	20⅞	21½
Pan Am	4⅛	4⅝
Penney J. C.	32⅝	32⅞
Pennzoil	47¼	47⅝
Pepsico	34	34¾
Pfizer	46⅞	47¼
Phelps Dodge	39⅞	40½
Philip Morris	48½	48⅝
Phillips Petrol	37⅝	37⅝
Polaroid	28⅞	29⅝
PPG Ind	47	47⅞
Proctor Gamble	75⅞	78¼

	July 2	July 1
Pub Ser El & Gas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Raytheon	[illegible]	[illegible]
RCA Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Republic Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reynolds Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reynolds Metal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockwell Int	[illegible]	[illegible]
Royal Dutch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Safeways	[illegible]	[illegible]
St Regis Paper	[illegible]	[illegible]
Santa Fe Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]
SCM	[illegible]	[illegible]
Schlumberger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Scott Paper	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seagram	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sears Roebuck	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shell Oil	47	[illegible]
Shell Trans	28	[illegible]
Signal Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Singer	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sony	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sth Cal Edison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern Rly	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sperry Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Std Brands	[illegible]	[illegible]
Std Oil Califnia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Std Oil Indiana	[illegible]	[illegible]
Std Oil Ohio	47	[illegible]
Sterling Drug	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stevens J. P.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sunbeam Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sun Comp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Teledyne	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tenneco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texaco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas East Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Inst	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Utilities	[illegible]	[illegible]
Textron	[illegible]	[illegible]
TWA	[illegible]	[illegible]
Travelers Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
TRW Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]
UAL Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Carbide	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Oil Calif	[illegible]	[illegible]
Un Pacific Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Uniroyal	[illegible]	[illegible]
United Brands	[illegible]	[illegible]
US Industries	[illegible]	[illegible]
US Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Utd Technol	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wachovia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Warner Lambert	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wells Fargo	[illegible]	[illegible]
West'n Bancorp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Westnghse Elec	[illegible]	[illegible]
Weyerhauser	[illegible]	[illegible]
Whirlpool	[illegible]	[illegible]
Woolworth	[illegible]	[illegible]
Xerox Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Zenith	[illegible]	[illegible]

Canadian Prices

Abitibi	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alcan Alumin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Algoma Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bell Telephone	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cominco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cons Bathurst	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gulf Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hawker/Sid Can	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hudson Bay Mng	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hudson Bay Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Imasco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Imperial Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Int Pipe	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mass.-Fergsn	[illegible]	[illegible]
Royal Trust	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seagram	67	[illegible]
Steel Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thomson N 'A'	[illegible]	[illegible]
Walker Hiram	[illegible]	[illegible]
WCT	[illegible]	[illegible]

* Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

Discount market

Day-to-day credit was well in surplus again and the Bank of England mopped up on a moderate scale.

Bids for secured loans were generally in the region of 10½ per cent for much of the session, but the rate slipped down later.

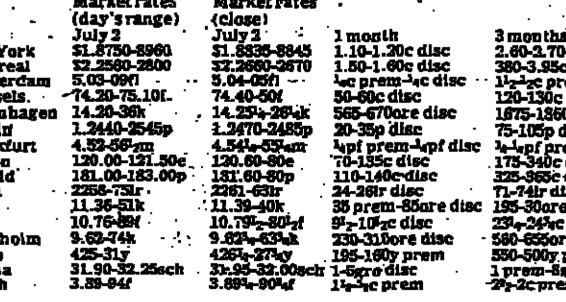
Foreign exchange report

Renewed selling brought the pound down to a "low" of $1.8740 before it closed off the bottom at $1.8840 and about 2 cents below Wednesday night's $1.9030 against the dollar. Trading was reported as heavy, with dealers also noting increased Bank of England support. The trade-weighted index fell another full point at 92.1 after 92.0 in mid-session.

Commercial selling and firmer Eurodollar rates kept the pound on a downward tack.

After another early broad advance, the dollar ran into profit-taking to close narrowly mixed, though the undertone remained strong.

Sterling: Spot and Forward



	Market rates (day's range) July 2	Market rates (close) July 2	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.8750-8960	$1.8830-8845	1.10-1.20c disc	2.60-2.70c disc
Montreal	$2.2580-2800	$2.2660-2670	1.50-1.60c disc	380-3.95c disc
Amsterdam	5.03-09fl	5.04-05fl	¼c prem-¼c disc	1½-½c prem
Brussels	74.20-75.10f	74.40-50f	50-60c disc	120-130c disc
Copenhagen	14.20-36k	14.25¼-26¼k	565-670ore disc	1675-1860ore disc
Dublin	1.2440-2545p	1.2470-2485p	20-35p disc	75-105p disc
Frankfurt	4.52-56½m	4.54½-55¼m	¼pf prem-¼pf disc	¾-¼pf prem
Lisbon	120.00-121.50e	120.60-80e	70-135c disc	175-340c disc
Madrid	181.00-183.00p	181.60-80p	110-140c disc	325-365c disc
Milan	2258-75lr	2261-63lr	24-26lr disc	71-74lr disc
Oslo	11.36-51k	11.39-40k	35 prem-85ore disc	195-30ore disc
Paris	10.76-89f	10.79½-80½f	9½-10½c disc	23¼-24¾c disc
Stockholm	9.62-74k	9.62¾-63¾k	230-310ore disc	580-655ore disc
Tokyo	425-31y	426¾-27¾y	195-160y prem	550-500y prem
Vienna	31.90-32.25sch	31.95-32.00sch	1-5gro disc	1 prem-8gro disc
Zurich	3.89-94f	3.89¾-90¾f	1½-¾c prem	2½-2c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975, was down 1.0 at 92.1.

Other Markets

Australia	1.6310-1.6460
Bahrein	.7065-.7095
Finland	8.4385-8.4785
Greece	109.85-111.85
Hongkong	10.4815-10.5215
Iran	Not available
Kuwait	.5300-.5330
Malaysia	4.3740-4.4040
Mexico	45.15-45.65
New Zealand	2.2160-2.2360
Saudi Arabia	6.3970-6.4270
Singapore	4.0330-4.0630
South Africa	1.6740-1.6890

Indices

	Bank of England Index	Morgan Guaranty Changes %
Sterling	92.1	−31.8
US dollar	109.4	+3.1
Canadian dollar	88.1	−17.1
Schilling	111.3	+21.4
Belgian franc	104.8	+8.0
Danish kroner	86.1	−11.1
Deutsche mark	116.4	+38.1
Swiss franc	136.6	+83.8
Guilder	108.2	+14.3
French franc	83.8	−11.4
Lira	57.2	−55.8
Yen	142.9	+36.5

Based on trade weighted changes from Washington agreement December, 1971. (Bank of England Index 100).

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1.5125-1.5145
+ Canada	1.2017-1.2020
Netherlands	2.6725-2.6775
Belgium	39.45-39.50
Denmark	7.5425-7.5475
West Germany	2.4075-2.4085
Portugal	63.80-64.00
Spain	96.40-96.50
Italy	1200-1202
Norway	6.0525-6.0575
France	5.7275-5.7325
Sweden	5.1130-5.1180
Japan	225.90-226.20
Austria	17.00-17.03
Switzerland	2.0690-2.0710

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
+ Canada $1: US$.8313-.8316

Money Market Rates

Bank of England MLR 12%

(Last changed 10/3/81)

Clearing Banks Base Rate 12%

Discount Mkt Loans%
Overnight: High 11½ Low 10

Week Fixed: 11½

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	11⅝	2 months	11½
3 months	11¹⁵⁄₁₆	3 months	11¹³⁄₁₆

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

2 months	11⅞-11¾	3 months	12⅝
3 months	12¼-12⅛	4 months	12⅝
4 months	12⅛-12	6 months	12⅝
6 months	12⅛-12		

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	13-12¾	7 months	13-12¾
2 months	13-12¾	8 months	13-12¾
3 months	13-12¾	9 months	13½-13⅛
4 months	13-12¾	10 months	13½-13⅛
5 months	13-12¾	11 months	13½-13⅛
6 months	13-12¾	12 months	13½-13⅛

Secondary Mkt. ECD Rates (%)

1 month	12-11⅞	6 months	12¹³⁄₁₆-12¹¹⁄₁₆
3 months	12⅝-12½	12 months	13³⁄₁₆-13¹⁄₁₆

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	11¼	3 months	12¾
7 days	11⅞	6 months	13
1 month	11¹⁵⁄₁₆	1 year	13½

Interbank Market (%)

Overnight: Open 11½-11 Close 3

1 week	11½-11¼	6 months	13-12⅞
1 month	12-11⅞	9 months	13⅜-13¼
3 months	12¾-12⅝	12 months	13½-13⅜

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)
3 months 13¼ 6 months 13½

Finance House Base Rate 13%

EMS Currency Rates

	ECU central rates	currency against ECU	% change from central rate†	% change adjusted†*	divergence limit % plus/minus
Belgian franc	40.7985	41.2591	+1.13	+1.62	1.53
Danish krone	7.91917	7.90552	−0.17	+0.32	1.64
German D-mark	2.54502	2.51600	−1.12	−0.63	1.14
French franc	5.99526	5.98385	−0.19	+0.30	1.365
Dutch guilder	2.81318	2.79896	−0.51	−0.02	1.515
Irish punt	0.685145	0.690005	+0.71	+1.20	1.665
Italian lira	1262.92	1255.69	−0.57	−0.08	4.11

† changes are for the ECU therefore positive change denotes weak currency.
* adjusted for sterling's weight in the ECU, and for the lira's wider divergence limits.
Adjustment calculated by The Times.

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 17½-18½; seven days, 18⅝-19⅛; one month, 18⅝-19; three months, 18⅛-18⅝; six months, 17¹¹⁄₁₆-17¹⁵⁄₁₆.

Gold

Gold fixed: am. $410.00 (an ounce); pm. $414.50 close, $414.50.
Krugerrand (per coin): $425-428 (£225.25-227).
Sovereigns (new): $103-105 (£54.50-55.50).

Commodities

COPPER was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash wire bars, £867-67.50 a metric ton; three months, £891-91.50. Sales, 3,900. Cash cathodes, £860-61; three months, £882-82.50. Sales, nil tons. Morning.—Cash wire bars, £866-67; three months, £890-91. Settlement, £867. Sales, 10,750 tons. Cash cathodes, £859-60.50; three months, £881.50-82.00. Settlement, £859.50. Sales, 1,975 tons.

TIN was steady.—Afternoon.—Standard cash, £6,625-30 a tonne; three months, £6,750-55. Sales, 935 tonnes. High grade, cash, £6,625-30; three months, £6,750-55. Sales, nil tonnes. Morning.—Standard cash, £6,650-55; three months, £6,745-50. Settlement, £6,655. Sales, 450 tonnes. High grade, cash, £6,650-55; three months, £6,745-50. Settlement, £6,655. Sales, nil tonnes. Singapore tin ex-works, SM28.90 a picul.

LEAD was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £373-75.50 per tonne; three months, £378-78.50. Sales, 2,950 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £376-76.50; three months, £379-80. Settlement, £376.50. Sales, 3,575 tonnes.

ZINC was firm.—Afternoon.—Cash, £439.50-40.00 per tonne; three months, £442.50-43.00. Sales, 8,450 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £435.75-36.00; three months, [illegible]. Settlement, £436. Sales, 5,275 tonnes.

PLATINUM was at £217.25 ($409.50) a troy ounce.

SILVER was steady.—Bullion market (fixing levels).—Spot, 443.50p per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 851.30); three months, 454.50p (865.80c); six months, 467.80p (890.70c); one year, 491.40p (968.50c). London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon.—Cash, 445.5-46.5p; three months, 458-59p. Sales, 52 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning.—Cash, 436-438p; three months, 457-57.5p. Settlement, 448p. Sales, 53 lots.

ALUMINIUM was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £607-608 per tonne; three months £637.00-38.00. Sales, 2,800 tonnes. Morning.—Cash £608-609; three months £623.50-24.00. Settlement [illegible]. Sales, 5,075 tonnes.

NICKEL was barely steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £3,220-25 per tonne; three months, £3,290-95. Sales, 138 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, [illegible]; three months, £3,265-75. Settlement, £3,225. Sales, 180 tonnes.

RUBBER was easier.—Aug, 60.00-60.50; Sept, 60.80-60.90; Oct-Dec, 62.60-62.70; Jan-March, 65.30-65.40; April-June, 67.30-68.40; July-Sept, 71-71.20; Oct-Dec, 73.20-74.20; Jan-March, 77-78; April-June, 80-80.20. Sales: one at five tonnes; 437 at 15 tonnes.

RUBBER PHYSICALS were inactive. Spot, 59-61. Cifs: Aug, 61-62; Sept, 61.50-62.25.

COFFEE.—ROBUSTAS (£ per tonne): July, 742-744; Sept, 767-769; Nov, 762-765; Jan, 761-763; March, 757-758; May, 758-760; July, 766-770. Sales, 3,114 lots including 18 options. ARABICAS officially at 1,645.—All positions unquoted. Sales nil.

COCOA was steady (£ per metric ton).—July, 920-925; Sept, 970-971; Dec, 985-986; March, 1,009-1,010; May, 1,024-1,025; July, 1,036-1,041; Sept, 1,052-1,058. Sales 4,553 lots. ICCO prices: daily (July 1) 83.01c. Indicator price (July 2) 5 day average 78.53c. (United States cents per lb).

SUGAR.—The London daily price of "raws" was £1 higher at £201; the "whites" price was £2 higher at £277. Futures (£ per tonne): Aug, 200.25-201.50; Oct, 202.25-202.40; Jan, 202.50-203.00; March, 205.00-206.00; May, 208.15-208.25; Aug, 210-211; Oct, 211.65-212.50. Sales: 3,014 lots. Quiet. ISA prices (July 1): daily 15.04c, 15-day average 15.77c.

SOYABEAN MEAL was firmer (£ per tonne): Aug, 152.40-153.00; Oct, 155.80-156.00; Dec, 141.10-141.90; Feb, 143.60-144.00; April, 145-147.50; June, 145.50-146.00. Sales: 282 lots.

WOOL.—NZ Crossbreds No 2 contract (cents per kilo): Aug, 403-406; Oct, 403-404; Dec, 405-406; Jan, 406-408; March, 416-418; May, 424-425; Aug, 433-438; Oct, 438-440; Dec, 439-445; Jan, 445-446. Sales, 36 lots. Steady.

GRAIN (The Baltic).—WHEAT.—Canadian western red spring unquoted. United States dark northern spring No 2, 14 per cent: July-Aug, £112.75 nominal, trans-shipment east coast sellers. United States hard winter 13½ per cent: July, £116 nominal; Aug, £118.75 nominal, trans-shipment east coast sellers. EEC unquoted. English feed fob: Sept, £105.75; Oct, £105.75; Nov, £107 at sellers east coast.

MAIZE.—United States French unquoted. South African white unquoted. South African yellow, Aug, first half Sept, £80.

BARLEY.—English feed fob: Aug, £98 and Oct, £107 seller east coast. All £ United Kingdom unless stated.

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta).—BARLEY was firm: Sept, £99.10; Nov, £102.50; Jan, £105.05; March, £108.45; May, £110.50. Sales 107 lots. WHEAT was firmer: July, £111.50; Sept, £100.15; Nov, £103.90; Jan, £107.80; March, £111.50; May, £115.20. Sales: 215 lots.

Home-Grown Cereals Authority: Location ex-farm spot prices.

	Other milling WHEAT	Feed WHEAT	Feed BARLEY
S East	—	£113.00	£104.30
S West	—	£112.10	—
W Mid.	—	£110.80	£103.00
N West	£115.40	£115.80	£103.70

MEAT COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on July 2: GB cattle 92.51p per kg lw (−1.17). UK sheep 155.49p per kg est dcw (−5.07). GB pigs 77.57p per kg lw (−0.17). England and Wales: Cattle numbers up 8.2 per cent, average price 92.49p (−0.84). Sheep numbers up 14.2 per cent, average price 155.01p (−5.50). Pig numbers down 3.5 per cent, average price 77.5p (−0.17). Scotland: Cattle numbers down 11.5 per cent, average price 91.51p (−2.42). Sheep numbers up 21.5 per cent, average price 155.19p (−17.62).

INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM EXCHANGE ($US per tonne).—July, 285.25-85.75; Aug, 285.25-86.50; Sept, 289-89.25; Oct, 292-93; Nov, 296.25-96.50; Dec, 300.50-01.00; Jan, 301-305; Feb, 308.50-10.00; March, 311.00-14.00. Sales: 425 lots of 100 tonnes each.

POTATOES (Gafta).—Nov, £67.60; Feb, £76.80; April, £86.50. Sales: 767 lots of 40 tonnes each.

Eurosyndicat

The Eurosyndicat Index on European share prices was put provisionally at 139.40 on June 30 against 137.42 a week earlier.

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

Motoring

CVT geared to challenge manual boxes

European motorists, unlike their American counterparts, are still stubbornly unconvinced by the case for automatic transmission. Around 90 per cent of new cars sold in Europe have manual boxes, while in America the choice is 95 per cent for two-pedal cars.

But according to Borg-Warner, the European market could change dramatically over the next 20 years and the main reason is a new transmission it is developing with Fiat and the Dutch company, Van Doorne, for which impressive claims are being made.

The unit is known as the CVT — for continuously variable transmission — and it is particularly suited to front-wheel drive cars from 1.3 to two litres. It will first appear in a production car, probably a Fiat, in two years' time and Mr Peter Whybrow, Borg-Warner's sales and marketing director, predicts that it will make manual boxes virtually obsolete.

One of the main barriers to sales of automatic transmissions has been the fuel consumption penalty but tests on the CVT have shown a 15 per cent improvement in economy over conventional three-speed automatics, suggesting that it could be as economical, if not more, as manual boxes.

The CVT is a development of the gearless system pioneered by Van Doorne for the Daf cars and currently used in the Volvo 343. It differs from the Volvo box in having a metal, instead of a rubber, belt and this is said to make it very strong and durable.

Another feature of the CVT is a built-in overdrive ratio and those who have tried it have been impressed by the way it allows a high road speed to be combined with a low engine speed. For a two litre engine to be turning over at 70 mph at only 2,500 rpm must help to give good fuel economy as well as quiet running.

But however well the CVT works, its success may ultimately depend on the price the motorist has to pay for it. At the moment, the cost penalty for automatic transmission is, in most cases, between £400 and £500, which can represent a high proportion of the car's selling price.

Borg-Warner claims that some manufacturers deliberately keep prices of automatics high because they have an interest in selling their manual boxes. Be that as it may, the prospective Mini buyer, for instance, is going to think twice about specifying an automatic box when it adds £515 to a car costing around £3,000.

There does seem to be a connexion between the "oncost" of automatic and its take-up. On the Ital 1.3, for instance, the oncost is 10.2 per cent and only 2.2 per cent of the cars are sold with automatic. On the Sunbeam 1.3, a 10.5 per cent cost penalty produces a take-up of 5.3 per cent.

But on the Toyota Corolla 1.3 the automatic price loading is only 5.6 per cent and 27 per cent of buyers choose an automatic box. The Honda Accord is an even more telling example. The automatic box costs only 5.8 per cent more and no fewer than 38.9 per cent of customers specify it.

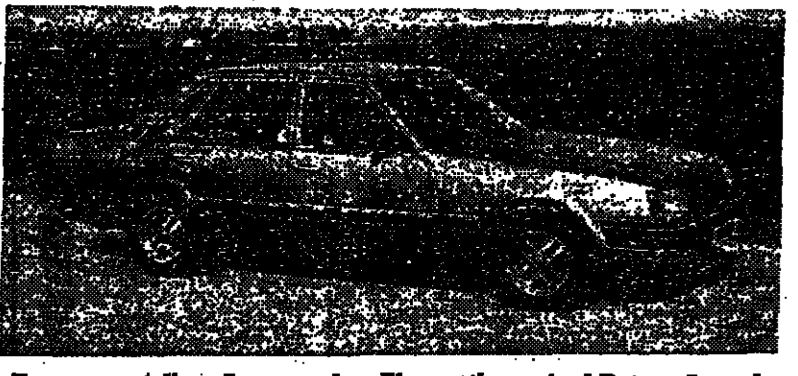
Borg-Warner admits that there will be a cost premium on the CVT, as compared with a manual box, at least to start with when volumes are low. But it will aim to limit the difference in price to below 7 per cent of the price of the car and if the transmission proves as popular as Borg-Warner hopes, then greater output should bring unit cost down.

The take-up of automatics in Britain is about 12 per cent and this figure has not changed greatly in the past 10 years. Germany is at a similar level, but in France only 7 per cent of new car buyers choose automatic and in Italy, where drivers like to feel in charge of the car, the take-up is only 1.5 to 2 per cent.

Within the British average of 12 per cent, there are wide variations. On Jaguars offering the choice the take-up is 98 per cent, on 3.5 litre Rovers 75 per cent and on 2.8 litre Granadas 70 per cent. But on the popular family cars it is much lower: 4.2 per cent on the 1600 Cortina, 4.4 per cent on the 1600 Cavalier and 3.8 per cent on the Chevette.

Most of the superminis, apart from the Renault 5 and Honda Civic, do not even offer automatic options, though the Mini itself has done so for many years and an automatic version of the Metro is imminent.

Road Test: Datsun Laurel



European styling, Japanese handling — the revised Datsun Laurel

Japanese cars are nothing if not good value and the latest 2.4 litre Datsun Laurel offers for its £6,635 an impressive list of fixtures and fittings which include push-button radio, cassette stereo system, power steering, electric window lifts, central door locking and electrical adjustment for the outside door mirrors.

More fundamentally there is a new bodyshell which, following the trend, has been designed for good aerodynamics and, therefore, lower fuel consumption. With its six-light side window treatment, sloping bonnet and high, cut-off tail the latest Laurel looks not unlike the new big Talbot, the Tagora, further evidence that Japanese and European cars are moving closer together.

The car is also lighter than its predecessor, thanks partly to the extensive use of high tensile steel, which is a further aid to fuel economy. The official figures speak for themselves. In town the revised model does 22.6 mpg against 20.2; at 56 mph 38.7 mpg against 34.9; and at 75 mph 29.7 mpg against 26.6. My returns were 22 to 30 mpg, the open road figure being helped by the five-speed gearbox.

The 2.4 litre six cylinder engine develops 113 bhp and gives smooth and quiet running; even hard acceleration produces no more than a muffled drone. The shape of the car ensures only modest wind noise and with the engine turning over in fifth gear at 70 mph at under 3,000 rpm, the Laurel is well suited to motorway cruising.

Performance is average for the class of car. Acceleration from 0 to 60 mph takes just under 12 seconds and the claimed top speed is around 100 mph. Subjectively the car does not feel quick but the power tends to be there when it matters most, for overtaking and pulling away from low speed without having to change down.

The main reservation about the Laurel is its steering. As on many Japanese cars using the old fashioned recirculating ball method, there is too much free play and the wheel has to be turned a couple of inches before anything happens. The system is also very low geared, requiring four and a half turns lock to lock, while the power assistance, however welcome when parking, takes away too much of the feel.

The result of this vagueness and lightness is that the driver feels less in control of the car than he really is, particularly when cornering or trying to hold the vehicle on course in strong cross winds. In fact, the car corners crisply, with little roll, and holds the road well, except that uneven surfaces can jog it off line.

Suspension is based on McPherson struts at the front and a live axle with coil springs at the back. The ride is firm, inclined to choppiness over broken surfaces at low speed, when there is noticeable bump-thump from the tyres. On good surfaces and at speed, all criticism of the ride disappears.

The gearchange is not as slick as on most Datsuns and engaging fifth involves a long travel across and up. The minor controls are mainly on steering column stalks and to help the driver find the most comfortable position, not only does the seat adjust for rake, reach and height — and lumbar support — but the height of the steering wheel can be altered as well.

Japanese cars are not always generous in their provision of passenger space, but the latest Laurel can claim to be an ample four to five seater, with enough head and legroom in the back for large adults. There is also a good boot. Heater output is adequate, but the ventilation system needs to be boosted with the fan to overcome stuffiness on a warm day.

Among the small touches, boot lid and fuel filler cap can be opened from inside the car and a useful, and tuneful, feature is a warning chime which makes sure you do not leave the car with the lights on. The verdict is that while the revised Laurel cannot match the best Europeans on handling and ride, it is very competitive on price, fuel consumption and, probably, reliability.

New releases

Into the crowded small car market comes this week a new entrant from Japan, the Suzuki Alto. Just under 11 feet long, it has a 796 cc engine and four passenger doors and the official fuel figures give 42 mpg in town driving. The absence of a tailgate — it has an opening rear window — may limit its appeal, but the price of £2,675 is among the lowest of any car now sold in Britain.

Porsche has announced a new model, the 944, of which right-hand drive versions go into production next spring. It is based on the 924 but has a new aluminium 2.5 litre engine, which develops 163 bhp and is unusual for its size in having only four cylinders.

With a high compression ratio, the car should give around 30 mpg but Porsche enthusiasts may be more interested in the performance figures: 0 to 60 mph in eight seconds and a top speed of 137 mph. The bodyshell is similar to that of the 924 Carrera GT, with flared wheel arches and a deep air dam, and will be made entirely in galvanized steel.

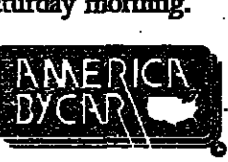
Peter Waymark

Car Buyer's Guide

Substantial savings immediately available on new American cars

Just choose from the wide range of vehicles AMERICA BY CAR has to offer: From CADILLAC to PONTIAC Trans-Am, or even a rugged 4 wheel drive Blazer or van — the choice is yours! Full U.K. Warranty and financing. Open Saturday morning.

AMERICA BY CAR (UK) LTD., 53 Upper Brook Street, London W1Y 1PG, (adjacent to American Embassy at Grosvenor Sq.) Telephone: 629 2203 / 408 0776. Telex: 299824



LUXURY BEDFORD MOTORHOME

British craftsmen built to personal specifications: All black with gold coachlines. Including 1 double and 2 single beds., 4ft. wardrobe with separate shoe-store, cupboards and drawers. Full-size shower and separate w.c. with hand basin and proper flushing toilet all in matching avocado, continuous hot water heater, cooking hob and grid, microwave oven, large fridge and freezer. Silent generator, stereo.

22ft. lounge with luxury U-shaped button seating and full-size cocktail bar. Fully automatic C.H. tinted picture windows, double french doors. Fitted carpet throughout with matching curtains, pelmets and tie-backs.

FOR A FAST SALE £35,895. WORCESTER (0905) 55684/29220

GUY SALMON

PANTHERS

79 J72 SPORTS ROADSTER R.R. willow gold, tan hide. O'drive, power steering, chrome wire wheels and luggage rack. 11,000 miles. £12,950

78 LIMA SPORTS ROADSTER Chrome yellow and balck. Black hide. Chrome wheels. 7,000 miles. £4,950

PORTSMOUTH ROAD, THAMES DITTON 01-398 4222

Aston Martin

1977. S. 27,000 miles. Metallic silver green, red leather upholstery. Outstanding condition. £11,000 o.n.o. 01-802 9592 eves.

BUYING A NEW VOLVO? or SELLING A USED VOLVO?

It will pay you to contact Gloucestershire's leading Volvo Dealer. PAGE & DAVIES LTD 0452 (Glos) 25291

Lotus Eclat

T Reg. 15,000 miles. 5 speed gearbox. Metallic blue, fawn leather upholstery. Phillips quadraphonic radio/cassette. Very carefully maintained by original owner. £7,250. Phone Reigate 43614

1956 Split Screen Morris Minor

Registration KDO 152. 23,000 genuine miles, tested, immaculate condition, collector's item. £2,000 o.n.o. Tel. Boston (Lincs.) 69966

VOLVO 244 GLE

Black, fuel injected, March 79. auto, radio/cassette, sun roof, beige hide interior, tinted screen, sunburst alloy wheels plus extras. Immaculate. 28,000 miles. £6,500 o.n.o. 01-568 0177.

1980 BEDFORD PIONEER

Coach built, 4-berth motorhome, split-level cooker, fridge, flushing toilet, shower, heater, radio. 11,000 miles only. £7,985 o.n.o for quick sale. 0905-29220 OR 55684 MUST SELL.

CAPRI 3.0 GHIA

'79 "V" reg. One owner. 11,500 miles. Metallic blue. Sunshine roof, stereo cassette. Excellent condition throughout. £4,750 o.n.o. TELEPHONE 402 6388 DAYS.

CHEVROLET CAPRICE CLASSIC 8 seat estate, 700 miles only, 21 mpg. Value £12,000. Accept £7,000 ono. Radlett 3565.

GOLF GTI "V" excellent. £4,800 o.n.o. 01-242 8902 (day).

ROLLS-ROYCE & BENTLEY

SILVER SHADOW 1, Nov '77 (Reg 6622 AR), superb example, excellent condition, silver, navy interior. £9,950. 388 6911 (day), 202 6483 (eves). Mr Franks.

LONDON AND SUBURBAN

CLAPHAM SOUTH

3 bedroomed house completely modernised to a very high standard. Fitted kitchen/diner, through lounge, garden. Close to all amenities, quiet road. Nr. station. £52,500 Freehold. 01-965 4879 (for further details).

LONDON FLATS

DELIGHTFUL PERIOD HOUSE

N.1. Few minutes from City, in conservation area and traffic-free road. Newly decorated. 3/4 bed., study, double recept., large fitted kitchen/diner, bathroom, 2 w.c.s, Gas C.H. Integral garage, large well-stocked front and rear gardens. Greenhouse. £65,500. Tel: 01-254 4113

WESTMINSTER

Sunny 8th floor flat in purpose-built block. Living room, double bedroom, kitchen, bathroom, storeroom. C.H. C.H.W. Entryphone, porterage. Lease 80 years. £43,000. Phone 01-828 0392

KINASTON HOUSE NORTH. Opposite Hyde Park. 5 beds, lounge and dining-room, 2½ bathrooms, lease 84 yrs. £180,000. Call: 01-338 4456.

OVERSEAS PROPERTY

Readers are strongly advised to seek legal advice before parting with any money or signing any agreement to acquire land or property overseas.

PROVENCE.—Available Autumn from 1st October and throughout 1983.—See Hols. & Villas.

RECRUITMENT OPPORTUNITIES

SENIOR CIVIL ENGINEER

London, W8

International Consulting Engineers require a Senior Engineer for their London office for staff recruitment and contact with local consultants. Please send CV and passport photograph to R. G. Mazzudchelli, 10 Ansdell Street, London W8 5BN.

SMALL PERSON required to play middle aged upper class male role in feature film preferably 4ft 6in or under. Phone 01-221 1141.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY. Large Public Company has outstanding sales opening for a salesman or saleswoman. Individual must be a London Area resident with managerial ability, ambition and show progress for age. Business or Sales background helpful. In requesting personal interview please submit resume stating personal history, education and business experience. Box 0418 G The Times

INSTRUCTORS for various sports required for summer season at Country Club close to Dorset coast. Live in with full board in beautiful surroundings and pleasant company. £20 p.w.—Ring Carol 01-948 4533.

NON-SECRETARIAL

IMPORT/EXPORT ASST £5,500+ FREE TRAVEL

Being highly organised is a rare skill, but one we need for a Japanese company in Holborn. As an essential part of a small team you will be requesting quotations from suppliers and typing relevant documents, liaising with Shipping Agents, checking invoices against orders and generally using your initiative. A good memory is essential, as is accurate typing. This is a satisfying job where there is a beginning, a middle and an end. Early twenties.

Ring 628 4835 CRONE CORKILL Recruitment Consultants

RECEPTIONIST

Publisher of children's educational books seeks intelligent, well educated person, 21+, to act as receptionist in their W.1 offices. Must have telex experience. There are lots of overseas clients, and a generally helpful attitude is essential. Typing would be useful too. Previous receptionists have been promoted within the Company. £4,800. COVENT GARDEN BUREAU, 53 FLEET STREET, E.C.4. 01-353 7696.

W.8. Busy 2 doctor NHS general practice requires Receptionist for 4 afternoons per week. 2-6.30 p.m. from August 10th. Extra hours possible for those with admin. experience.—Phone Dr Wilks, 995 2855, 7 p.m.-10 p.m.

SECRETARIAL

New Business Venture Managers Right Hand

Neg. West London. Are you in a class of your own? Do you have the drive and ambition necessary to play a major role in the growth of this innovative organisation? If you have the desire for success, a general secretarial background, together with sound keyboard experience with a W.P./VDU environment, then ring Kim Russell on 01-629 7262. Driving licence essential. 7 Princes St., London W1



01-629 7262

Guy's Hospital Medical School SECRETARY

required for Professor and Department of Community Medicine. Applicants should be competent shorthand-typists and should be prepared to use initiative and to accept responsibility. The work is varied in nature and includes involvement with teaching and research.

Salary on scale £3,615-£4,317 plus £527 London Weighting (both salary scale and London weighting under review), with superannuation and allowances up to £587 for special skills.

Apply in writing stating age and giving details of qualifications and experience, to the Secretary, Guy's Hospital Medical School, London Bridge, SE1 9RT, quoting Ref. C.M.

PA IN THE WORLD OF PROPERTY, £6,000

Coordinate the movements of this young director with his surveyors and architects by arranging luncheons, meetings and travel. Your P.A. experience will enable you to run the office smoothly in his absence. The responsibility will be if you are between 25 and 35; there will be excellent returns for your shorthand and typing skills. RING KAREN ELSBURY, 387 0821. DRAKE PERSONNEL (CONSULTANTS), SOMEONE TO BELIEVE IN.

£8,000 MARBLE ARCH

International Oil Company based W1 require executive shorthand secretary for Senior Director's. Excellent shorthand and typing speeds and presentation together with proven record at Board Room level. All confidential/Personal duties to be undertaken.

Contact Maureen Few, 0111. Alfred Marks Staff Con. 487 Oxford Street, London W1

DRAKE: SOMEONE TO BELIEVE IN

LATE NIGHT OPENINGS:— WEDS.—CITY 628 2691 THURS.—WEST END 734 0911. Drake Personnel (consultants)

MAGAZINE Publishing House needs a Secretary to work in busy, interesting department which chooses, has photographed and runs special offers for Good Housekeeping, Cosmopolitan, Company and other quality magazines. We are looking for someone in their twenties, with excellent typing, preferably some shorthand, a good telephone manner and well organised. Definitely not suitable for a college leaver, but need someone who knows that an interesting job is part dogsbody and part opportunity.—Please ring Beverlie Flower on 439 0568.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE. View of Hyde Park from your window and £6,000 p.a. If you have secretarial skills call Pam Greenwood for further details, 937 6525. Centacom Personnel Consultants.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE. Audio Sec? Interested in computers? £6,000 p.a. plus job interest could be a phone call away. Pam Greenwood, 937 6525. Centacom Personnel Consultants.

CHAIRMAN'S SECRETARY.—Flexible hours. See part-time vacs.

SECRETARIAL

ART GALLERY, W.1

This small, one man operation needs a conscientious, intelligent and practical person to help run the gallery. Good sh/typ skills, at least one foreign language and some basic book-keeping necessary. Interest in art history pre-1800 advantageous. Suit 25+. Salary up to £5,000. Apply in the first instance to: 4, Melgund Road, London N5

EDUCATIONAL PUBLISHING

A great chance to learn editorial with well known W1 Publisher for Exp. Shorthand and audio graduate sec. with some publishing exp. Must be well organised and capable of handling very busy Editorial Dept. To £5,500 a.a.e.

COVENT GARDEN BUREAU, 53 FLEET STREET, EC4 01-353 7696.

SECRETARIES FOR ARCHITECTS and Designers. Permanent/temporary positions. AMSA Specialist Agency. 01-734 0532.

LA CREME DE LA CREME

Stella Fisher IN THE STRAND

A GOOD SELF-STARTING MIXER?

No, we're not looking for a kitchen appliance but an experienced P.A./Sec. to help a successful fund-raiser. Good S/H and, ideally, audio skills plus the ability to keep busy, without supervision. You'll write your own letters and deal with some fascinating people. Salary £5,000 but negotiable depending on age and experience. A great chance if you want to escape from the "big organisation."

Stella Fisher Bureau 110 Strand, W.C.2. 01-836 6644 Recruitment Consultants

Secretary/Personal Assistant

required for country position. Accommodation provided. Good salary. Please write to Mrs. J. M. Webb, Morgan House, Angel Court, London, EC2R 7HJ

focus on OPUS

SEC. P.A. c. £6,500++ Director of Trade Association in Central London requires a right-hand person. 25-40 to be his right hand. Ability to organise and act with the highest discretion is essential. Good secretarial skills together with good appearance and personality imperative. Excellent benefits. 486 7921

486-7921

PR ASSISTANT

Expanding PR consultancy seeks intelligent assistant with top secretarial skills. Chance to work closely with clients and progress rapidly. Writing skills useful but not essential. Write a convincing letter to box. No agents please. Box 0541 G, The Times

MAYFAIR £5,000

Receptionist required for busy professional office to operate small switchboard (PABX 1) and undertake various other duties including typing. For interview phone 493 6787.

WINKWORTH & COMPANY Estate Agents

Require secretary/receptionist for busy residential Sales Dept. in South of River Offices. We need someone with enthusiasm and the ability to deal with people. Salary negotiable. Contact Simon Coen on 228 8265.

CHAIRMAN OF THRIVING PUBLISHING PUBLIC RELATIONS COMPANY

needs an experienced Secretary/Personal Assistant immediately. Salary £6,500 negotiable. Telephone Nicki Arnold 01-629 8817.

TEMPTING TIMES

Stella Fisher IN THE STRAND

WIN £25!

Write a sparkling temps advertisement for Stella Fisher and win £25. Describe, in about sixty words (including headline) how we have a wide selection of West End jobs at top rates, for people with good secretarial skills ready to start tomorrow. The Creative Director of our advertising agency will be asked to choose the most original and most persuasive entry. Your effort must reach us by first post on Wednesday, 8th July 1981.

P.S. If you're interested we really do have those marvellous temporary jobs.

Stella Fisher Bureau 110 Strand, W.C.2. 01-836 6644 Recruitment Consultants

"TEMPT ME NO MORE!"

"You're telling me you can get me interesting Mayfair Secretarial temp work? Starting as soon as I like and the rates are good... and all you want are good speeds and a cheerful nature? What did you say your number was and who do I ask for?"

01-493 6019. Elizabeth Deane, ALBEMARLE APPOINTMENTS (Recruitment Consultants) 31 Berkeley Street, London W1

JOIN US! £3.60 per hour

Every spare pair of hands on our temporary team has been used by our clients this week. We cater for the best with the best, and secretaries with speeds of 100/60 who want to work in central London at senior level should call us to find out what we have to offer.

Ring 437 1126. Crone Corkill Recruitment Consultants

SPEND A LITTLE TIME WHERE THE MONEY IS

In the City that's where we have some top temporary secretarial posts just waiting to be filled by someone with good speeds and skills. Could you be that someone?

SENIOR SECRETARIES (RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS) 3-6 TRUMP ST., LONDON EC2 01-606 1611.

RECEPTIONIST / TELEPHONIST PABX 7 required for 2 week booking. 8.30 am-2 pm. Must be smart and well spoken. 01-730 2212 (24hrs). Jaygar Careers Consultants.

LONG TERM Temporary assignment with TV Co; avail immediately for well educated recops/typists PABX4x18. Ring 408 0444 Berkeley Appointments rec cons.

MARLOW PA/SEC plus telex, 2 week booking. 01-730 2212 (24 hrs). Jaygar Careers Consultants.

TELEX OPERATOR (some relief switchboard PABX 1) for international co. Must be well spoken and presentable. 01-730 2212 (24hrs). Jaygar Careers Consultants.

PART-TIME VACANCIES

CHAIRMAN'S SECRETARY with good formal skills to work in relaxed atmosphere, Regent's Park. 5 days a week but flexible hours. Competitive pro rata salary. C.V. to Box 0459 G, The Times.

SEC / ADMINISTRATOR. Circa £4,500, 25 hrs per week + £1 LV's per day + TTL. Friendly co. city based. Age 30+ preferred.—For details call 499 9274, Steve Mills rec. cons.

PUBLISHERS. — Covent Garden. Part-time Sec. to Chairman. See La Crème de la crème.

PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

TEACHERS to teach English as a second language. Qualifications: R.S.A., T.E.F.L., 2 years experience. Photograph and references necessary. Job starts September 1st. Write to: N. Davanellos, 71-13 Parko Square, Lamia, Greece.

EDUCATIONAL

GCE, DEGREES and professional exams. Tuition by post. Free prospectus. Director of Studies, Dept AJ4, Wolsey Hall, Oxford OX2 6PR. Tel: 0865 54231 any time.

THE TIMES shall be running 2 full-display Educational Features with editorial on Wednesday, August 26th and Wednesday, September 2nd. For further information on our competitive advertising rates call Stella Scrivener on 01-278 9358.

COURSES

INTRODUCTORY computer courses. 1 week residential courses suitable for students of 16 years and over. Cost £135. Further details Mr Gleave, York Tutors, 15, Pear Tree Court, York YO1 2OF or phone (0904) 36340.

All recruitment advertisements on this page are open to both male and female applicants.

LEGAL NOTICES

No. 00 1817 of 1981. In the High Court of Justice Chancery Division. In the Matter of THE STERLING CREDIT GROUP LIMITED and In the Matter of THE COMPANIES ACT 1948.

Notice is hereby given that a PETITION was on the 5th May, 1981 presented to Her Majesty's High Court of Justice for the confirmation of (a) the REDUCTION OF THE CAPITAL of the above-named company from £7,454,181.30 to £6,572,927.13 and (b) the cancellation of the Share Premium Account of the said Company amounting to £343,900.80.

And notice is further given that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Honourable Mr Justice Dillon at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London WC2 on Monday the 13th day of July, 1981.

Any Creditor or Shareholder of the said Company desiring to oppose the making of an Order for the confirmation of the said reduction of Capital and cancellation of the said Share Premium Account should appear at the time of hearing in person or by Counsel for that purpose.

A copy of the said Petition will be furnished to any such person requiring the same by the under-mentioned Solicitors on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated this 3rd day of July, 1981. TRAVERS SMITH, BRAITHWAITE & CO., 6, Snow Hill, London, EC1A 2AL. Solicitors for the said Company

In the Matter of HARRIS (LADIES OUTWEAR) Limited and in the MATTER of THE COMPANIES ACT 1948.

Notice is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above-named Company, which is being VOLUNTARILY WOUND UP, are required, on or before the 7th day of August 1981, to send in their full Christian and surnames, their addresses and descriptions, full particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any), to the undersigned PHILIP MONJACK, FCA of 3/4 Bentinck Street, London W1A 3BA the LIQUIDATOR of the said Company, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are, personally or by their Solicitors, to come in and prove their debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 26th day of June 1981. P. MONJACK Liquidator

In the Matter of BRISAM Limited and in the Matter of THE COMPANIES ACT 1948.

Notice is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above-named Company, which is being VOLUNTARILY WOUND UP, are required, on or before the 7th day of August, 1981, to send in their full Christian and surnames, their addresses and descriptions, full particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any), to the undersigned PHILIP MONJACK FCA of Leonard Curtis & Co., 3/4 Bentinck Street, London W1A 3BA the LIQUIDATOR of the said Company, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are, personally or by their Solicitors, to come in and prove their debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 26th day of June 1981. P. MONJACK Liquidator

Re: DUFAIRE SUPPLIES Limited (In Voluntary Liquidation) and the COMPANIES ACT, 1948.

Notice is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above named Company are required on or before Friday, 7th August, 1981 to send their names and addresses and particulars of their debts or claims to the undersigned Ian Peter Phillips, F.C.A., at Bernard Phillips & Co., New Cavendish House, 18 Maltravers Street, London, WC2R 3EJ, the LIQUIDATOR of the said Company and if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator are to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time or place as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 26th day of June. 1981. IAN PETER PHILLIPS, F.C.A. Liquidator.

This notice is purely formal and according to available figures all creditors claims have been or will be paid in full.

Re: PARTNERS PRODUCTS LIMITED (In Voluntary Liquidation) and THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the CREDITORS of the above named Company are required on or before Friday, 7th August 1981 to send their names and addresses and particulars of their debts or claims to the undersigned Ian Peter Phillips, F.C.A., at Bernard Phillips & Co., New Cavendish House, 18 Maltravers Street, London, WC2R 3EJ, the LIQUIDATOR of the said Company and if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator are to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time or place as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 26th day of June, 1981. IAN PETER PHILLIPS, F.C.A. Liquidator

Re: LENTRIC PRECISION ENGINEERING LIMITED and THE COMPANIES ACT. 1948. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to Section 293 of the Companies Act, 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above named Company will be held at New Cavendish House 18, Maltravers Street, London, WC2R 3EJ on Tuesday the 14th July, 1981 at 3.30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purposes mentioned in Sections 294 and 295 of the said Act.

Dated this 25th day of June, 1981. LESLIE JAMES HILL Director

THE COMPANIES ACTS, 1948 TO 1976. THE ZIP ART CO Limited. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to Section 293 of the Companies Act, 1948, that a MEETING of the Creditors of the above named Company will be held at PO Box 137, 1 Little New Street, London EC4A 3TR, on Thursday, the thirtieth day of July, 1981, at 11.00 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purposes mentioned in sections 294 and 295 of the said Act.

Dated this twenty ninth day of June, 1981. By order of the Board. MRS P A J CHAMBERS Secretary

STRAPSTAR Limited T/A PLAZA RETAIL. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to Section 293 of the COMPANIES ACT, 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above named Company will be held at the offices of Leonard Curtis & Co. situated at 3/4 Bentinck Street, London W1A 3BA on Tuesday the 14th day of July 1981 at 12 o'clock midday, for the purposes provided for in Sections 293, 294 and 295 of the said Act.

Dated the 29th day of June, 1981. by order of the Board. F R ASHBOURNE Director

PUBLIC NOTICES

Notice is hereby given that DENIS JAMES O'BRIEN of 26 Cadogan Square, London, S.W.1. is applying to the Home Secretary for NATURALISATION, and that any person who knows any reason why naturalisation should not be granted should send a written and signed statement of the facts to the Under Secretary of State, Home Office (Nationality Division), Lunar House, Wellesley Road, Croydon CR9 2BY.

DRAWING OF BONDS

DRAWING

At drawings made in June 1981 in the presence of a Notary Public in Stockholm, Deposit Certificates in respect of Bonds of THE GERMAN REICH 4% (FORMERLY 6%) EXTERNAL LOAN OF 1930 (the "Match Loan") totalling US $[illegible] were drawn for redemption as at the 15th July 1981.

Lists of certificates drawn can be obtained at Lazard Brothers & Co. Limited, 21 Moorfields, London, EC2P 2HT.

The certificates are payable on the condition given in the certificates as from the 15th July 1981 at any of the offices of Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken and Gotabanken as well as at the offices of the other Paying Agents.

No interest will be paid as from 15th July 1981 on certificates drawn.

Certificates presented for redemption shall be accompanied by all the interest coupons which are not yet due for payment. Otherwise, an amount equivalent to the missing coupons will be withheld.

The holder of a certificate which has been drawn will receive on its redemption a voucher in respect of the right attaching to the certificate to receive "Funding Bonds" when issued.

Any of the drawn certificates held on behalf of residents in the United Kingdom should be lodged between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. (Saturdays excepted) for payment through an Authorised Depositary in London with LAZARD BROTHERS & CO. LIMITED, 21 MOORFIELDS, LONDON, EC2P 2HT, from whom listing forms may be obtained. Certificates cannot be accepted through the post.

MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL

CENTRAL REGIONAL COUNCIL. Issued 30 June 1981 £4.0m Bills due 29 September at 11.59/64%. Applications £26.0m. Total outstanding £7.0m.

DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS

TEMPORARY COOK required for family of eight to live in during summer holidays for 4—6 weeks from late July. Attractive family home on bank of river Hamble. Apply Mrs Nicholson, Mere House, Hamble, Southampton. Telephone Hamble 2172.

PORTLAND PLACE.—Very reliable lady to live in rcu for father and daughter. Usual household duties, cooking an advantage: references essential. Age 40-55. Tel. 491 3656. Mrs Dermott.

WANTED—AU PAIR GIRL, English speaking with a good command of French—non-smoker, fond of children—to look after little girl (4), type and answer telephone, for a Centre for personal development and the teaching of languages. Please send curriculum vitae and photograph to Savoyal —18, ch. du Cèdre—Ch 1224 Chene-Bougeries (Geneva), Switzerland. Tel. 49 79 63.

DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS

AU PAIR BUREAU Piccadilly Ltd World's largest au pair agency offers best jobs London or abroad at 87 Regent St., W.1. 930 4757.

EXPERIENCED chauffeur/butler required. Single: 40-50. Based in Paris. Frequent travelling. Excellent conditions. Curriculum vitae and first class references essential. Box 0416G, The Times.

PERSONAL

FLAT SHARING

TOOTING BEC.—Large fully furnished garden flat for two prof. people. 2 mins. Common, 10 mins. Tube. £202 p.c.m. 650 6871.

SMART KENSINGTON (W.14). Prof. girl, charming bedsit, use k. and b. and Tel. £27 p.w. inc. 603 4875.

FLATMATES.—313 Brompton Rd. Selective sharing. 589 5491.

S.W.11. — Share lux. house with owner. Ideal City/West End. £130 p.c.m. 622 6969.

SHARE A FLAT (est. 1958) for profs.—175 Piccadilly, 493 1265.

FLATSHARE.—213 Piccadilly, 734 0318. Professional people sharing.

BELGRAVIA. — Elegant spacious house, own room. £38 p.w. 730 9492.

FEMALE to share house, Clapham, own room. £100 p.c.m. Tel: 673 0832, 7.30-9.30 p.m.

PROF. PERSON for elegant Holland Pk flat. Own double bedroom. £45 p.w. inc. 221 7726.

SW8. Room to let for prof person in family house, close tube. £6 per night. 381 4855.

CANONBURY N.1.—Beautiful early 19th C. mixed house, female for own room over garden. C.H. £135 p.c.m. + bills. 226 0178.

SW6.—Super flat, own room, £27 p.w. 01-821 6171 ext 40.

WEST KEN.—Lovely flat to share. Own room [0276 32117 or 274 3478 (Tara room 258)] £25 p.w.

WANDSWORTH COM.—3rd prof. own rm. £23 p.w. 673 2036 after 6.

WIMBLEDON PARKSIDE.— Share half very nice maisonette all mod cons. £140 p.m. 876 6515 evenings.

BATTERSEA.—Own large room. Lively family house. £25 p.w. 223 5813.

MARBLE ARCH.—Lux flat 3rd person own double room. Washing machine, col T.V. etc. £43 p.w. incl. Tel: 402 7499.

S. KEN. 2nd girl share flat. £25 p.w. 584 4570 (10-12 a.m.).

WANSTEAD. Large furnished room, own kitchen, own phone + parking space. Share garden. 5 mins. Cen. Line. £35. 989 1845.

KENTON HARROW. Unique offer. 1 person to share, comfortable, CH, 3 bedroomed house with only 1 other (lots of space), own large bedroom and share the remainder of the house which consists of spare room (study), bathroom, separate toilet, large lounge, kitchen and garden. £38 p.w. incl. Please telephone 907 4545.

WALTHAMSTOW, Victoria Line, 3 mins, couple for dble. bed. kitchen/diner, £200 p.c.m. incl. 521 5069.

ST JOHNS WOOD, prof girl to share sunny flat, near park. Own room, c.h., phone, col. TV £130 p.c.m. 01-722 5606.

ISLINGTON, N.1. Large room to suit 1/2 persons, £140 p.c.m. inc. 01-249 9617 (eves.)

SITUATIONS WANTED

SALES-EXPERIENCED business studies degree student requires job for 1 year in finance or marketing. Telephone Ian White (0206) 330821.

FIRE PROTECTION ENGINEER available for design/consultancy work, etc. on fixed fire protection systems. Any area considered.—Box No. 0524 G. The Times.

TWO RESPONSIBLE male undergrads. seek summer work in France. Telephone 0799 27404.

RENTALS

RUCK & RUCK, 581 1741. Quality furnished houses for long lets needed urgently and also available. Ideal tenants looking.

MAYFAIR/S.W.1. Luxury furn/unfurn 2/4 bedroom flats/houses. £250 p.w. neg. 402 0170.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—Light sunny 1st floor flat, 3 rooms, k & b, C.H., long let, £90 p.w. 722 6632 eves/weekend.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—Tiny furnished house on quiet terrace. Dining, kitchen, living, bedroom, sun terrace. Suit single or couple. £126 p.w. Tel. office hours 607 8700/3730.

KENSINGTON. Bright, spacious top floor flat in quiet tree-lined avenue, 3-4 beds., 2 baths. Avail. now. £350 p.w.—Aum Bates & Co. 499 1665.

HELP!—Professional man urgently seeks 2 bed. flat, inner London, at reasonable rate. Phone 01-736 5783 after 6 p.m.

WOMAN seeks London quiet, part-furn. accom; has cat, will baby-sit, caretake, mod. rent. 211 6549 (day).

REGENT'S PARK. — Magnificent, large mansion flat, 5 beds., 2 recep., 2 bathrooms, 3 w.c.s, American kitchen, £9,500 p.a. Contents for sale at value. Crouch & Lees, 493 9941.

SOUTH WEST LONDON.—Barnes, Putney, Chiswick, Fulham. A selection of houses and flats available at rents from £80 p.w. to £300 p.w. for letting to Companies or Diplomatic tenants. King & Lockwood, 878 7966.

MAYS always have a good selection of properties to rent in South West London, Surrey and Berkshire. Tel: Oxshott 3811. Telex 8955112.

FULHAM.—Furnished house. Furniture, fittings, decorations to a very high standard and all new. 3 bedrooms, 2 reception, dining room/kitchen, bathroom/w.c. Ground floor w.c., walled garden, patio, gas c.h. £140 p.w. Phone Marstons, 736 7133, ext. 33.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—Furnished 2-bed. flat. Lounge C.H. £120 p.w.—Massey Souray. 01-435 2242.

REGENTS PARK, N.W.1.—Luxury studio flat in purpose built block. Long/short let. £100 p.w.—Beauchamp Estates, 499 7722.

MODERNIZED Georgian family house in elegant street. Gas c.h. fully furn., 5 beds, 2 baths, recept, kitchen/diner, small garden, close City/West End. £150 p.w. Apply Box No 0199 G, The Times.

HIGHGATE VILLAGE.—3 bedrooms, lounge, k and b, gas c.h. garden £80 p.w. 340 2359 eves.

WATERLOO.—In quiet street, 10 minutes Westminster or Fleet St., beautifully furnished Georgian house, 2/3 beds, 1/2 recept, c.h. washing machine. £115 p.w. (0366) 300692.

W.C.1.—Convenient West End & City. 1 bedroom flat, fully furnished, modernised. £75 p.w. 278 1651.

KENSINGTON.—Luxury furn. studio flat, £80 p.w. 373 2036.

N.W.9. KINGSBURY.—Luxury furnished 1 bedroomed flat, close to shops and transport. Ideal for overseas executive or company let. £55 p.w. Tel. 01-205 9482.

MANOR HOUSE.—Flat nr. Hampton, 3 bedrooms, large reception, garden, close main line station. £180 p.c.m. Tel. 01-431 1596 (days) 01-398 5627 (eves).

CAMBRIDGE ST.—Attractive maisonette, 2 beds., recep., k. & 2b., £135 p.w. Long let. PKL 839 2245.

SLOANE SQ.—Spacious 1 bed flat, lge. recep., k. & b., newly decorated, c.h., c.h.w. co. let. £120 p.w. Willett 730 3435.

S.W.1.—Attractive s/c. 1 bedroom, sittingroom, kitchen and bathroom, c.h. Suitable 2 people. £76 p.w. 838 8876. K. Reeve.

S.W.1.—Well furnished 3 bedrooms, 2 receptions, k., b., utility room, c.h., suitable 3 people, £115 p.w. K. Reeve 838 8876.

ATTRACTIVE.—Newly decorated 1st floor flat, 2 rooms, k. & b., c.h., c.h.w. & lift. £95 p.w. F. & J. 584 5501 or 74 49602.

FULHAM.—Mansion flat, 2 dble. beds., recpl., k. & b., washing machine c.h. etc. £70 p.w. 223 3327 day. Weybridge 46789 eves.

(continued on page 22)



Have Times will travel.

If you're planning a journey The Times is just the ticket.

Our holiday and travel columns are published every day and carry a host of advertisements that'll help you make a fast getaway.

Cheap flights to world wide destinations, package deals to the sun or snow, villas on the Mediterranean, South-Sea cruises or adventure treks through Darkest Africa.

Wherever you're going the place to start is in The Times Classified pages.

THE TIMES

PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGE 21

BIRTHS

MARRIAGES

DEATHS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

KING EDWARD VII's HOSPITAL FOR OFFICERS

Where officers who hold or have held regular or temporary Commission, their dependants and widows, can obtain the best medical, surgical and nursing facilities at the lowest possible cost, is entirely dependent on voluntary aid. Please help us continue our founder, Sister Agnes's work for those who serve or have served in the Armed Forces, by sending a donation or legacy to:

Appeals Secretary (T),
King Edward VII's Hospital for Officers,
6, Buckingham Place,
London SWE 6HR

ARCHAEOLOGICAL VOLUNTEERS

wanted for an excavation in Central Scotland in late September/October. Apply, enclosing an SAE, giving full details of age, experience, etc., and the names of two referees, to:

G. J. BARCLAY
CEU
SCOTTISH DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
3-11 MELVILLE STREET
EDINBURGH

NOTICE

The Barony of Strathloch has been revived and the present holder is The Reverend Lawrence Durdin-Robertson, of Huntington Castle, Clonegal, County Carlow, Ireland. The Arms of the new Baron Robertson of Strathloch were registered by the Chief Herald of Ireland in Dublin Castle on May 19th, 1981.

THE ROMANTICS London International Festival will take place in South Bank Halls from 20-24th July. Patron, H.R.H. Princess Alexandra. 9 events daily, 1-10.15 pm. Lectures, Concerts, Recitals, Readings, Master classes, London debuts, Lunchtime interviews by John Julius Norwich, late night satire by Benny Green, R.F.H. box office & agents. Programme, 01-486 5101.

GARDENING PROBLEMS in London? See Services.

UK HOLIDAYS

HOLIDAY COURSES at Taunton and Strawberry Hill, Twickenham, residential and day, from 7 years to 70+. July 19-August 15. 80 varied courses including golf, music, architecture, etc. from £38 p.w. Phone Independent Summer Schools (0672) 54222 (24 hrs) for brochure.

WEST HIGHLAND Chalet in lovely surroundings by Loch Lochy. Cancellation vacancies from 11th July-1st August. £160 p.w. plus £24 VAT. Sleeps 6-8. Free trout fishing. Boat for hire. Fine touring centre.—039-784 234.

DARTMOUTH. Superior self catering flats sleep 4 or 2. Converted 1981. Habitat furniture. From £40 pw. Ring 080 43 3070 (days) Mon-Sat or 080 421 328 (eves).

N. DORSET (in Hardy's Trantridge). Idyllic 17c country cottage sleeps 4/6. Own tennis court. Available Aug. £100 p.w. —Tel. 01-229 5111 (eves).

PICK raspberries in Scotland mid-July - mid-August. — Send large s.a.e. to VW1, 9 Park End St., Oxford.

LUXURY NARROWBOATS on Avon Ring. 4/6/8 berth boats, with all comforts and fuel included. Big reductions for selected weeks. Tillerman Boats, 01-609 3872.

AWAY FROM THE THRONG! Idyllic National Trust cottage all in small village o'looking Helford River (Cornwall). Sleeps 4. Avail. 10th-24th July. £175 p.w. Ring Fawcett: 01-407 8989 (office), 01-736 2816 (home).

PROBABLY the finest self-catering accommodation in Cornwall, superb waterside position, sleeps 8 in comfort, only £300 a week during July and August. Polruan (072 687) 384.

SOMERSET. Super self-contained wing of old Manor house, sleeps 7/8, delightful converted stable cottage, sleeps 4/5. Avail. all July, Aug, Sept. 0625 890553.

POLRUAN, Cornwall, 2 bedroom holiday cottage, available July 11th, and other dates. (0672) 810729.

IT'S GOT TO BE—The new Normandie four star hotel, Manor Road, Bournemouth. Tel: 0202 22246.

CORNWALL.—Idyllic family home, paddock, pony, wood, stream, near sea.—087 257 32777.

BE LORDS AND LADIES of the Manor at Clovelly Court, North Devon. Medieval Manor, set in superb surroundings. Tennis court in prolific garden. Sleeps 10. Spacious living room and all conveniences. From 25 July to 8 Aug. £320 per week. Hon. Mrs. Rous, 023 73 215.

FARMHOUSE, S.W. WALES, 8 miles

SHORT LETS

CLUB ANNOUNCEMENTS

WINE AND DINE

YACHTS AND BOATS

SPORT AND RECREATION

SEASONAL SALE

WASHER BARGAINS

DISWASHERS

LEDCO
537-561 Battersea Park Rd., SW11
Tel. 01-223 3344

UK HOLIDAYS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Cambridge University

MEMORIAL SERVICES

IN MEMORIAM

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Anyone surviving heart disease knows the value of research. It saves thousands of lives every year. To save even more, we need your help now.

British Heart Foundation

HOLIDAYS & VILLAS

FALCON CITY BREAKS

COMPARE OUR PRICES
Daily departures with B Cal to:
PARIS .... only £52
BRUSSELS .... only £57
AMSTERDAM .... only £52
Special Early July Prices.
—Valid until 10th July—
GENEVA .... only £79
ZURICH .... only £79
Good selection of hotels in all these cities if required.
260A Fulham Rd., SW10
ABTA ATOL 1337BC
Tel: 01-351 3037

SOUTH OF FRANCE JULY "SPECIALS" FROM £92

17 days luxury camping holidays. Argeles Plage close to Spanish border or Port Grimaud on Gulf of St Tropez. Argeles—3, 12 & 17 July. Port Grimaud—5, 10 July. Free colour brochure and all details from:

HOLIDAY ADVENTURE
51 Marlowes, Hemel Hempstead, Herts.
Tel.: (0442) 44703 (24 hrs.) or (0442) 40061/2 (office hrs only).

EUROPEAN ECONOMY FLIGHTS

Inclusive arrangements. Prices from:

PILGRIM-AIR LTD

44, Goodge St., W.1.
ATOL 173BC

TAKE OFF WITH AIRLINK THIS SUMMER

ECONOMY AIR SERVICES

MALAGA at £90 return
PALMA at £90

LOWEST PRICES FROM

£ £ £ SAVERS

REHO TRAVEL

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

AIRBARGAINS

Weekly Departures from GATWICK, LUTON, BIRMINGHAM and MANCHESTER.
Return prices on certain dates from:

Destination	£	Destination	£
Agadir	£65	Malaga	£65
Alicante	£65	Naples	£55
Almeria	£65	Palma	£60
Athens	£88	Pisa	£70
Catania	£89	Barcelona	£74
Corfu	£80	Rhodes	£95
Dubrovnik	£65	Rimini	£60
Faro	£70	Tenerife	£75
Funchal	£70	Tangier	£75
Gerona	£70	Venice	£60
Heraklion	£80	Contanza	£90
Lisbon	£85	Pula	£60
Mahon	£70	Valencia	£68

For bookings telephone:
London (01) 377 9034
Northampton (0604) 20404
Preston (0772) 24136

FLIGHT BARGAINS

Guaranteed prices — no surcharges.
Nice 30/6, 2, 7, 8, 9/7 £69
Alicante 2, 4, 9/7 £65
Palma 7, 9, 11/7 £69
Faro 2, 4, 9, 11/7 £86
Athens 29/6, 6/7 £89
Plus flights to most other European destinations.
GOOD HIGH SEASON AVAILABILITY

VENTURA HOLIDAYS

ISRAEL DISCOVERY TOUR £299

A FARE BARGAIN

LOW COST FLIGHTS

FLY * FLY * FLY * FLY GREECE & ISLANDS FROM ONLY £99

SOS

AMSTERDAM ONLY £39 RTN

FALCON CITY BREAKS

Tel. 01-351 3037

HOLIDAYS & VILLAS

EUROFARE

CUT THE COST OF FLYING

Early Season Bargains

We are offering the following unbelievable prices on selected departures with direct flights from Gatwick, Luton and Manchester

PALMA	£69
FARO	£69
MALTA	£79
CORFU	£89

And of course, our usual range of top value flights including the following

Destination	Return-fare from
AMSTERDAM	£39
PARIS	£49
BRUSSELS	£49
ZURICH	£75
GENEVA	£79
CORSICA	£95
NICE	£89
ALICANTE	£87
BARCELONA	£79
MALAGA	£79
IBIZA	£76
MAHON	£89
MADRID	£79
MUNICH	£69
MILAN	£69
TURIN	£69
PISA	£99
ROME	£89
RHODES	£148
CRETE	£119
KOS	£127
ATHENS	£99

EUROFARE

2 GOLDEN SQ., LONDON, W.1
London: 01-734 2041
Manchester: 061-832 7900
Glasgow: 041-552 5382
ATOL 1316B

PRIVATE VILLA WITH POOL—PORTUGAL

GREECE SEATS SALE

GREEK ISLANDS

DISCOUNT FARES TO

Malaga
3rd, 10th, 17th July
£99
Fully inclusive.
POLEX TRAVEL

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

LAST MINUTE CORFU AND CRETE

If you've only just decided to get away, ring for our late booking guide and the choice will be yours: Dream windmills and villas, some with pool, beach aparts. and singles parties. Special offers 7, 18, 21 July.

01-402 4255

COSMOPOLITAN HOLIDAYS

91, York St., W.1.
ABTA ATOL 213B
ALL CREDIT CARDS WELCOME

SUMMER FLIGHT BARGAINS

Return fares from:
ALICANTE £85 ALMERIA £95
ATHENS £98 CORFU £104
FARO £88 MAHON £78
MALAGA £85 CRETE £109
FRANKFURT £60 PALMA £80

POLEX TRAVEL
11, Charing Cross Rd., London WC2
01-930 9191
ATOL 588 Est. 26yrs Open Sat.

FOR SALE

RESISTA CARPETS LTD.

London's largest independent supplier of plain carpeting.

New branch at
207 Haverstock Hill, NW3.

CLOSING SALE PERSIAN RUGS

MUGS FOR FUND RAISING AND COMMEMORATIONS

MARKSON'S HANDEL PIANO PROBLEMS

BIG SAVES WITH SAM £ £

ANTIQUE CHESTS OF DRAWERS

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

GRAND PIANOS

FOR SALE

Finest Quality

Wool Wiltons & Berbers ALL colours from black to white at trade prices and under, offer to the public. First-class fitting service available.

Open Mon.-Fri. 9 am-5.30 pm; Sats. 9 am-1 pm.

Chancery Carpets

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

MERIDIAN PHONE 'N' FLY

SUNSHINE BARGAINS TO GREECE AND PORTUGAL
HERAKLON: 6/7, 13/7, 20/7 from £139
Apartments, villas.
FARO: 9/7, 16/7 from £158
B&B Hotel Don Sancho (4 star).

01-493 2777

MAHON	£65	PALMA	£69
MALAGA	£87	FARO	£75
TENERIFE	£92	IBIZA	£70
ALICANTE	£69	GERONA	£65

Plus £7 airport and security tax.

Plus many other destinations

TANGIER	£124	VALENCIA	£110
GENEVA/ZURICH	£85	CASABLANCA	£130
COPENHAGEN	£119	NICE	£130
ZAGREB	£109	PRAGUE	£113
FRANKFURT	£70	FUNCHAL	£99
BARCELONA	£95	ROME	£95
MADRID	£95	AJACCIO	£119
STRASBOURG	£98	BORDEAUX	£105
NANTES	£87		

01-493 0641/4312

ATOL 700. VISA/ACCESS ACCEPTED

7 Dering St., London W1.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

L.P.C. PIANOS £50 TRADE-IN

For your old piano when you purchase a new one. Offer closes 31st July. For details call or phone.

LONDON PIANO CENTRE,
38 WIGMORE STREET,
(Adj Wigmore Hall)
LONDON, W1H 9DF.
Tel: (01)-486 3111

BROADWOOD 1912 bar-less 3/4 Grand piano. Mahogany. Good tone, regularly tuned, £900 o.n.o.

WANTED

ANIMALS AND BIRDS

SERVICES

RENTALS

RENTALS

CHESTERTONS

FELLOWS ROAD, NW3. Furnished Flat on 3rd flr. of modern block with attractive gdns. Lock-up grge. 1 dble., 1 sgle. bedrms., 1 bathrm., recep. with dining, kit. also with dining. Avail. 14th July, 1 yr. plus. £115 p.w.

PARK PLACE VILLAS, W2. Just off Little Venice. 1st flr. Flat in p/b block. Ideal for professional couple. Semi or fully furnished. Dble. recep., kit., dark rm. off sep. w.c., fully tiled bathrm., dble. bedrm., study/2nd bedrm.

WINKWORTH & CO.

Stockwell Park Rd, SW9

CHELSEA, SW3

CHESTERTONS

01-589 5211

HAMPSTEAD

£175 per week
Phone 435 2978

FULHAM

A feeling of warmth and comfort is immediately apparent on entering this large family house which is to be let either furnished or partly furnished for up to three years at a commencing rent of £225 a week. The excellent kitchen with informal eating area is fully equipped and the accommodation comprises reception room (27ft x 12ft) with attractive open fireplace and doors to small garden. Principal bedroom with private bathroom; four more bedrooms and second bathroom.

3a Wimpole Street, W.1.
01-637 7828

HURLINGHAM, SW6.—Flat to let in private house, 1 large sitting room, 1 bedroom, kitchen & bath. Beautifully furnished. Suit single person. References essential. £250 pcm inc. electricity, gas, etc. Telephone 235 6151, 10-6; eves. 736 8688.

SW6.—2 dble. beds., large recept., k & b., colour TV, washing machine. Available now. £85 pw.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE/Kensington mews house and flat. 2/3 beds., 2 recept. £95-£125.

KING'S ROAD, S.W.6.—Good furn. 1 recept., 2 bedrooms, k. & b., col. TV. £80 p.w. 736 8615.

FOR LUX. FLATS & HOUSES short/long lets contact Enhanced Properties Ltd. 930 5306.

SLOANE SQ.—Elegant flats, lounge, 2 bedrooms, k. & b., C.H. Tel. Long let. £100-£145.

(continued on page 21

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

PROVENCE

In one of the most beautiful districts in France, near to the medieval village of Viens and facing the Luberon Hills. Large Provençal style house, newly completed. Open plan kitchen, dining and living room. 3 double, 1 single bedrooms. Nursery floor. Tennis Court and Barbecue. Open-air Swimming Pool. Extensive grounds, gardens and vegetable garden. Completely secluded and peaceful. Would suit writer or someone seeking restful convalescence. Available Autumn from 1st October and throughout 1982.

Box 0525 G The Times.

TIMES CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING WORKS

Let The Times work for you

CHELSEA

01-837 3311
Now!

هكذا من الأصل

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Davalle

CHOICE

Elizabeth Taylor in Joseph Losey's film Secret Ceremony (BBC 1, 10.50 pm)

● **SHIRLEY STRUM AND THE PUMPHOUSE GANG (ITV, 7.30 pm)** is the kind of film that gives baboons a good name and humans a bad one. Dr Strum is an American anthropologist, and she has been up to her knees in baboons in Kenya for eight years. They are nicer than people, she concludes, and make a far better job of sorting out their complex relationships. The film produces much evidence to back her up. Additionally, we learn that the baboon has no truck with ambiguity. The female of the species, when she wants to proclaim that she comes in peace, merely raises her tail and briefly presents her rear quarters. A wide yawn betokens antagonism; lips drawn well back indicate distress. It is pure soap opera, but without the words, says Dr Strum. But not soap opera as we understand it, surely. In baboon society, it is the female that is top monkey and it is the male who lays down the ground rules for a platonic friendship.

● **SECRET CEREMONY (BBC 1, 10.50 pm)** is not, I am happy to tell you, the same awful version that was inflicted on American television viewers. Joseph Losey, the director, whipped his name off the credits because of what the transmitting company did to his film. In Secret Ceremony, Elizabeth Taylor plays a prostitute who fulfils an orphan girl's fantastic longings by acting as her mother. On American TV, the streetwalker became a wig-shop saleswoman and 14 minutes of important psychological material were cut out and replaced with some mind-numbing explanatory dialogue between a psychiatrist and a lawyer. Tonight's version may not convince you that this is Losey at his best, but at least it is all his own work.

● My radio choices for today: the BBC SO, under Rozhdestvensky, playing Stravinsky's Firebird suite in Hiroshima (Radio 3, 8.35 pm); Kaleidoscope's review of Frank Finlay's assumption of Paul Scofield's mantle in Shaffer's Amadeus (Radio 4, 9.30 pm).

TELEVISION

BBC 1

6.40 Open University: The Face of Germany; 7.05 Mining; 7.30 Conflict in the Family.

10.15 For Schools, Colleges: Capricorn Game (Mathematical Games: 2). Closedown at 10.30.

11.25 You and Me: For the tiny tots. Hear and Understand! Closedown at 11.40.

1.25 How Do You Do: Another programme for the very young. Rhymes and counting games. With Carmen Munroe; 1.40 News and weather.

1.50 Wimbledon '81: It's the final of the Ladies' Singles. And the final of the Men's Doubles. Live coverage from the All England Club until 4.20. More on BBC 1 at 6.20. Over on BBC 2, coverage begins this afternoon at 2.05, and there are highlights tonight at 10.00.

4.20 Play School: Michael Sullivan's story Question Mark, told by Floella Benjamin and Brian Cant. Can also be seen on BBC 2 at 11.00 am.

4.45 The Space Sentinels: Cartoon adventure. Today: The Space Giants (r).

5.10 The Best of Horses Galore: Susan King presents highlights from films of special interest to horse-lovers. Includes footage of the King's Troop rehearsing their musical drive, a holiday centre in Ireland, and the Arabian horse.

5.35 Paddington: A visit to the dentist (r).

5.40 News: With Jan Leeming. And weather forecast.

5.55 Regional news magazines (see BBC variations).

6.20 Wimbledon 81: Highlights of the Ladies' Singles final and the Men's Doubles final. Introduced by Harry Carpenter.

7.40 It's a Knockout: From Derby Baths, Blackpool (the first time this comedy-and-sport programme has gone indoors). The competing teams are from Warrington, Chorley and Blackpool itself. There's a punishing game involving kayaks. With Stuart Hall, Eddie Waring.

8.30 Grace Kennedy: Transferred from BBC 2, this is the first of a series of five concerts starring the black singer from Woolwich. Her guest tonight is the singer and songwriter Gerard Kennedy.

9.00 News: with Peter Woods. Also weather forecast.

9.25. Knots Landing: Gary Ewing (Ted Shackelford) starts off by trying to help a fellow alcoholic and ends up by falling in love with the man's wife.

10.15 Public School. The ninth in this series of films about life at Radley College. Two pupils take their A-levels. Then — the long, agonizing wait for the results (r).

10.50 Film: Secret Ceremony (1968). Joseph Losey's drama stars Elizabeth Taylor as the street-walker who is "adopted" by a young girl (Mia Farrow) who believes the older woman is her mother. Also starring Robert Mitchum, Pamela Brown, and Peggy Ashcroft. Film ends at 12.40.

Regions

BBC VARIATIONS: BBC Cymru/Wales: 1.25-1.40 pm Bys a Bawd. 5.10-5.30 Gari Gylfer. 5.30-5.40 Sami Shardun. 5.55-6.15 Wales Today. 6.15-6.35 Heddiw. 6.35 Joins BBC 1 (Wimbledon). 7.40-8.10 Eira Ddoe. 8.10-9.00 Des O'Connor Tonight. 10.15-11.05 Week in Week Out. 11.05-11.08 News for Wales. 11.08-12.20 am The Late Film: Jenny (Alan Alda, Mario Thomas). 12.30 Close. Scotland: 1.25-1.30 pm The Scottish News. 5.55-6.20 Reporting Scotland. 10.15-10.45 The Beechgrove Garden. 10.45-10.50 News for Scotland. 12.40 am Close. Northern Ireland: 4.18-4.20 pm Northern Ireland News. 5.55-6.20 Scene Around Six. 10.15-10.45 Rock in the City (Bad Manners). 10.45-10.50 News for Northern Ireland. 12.40 am News for Northern Ireland. England: 5.55-6.20 pm Regional news magazines. 10.15-10.45 East: Weekend. London and the South East: Public School. Midlands: Straight Talk (Jack Jones, former leader of the Transport and General Workers' Union). North: Leeds drama teacher Lindon Almand. North East: The Great North Run. North West: Sweet and Sour. South: Bioscope Days (Graham Head, film collector). South West: The Mechanics ... Keepin' the Show on the Road (with Matrix). West: Event (Glastonbury Pilgrimage). 12.40 am Close.

BBC 2.

11.00 Play School: Michael Sullivan's story Question Mark (see BBC1, 4.20).

11.25 Cricket: The Second Test. Live coverage of the second day's play, from Lord's. It's England v Australia. Transmission begins again at 2.05, alternating with visits to the Wimbledon tennis. *Closedown* at 1.30.

2.05 Cricket: The Second Test. And further coverage of the Ladies' Singles Final and Men's Doubles Final at Wimbledon. Commentators at Lord's are Richie Benaud, Tony Lewis, Tom Graveney and Bob Simpson. At Wimbledon: Dan Maskell Peter West, John Barrett, Mark Cox, Ann Jones and Bill Threlfall. It is Harry Carpenter who sets the scene. Highlights from today's play tonight at 10.00 Cricket highlights at 11.30pm.

7.50 News: With sub-titles for the hard of hearing. Also, weather forecast.

8.00 Gardeners' World: At Barnsdale, Clay Jones and Geoff Hamilton take cuttings from shrubs, sow autumn and winter vegetables and give the fruit trees their summer pruning.

8.25 The Politics of the Bomb: Steve Bradshaw, for Newsweek, examines the changed shape of nuclear protest. The anti-nuclear parties in Germany and the Netherlands have had some success at the polls in their campaign to keep the American cruise missile out of Europe.

9.00 Call My Bluff: The panel game that is won by the team that can keep the straightest face. Tonight's competitors are Frank Muir, Gabrielle Drake, Richard Briers, Arthur Marshall, Cyd Hayman and Richard Stilgoe. The MC is Robert Robinson.

9.30 Troll Wall-The Vertical Mile. The second of Sid Perou's two remarkable films about the first attempted free climb of the Trol Wall in Norway — the longest vertical rock face in Europe. The final three days of the climb, including the drama of the landslide.

10.00 Wimbledon 81: Highlights from today's two important finals — the Ladies' singles and the Men's Doubles. Introduced by David Vine and Gerald Williams.

10.45. Newsnight: All the latest news. With comments by the regular team.

11.30 Cricket: The Second Test. The best moments from today's play at Lord's. Introduced by Richie Benaud.

12.00 The Outer Limits: The Inheritors. Part 2 of this science fiction drama about some soldiers who suddenly develop an extraordinary aptitude for science * With Robert Duvall, Steve Ihnat. Ends at 12.55.

Thames

9.30 am Voyage to the Arctic The world of the brown bear and the whale.

9.58 For Schools: The production and re-cycling of waste; 10.15 French: Handicapés en vacances; 10.38 Hospital clues; fieldwork series; 11.02 Visit to Weston Park, Shropshire; 11.14 Lenny the Lion; 11.26 Maths for the younger pupil; 11.43 Holidays (for the hard of hearing).

12.00 A Handful of Songs: Start of a new series. With Maria Morgan and Keith Field; 12.10 pm Once Upon a Time; The Bear and the Mushrooms.

12.30 Super Savers: How to give junk furniture a new and long life. Some upholstery hints.

1.00 News from ITN; 1.20 Thames area news; 1.30 Take the High Road: Scottish estate serial last episode.

2.00 Houseparty: Household hints and studio chat.

2.25 Mid-week Racing: We see the following races at Sandown Park — the 2.30, 3.05 and 3.35.

3.45 Father Dear Father: Comedy series starring Patrick Cargill. Father is writing a book about Australia. With Noel Dyson and Ron Frazer (r).



Some members of the Pumphouse Gang (ITV, 7.30pm)

4.15 Watch It! Daffy Duck cartoon; 4.20 The Adventures of Black Beauty: Part one of Lost. The return of the wicked Simey (Mike Pratt), out for revenge (r); 4.45 Get it Together: Pop music show. With U2, The GB Band, Marshall Doktors and Ritchie Close and Band.

5.15 Sale of the Century: The Nicholas Parsons quiz show.

5.45 News; 6.00 Thames area news; 6.30 Thames Sport. With Simon Reed and Susan King.

London Weekend

7.00 Winner Takes All: General knowledge quiz with a gambling flavour. The MC is Jimmy Tarbuck. Four new challengers try to topple John Smith, from Chislet, near Canterbury, the returning champion.

7.30 Survival Special: Shirley Strum and the Pumphouse Gang: Life with the baboons of Kenya's Rift Valley. (See Personal Choice.)

8.30 Misfits: Comedy series about a divorcée (Anne Stallybrass) and two drop-outs who live with her (Kevin Lloyd and Enn Reitel). One of them goes looking for food — with a shotgun.

9.00 Get Lost! Comedy thriller. Final episode. Neville (Alun Armstrong) is convinced that someone at his school is the brains behind the case of the missing people.

10.00 News from ITN.

10.30 Till Death .....: Another comedy, starring the Garnetts and their widow-lodger. Alf goes into hospital.

11.00 The London Programme: How the people of New York are policing their own neighbourhoods with the help of the city police. And how the same experiment seems to be working on an estate in Hackney, London.

11.35 Have Girls, Will Travel: TV reporters Amy and Rebecca make some inquiries about a mental institution.

12.35 am Close: Norman St. John Stevas reads a poem.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: †STEREO; * BLACK AND WHITE; (r) REPEAT.

RADIO

Radio 4

6.00 am News Briefing.
6.30 Today.
8.35 Yesterday in Parliament.
8.59 Continental travel information.
9.00 News.
9.05 Desert Island Discs.†
9.45 Feedback.
10.00 News.
10.02 International Assignment.
10.30 Daily Service.
10.45 Morning Story: The Watch.
11.00 News.
11.05 The Countryside in Mid-Summer.
11.50 Birds of the Week.
12.00 News.
12.02pm You and Yours.
12.27 My Music.†
1.00 News.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 Afternoon Theatre: Shellshock by Carolyn Sally Jones.
4.05 Down the Garden Path.
4.15 In the Gaslight's Glow (4).
4.45 Story Time:† Illyrian Spring.
5.00 PM.
5.55 Weather.
6.00 News.
6.30 Going Places.
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Pick of the Week.†
8.10 Profile of Carl Sagan.
8.30 Any Questions?
9.15 Letter from America.
9.30 Kaleidoscope.
9.59 Weather.
10.00 The World Tonight.
10.35 Week Ending.†
11.00 A Book at Bedtime: A Moving Toyshop (part 5).
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
11.45 Glyn Worsnip.
12.00 News.

VHF
9.35 am For Schools.
10.30 Listen with Mother.
11.00 For Schools.
2.00 pm For Schools.
5.50 P.M.
11.00 Study on 4.

Radio 3

6.55 am Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert: Leoncavallo, Rossini, Monteverdi, Respighi.
8.00 News.
8.05 Morning concert (continued): Rossini, Johann Strauss, Debussy, Britten; records.†
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer Donizetti; records.†
10.00 Beethoven Recital: Piano Trio in B flat Op.97 (Archduke)†
11.25 Cricket: Second Test.
6.40 Mainly for Pleasure, (Joining VHF) †.
6.55 Play it Again preview.†
7.00 Third Opinion. Reflections on current affairs. First of two talks by Professor John Bowker.
7.30 BBC Symphony Orchestra in the Far East: Concert. Part 1: Stravinsky, Tippett.†
8.15 Poetry Now.
8.35 BBC Symphony Orchestra Part 2: Bartok, Stravinsky.†
9.40 Low Altar. Short story by Florence Turner.
10.10 Zarzuelas Concerts: excerpts from popular Spanish operettas by Chapi, Chueca, Vives and Gimenez.†
11.00 News.
11.05-11.15 Cry by Giles Swayne (7).†
VHF (with mf above except as follows:
10.55 Solstice of Light Concert: Peter Maxwell Davies.†
11.50 BBC Northern Symphony Orchestra Concert: Haydn, Schubert, Bartok, Dvorak.†
1.00pm News.
1.05 Enesco and Faure Song recital.†
1.40 Chilingirian String Quartet Recital: Anthony Payne, Mozart.†
2.45 Laurence Allix Piano recital: George Crumb, Debussy.†
3.45 Cologne Radio Symphony Orchestra Concert: Rossini, Shostakovich.†
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure with Raphael Gonley (mf joins at 6.40pm). †.

Radio 1

5.00 am As Radio 2. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.00 Andy Peebles. 12.30 pm Newsbeat. 12.45 Paul Burnett. 2.30 Dave Lee Travis. 4.30 Peter Powell. 5.30 Newsbeat. 5.45 Roundtable 7.30 Anne Nightingale. 10.00 The Friday Rock Show.† 12.00 Close.

VHF RADIO 1 AND 2:
5.00 am With Radio 2. 2.00 pm The Ed Stewart Show.† 4.00 David Hamilton. † 5.45 News. 6.00 David Symonds.† 8.00 With Radio 2. 10.00 With Radio 1 12.00-5.00 am With Radio 2.

Radio 2.

5.00 am Ray Moore.† 7.30 Terry Wogan.† 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.00 John Dunn.† 2.00 pm Wimbledon '81. 7.00 David Symonds.† (Joins vhf) 8.00 Sequence Time.† 8.45 Friday Night is Music Night. 10.00 The Grumbleweeds. 10.30 Fiesta! 11.00 Peter Clayton. † from 12.00. 1.00 am Truckers' Hour.† 2.00-5.00 You and the Night and the Music.†

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave 648 kHz (463m) at the following times (GMT):
6.00 am Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 7.45 Merchant Navy Programme. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 The Maid of the Mill. 8.30 Act One. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Music Now. 10.15 Wimbledon Report. 10.30 Assignment. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News About Britain. 11.15 In the Meantime. 11.25 Ulster Newsletter. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 pm Jazz for the Asking. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 1.30 Wimbledon and Cricket. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.14 Science in Action. 7.45 About Britain. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 8.30 Act One. 9.00 Network UK. 9.15 Wimbledon Report. 9.30 Time Off. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 The Week in Wales. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 From the Weeklies. 11.30 The Adventures of Harry Richmond. 12.00 World News. 12.09 am News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 About Britain. 12.45 Sarah and Company. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 The Maid of the Mill. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Network UK. 2.30 People and Politics. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 Masters of Interpretation. 4.45 Financial News. 4.55 Reflections. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Review of the British Press. 5.15 About Britain. 5.45 The World Today.



FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz. Radio 3 VHF 90-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London area MF 720kHz/417m. LBC MF 1152kHz/261m, VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95.8MHz. BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94,9MHz. World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

REGIONAL TV

Scottish

As Thames except: Starts 9.55 Portrait of a village — Wansford. 10.20 Wild, Wild World of Animals. 10.45 Young Ramsay (R). 11.35-12.00 Fangface. 1.20 News and weather. 1.30-2.00 Andy's Party. 3.45-4.15 Circus. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.30-7.00 W.K.R.P. in Cincinnati. 10.30 Ways and Means. 11.00 Film: The Carnation Killer. 12.20 am Late Call. 12.25 Closedown.

Yorkshire

As Thames except: 1.20-1.30 Calendar News. 3.45-4.15 Do You Come Here Often? 6.00 Calendar. 6.30-7.00 Calendar Summer Sport. 10.30 Benson. 11.00 International Speedway. 11.45 Lou Grant. 12.45 am Closedown.

Ulster

As Thames except: 1.20-1.30 Lunchtime. 3.45 Survival. 4.13-4.15 Ulster News. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 6.30-7.00 Welcome Back Kotter. 10.30 Witness. 10.35 Mork and Mindy 11.05 Golfing Greats. 11.35 Bedtime.

Border

As Thames except: Starts 9.35-9.58 Scottish History. 1.20-1.30 Border News. 3.45-4.15 Untamed World. 6.00 Lookaround Friday. 6.30-7.00 Out of Town. 10.30 Look Who's Talking. 11.00 Soap. 11.30 Border News Summary 11.35 Closedown.

Anglia

As Thames except: 1.20-1.30 Anglia News. 3.45-4.15 The Entertainers. 5.15-5.45 Winner Takes All 6.00 About Anglia. 7.00-7.30 Sale of the Century 10.30 W.K.R.P in Cincinnati 11.00 Members Only. 11.30 Film: Scream and Scream Again (Vincent Price) 1.15 am Your Choice

ATV

As Thames except: Starts 9.30 Survival. 9.55-9.58 Intermission. 1.20-1.30 ATV News. 3.45-4.15 In search of ... Mayan Mysteries. 6.00-7.00 ATV Today. 10.30 WKRP in Cincinnati. 11.00 ATV News. 11.05 David Janssen — TV Superstar. 12.45 am Closedown.

Southern

As Thames except: 1.20-1.30 Southern News and Weather. 3.45-4.15 Out Little Town; 6.00 Day by Day. 6.00 Scene South East. 6.30-7.00 Young at Heart. 10.35 The Peasant's Revolt 1381 and after. 11.20 Soap. 11.50 The Late Show: Fabian. 1.50 am Weather forecast and Closedown.

Granada

As Thames except: 1.20-1.30 Granada Reports. 3.45-4.15 Our Little Town. 6.00 Granada Reports. 6.30-7.00 Young at Heart. 10.30 A week on Friday. 11.00 Soap. 11.30 Today tonight. 11.40 The doors are open. 12.40 Then came Bronson 1.40 Closedown.

Tyne Tees

As Thames except: Starts 9.20 The Good Word. 9.25-9.30 North East News. 1.20-1.30 North East News. 3.45-4.15 Leave it to Charlie. 5.15-5.45 Clapperboard. 6.00 North East News 6.02 Sportstime. 6.30-7.00 Northern Life 10.32 Friday Live. 12.00 Welcome back, Kotter 12.30 am Epilogue 12.35 Cosedown

Westward

As Thames except: 12.27-12.30 Gus Honeybun's Birthdays. 1.20-1.30 Westward News Headlines. 3.45-4.15 Superstar Profile: Sylvester Stallone. 6.00-7.00 Westward Diary. 10.35 Film: Hagan (Chad Everett). 12.05 Faith for Life. 12.10 am Weather and shipping forecast. 12.11 Closedown.

HTV

As Thames except: Starts 9.30-9.58 Survival. 1.20-1.30 HTV News. 3.45-4.15 Do You Come Here Often? 6.00 Report West 6.30-7.00 WKRP in Cincinnati. 10.35 The West in Westminster. 11.05 SOAP. 11.35 Danger UXB. 12.35 am Weather and Closedown.

HTV CYMRU/WALES: As HTV West except: 9.35-9.50 Mwy Neu Lai. 12.00-12.10 Ffalabalam. 4.15-4.45 Gwylwyr Y Tywydd. 6.00-6.15 Y Dydd. 6.15-6.30 Report Wales. 10.35-11.05 Outlook.

Channel

As Thames except: Starts 9.30-9.58 The Natural Environment. 12.00 Closedown 12.30 Super Savers. 1.20-1.30 Channel News. 3.45-4.15 Superstar Profile Sylvester Stallone 6.00 Channel Report. 6.30 What's on Where 6.35-7.00 Laurel and Hardy 10.36 Film. Hagen 12.00 News and Weather in French.

Grampian

As Thames except: Starts 9.45 First Thing 9.50 Wilderness Alive 10.45 George Hamilton IV 11.10-12.00 Young Ramsay 1.20-1.30 North News. 3.45-4.15 A New Kind of Family 6.00 North Tonight 6.30-7.00 Treasures in Store 10.30 Points North 11.30 North Headlines 11.35 Police Surgeon 12.05 am Closedown

Entertainments Guide

ENTERTAINMENTS

CC Most credit cards accepted for telephone bookings or at the box office.
When telephoning use prefix 01 only outside London Metropolitan Area.

CONCERTS

ROYAL ALBERT HALL (01-589 8212). Tomorrow 7.30 BEETHOVEN FESTIVAL RPO ANTAL DORATI. Ov. Coriolan, Symphony No 6 (Pastoral) Violin Concerto. (EUGENE SARBU).

OPERA & BALLET

COLISEUM S 836 3161 cc 240 5258.
NUREYEV FESTIVAL
Until July 11. Evgs 7.30. Mat Tomor. July 8, 11 at 2.00 with The Boston Ballet
SWAN LAKE.
Nureyev dances every performance.

COVENT GARDEN. 240 1066 'S' (Gardencharge cc 836 6903). 65 amphiseats avail for all perfs from 10 am on the day of perf.
THE ROYAL OPERA
Ton't & Tues at 7.30. Peter Grimes. Sat at 7.30 Luisa Miller. Mon & Wed at 7.00, Don Giovanni.

GLYNDEBOURNE. Festival Opera with the London Philharmonic Orchestra. Until August 11. Tonight, Tues 5.55. Sun 4.55. A ...

AMBASSADORS S cc 836 1171 Evgs 8. Tue 3, Sat 5.30 & 8.30. RECORD-BREAKING RUN of
J. B. PRIESTLEY'S
Mystery Play
DANGEROUS CORNER
"One of the cleverest plays ever written" Daily Telegraph. Seat prices from £3.00.

APOLLO cc Shafts. Ave. 437 2663 Evenings 8.0. Sats. 6.0 & 8.45.
CLIVE JAMES
PAMELA STEPHENSON
RUSSEL DAVIES in
CHARLES CHARMING'S CHALLENGES
An epic with 1,000 voices "Highly enjoyable." E. T. "Engaging and amusing" New Statesman. Closing 4th July.

APOLLO Shafts. Ave. S CC 437 2663.
ONE NIGHT STAND
A New Comedy Musical by Mike Harding. From July 17th. Book Now!

CAMBRIDGE THEATRE. Tel. 01-836 7040/6056. Red. Price Prevs. July 7, 8, 9, 10 & 13 at 8.00. ALL SEATS £3.00. Opens Tues 14th July at 7.30 p.m. Subs. Evgs. 8.00 p.m. Sat 6.00 & 9.00 Late show Fri 10.30 p.m. The Entire American Company Direct from New York in
ONE MO' TIME!
THE NEW ORLEANS MUSICAL. ONE MO' TIME IS A GOOD TIME!

CHICHESTER Festival Theatre 0243 781312. Season sponsored by Martini & Rossi Ltd. Tom Baker in FEASTING WITH PANTHERS Ton't 7.30. Tomor 2.30.

CHURCHILL. cc 460 6677/5838 ...

THEATRES

CINEMAS

ART GALLERIES

NATIONAL GALLERY. The Artist's Eye: DAVID HOCKNEY "Looking at Pictures on a Screen". Sundays: 2 pm-6 pm. Wkdys: 10 am-6 pm. (Late Night Wed ...

ROYAL ACADEMY
Piccadilly, W1. Summer Exhibition until 16th August. Adm. £1.80, concessionary rate £1.20. Exhibn open daily 10-6. ...

Classified Guide

Box No. replies should be addressed to:
The Times, P.O. Box 7,
200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ.

Classified Rates

Personal Columns	£3.25 per line (min 2 lines) £17.50 per cm semi-display (min 3cms) £20.00 per full display (min 3 cms)
Appointments	£3.25 per line (min 2 lines) £17.50 per cm semi-display (min 3cms) £20.00 per full display (min 3cms)
Property	£3.25 per line (min 2 lines) £17.50 per cm semi-display (min 3cms) £20.00 per cm full display (min 3cms)
Weekend Shoparound	£14.00 per cm full display (min 5cms)
Court Circular	£5.00 per line
Box Numbers	£5.00

Queries in connection with advertisements that have appeared, other than cancellations or alterations, tel.: Classified Queries Department 01-837 1234, Extn. 7180

Printed and Published by Times Newspapers Limited, P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone 01-837 1234. Telex 264971. Friday July 3, 1981. Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office.

© TIMES NEWSPAPERS LIMITED 1981

THE TIMES

First Published 1785

Lebanon's victims

Uneasy truce in a town torn apart by war

From Robert Fisk, Zahle, central Lebanon, July 2

The Phalangist officer stood beside the rampart of dark earth. "You want to see the graves?", he asked, arms draped over the butt and barrel of his M16 rifle. "Then look behind you". Amid the heaps of sand and dirt and garbage, there were thin wooden crosses, some dead flowers and a drab band of pink tape to delineate the borders of a trash-heap cemetery.

"There are thirty five bodies here", the young gunman said. "We had no chance to give them funerals in the shelling. Half of them are civilians and there are children among them".

He wiped the perspiration from his face. It was midday and the flies played around our faces. There was a hot breeze and it tugged at a piece of paper tied with wire to a cross. "George", the label said in Arabic.

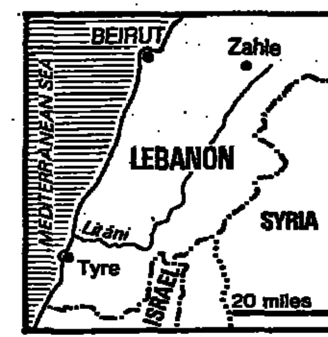
A bulldozer was parked beside the graves, ready to plough *out another corner of the burial* ground if the shelling started again.

Around us, the houses yawned with shell-holes, fissures stained with smoke and buttressed with sandbags. Zahle has been under Syrian siege for three months and the town has taken on the crushed haunted appearance that Beirut acquired five years ago.

There are revetments of earth across the streets and barricades of overturned trucks and cars, each guarded by squads of armed *Phalangist* militiamen, youngsters for the most part whose sunburnt faces betray their long days amid the ruins.

Officially, Zahle's siege ended yesterday with the withdrawal of the Syrian army and the town's Phalangist defenders. In reality, the Syrians are still there, anxious to prevent the passage of any visitors who cannot produce a judicious story at the last checkpoint.

And just 300 yards down the main road, you are stopped by the Phalangists, their bright green uniforms decorated with cedar trees, each cradling a rifle and carrying ammunition clips in his belt. "Welcome to Zahle", one of them said with the lacklustre voice of a man who had not been to bed for many nights.



There are, it is true, a battalion of Lebanese security troops wandering around the town, gingerly making overtures of national amity to the semi-bearded militiamen. The peace formula that President Reagan's Middle East envoy constructed so carefully, called for the lifting of Zahle's siege before the removal of Syria's Sam 6 missiles from the Bekaa Valley. But Mr Philip Habib presumably expected the combatants to go home once the shooting stopped.

But no such thing has occurred. Only 95 Phalangists from Beirut have been taken out of the town and the local militiamen have stayed.

The Syrian tanks are still dug in beside the rusting railway line south of Zahle and Syrian snipers still maintain their post beside the concrete feet of the Virgin Mary's towering statue above the town.

"We are going to go on holding out here until the Lebanese army take over completely", the Phalangist officer announced. "We have had at least 200 dead and 3,000 wounded. We don't want the Syrians." The Phalangists still hate their Syrian enemies and they take you to a place of horror to show you why.

It is a ruined, five-storey warehouse on the other side of the railway tracks which collapsed on 38 civilians who were sheltering in the basement after bombardment by the tank gunners of Colonel Rifaat Assad's Syrian Special Forces.

Only a child was left alive—with her legs torn off.

In the centre of Zahle, the damage is much less severe although the two churches have both been hit by shells. One smashed through the nave of the Maronite church while another went clean through the belfry of its Catholic neighbour, blowing out the stained glass *windows*.

But the Phalangists are looking for a propaganda victory as well as a footnote in the history books. A militia official asked a photographer today not to take pictures of ordinary townspeople going to the well-stocked vegetable shops—"nothing that makes things look normal", he said.

Mr Henri Lahoud, governor of Zahle, says the death toll was only 150 and not 200.

People in Zahle seem unable to understand that the ceasefire *is linked to the possible* removal of the Syrian missile batteries in the Bekaa Valley. One battery of 12 Sam 6 missiles has been moved east from the village of Deir Zeinoun in the past 24 hours—a gesture towards withdrawal if the truce holds and a promising sign to the Americans and Israelis that the rockets may indeed be withdrawn.



Radar projects dropped after Navy cuts

By Henry Stanhope, Defence Correspondent

Two multi-million pound all-British radar programmes have been cancelled by the *Government* because of the recent Defence Review whose conclusions were announced last week.

The latest decision has been communicated to *Marconi* Radar Systems Ltd by Lord Trenchard, Minister of State for Defence Equipment. News of the cancellation was first re*ported in the technical journal The Engineer.*

The programmes concerned the development of Surveillance and *Target Identification* Radar (STIR) and 909M, both of which were connected with an improved version of the Sea Dart anti-aircraft missile.

The Ministry of Defence said last night that their cancellation resulted from the decision, announced as part of the Defence Review, to drop plans *for modernizing* Type-42 Sheffield class destroyers and to prune the anti-submarine carrier programme. Both kinds of *ship are armed with* Sea Dart.

More than 400 jobs will be threatened by the decision, in Watford, Accrington, Leicester and Plymouth, although Marconi will try to save as many as possible by diverting men to other work.

STIR in particular, was thought to have good export potential after the completion of development work.







Political somersault

Mr Pierre Trudeau going over big in front of crowds celebrating Canada Day on Wednesday. The Prime Minister, aged 61, was bouncing with health on the trampoline during a private visit to festivities in Ottawa.

Paisley derides Atkins scheme

Continued from page 1

Ulster politicians, with outright opposition from those representing "loyalists" (Richard Ford writes from Belfast).

There was distinct coolness towards his plan for a representative council and fears from some Unionists that it signalled a prelude to some form of power-sharing.

The Rev Ian Paisley, leader of the Democratic Unionist Party, called the plan ridiculous and said Ulster needed a devolved parliament with a devolved government. If Mr Atkins wanted to know what the people of Northern Ireland wanted, he should hold an election.

Mr John Hume, leader of the Social Democratic and Labour Party, said: "If this is going to be a body that is to be an embryo Stormont, I am not sure we would be interested".

Mr Gerry Adams, president of Provisional Sinn Fein, dismissed the pla nas the lastest in a long line of manoeuvres by British governments. The Government was pretending to do something because it faced considerable criticism of the British role in Ireland.

☐ Two thousand marching "loyalists" followed the Rev Ian Paisley through an Ulster valley last night in a new show of Protestant strength (the Press Association reports).

Only minutes after he vowed to wreck the Government's s latest political initiative on Northern Ireland, his supporters—all men and lined up *in military formation*—marched in the rain through Sixmilecross, near Omagh, co Tyrone.

Mr Paisley, with a loyalist scarf draped around his neck, headed the parade which was watched by squads of armed policemen who sealed off the village.

Only the sound of feet and shouts of "Left, right, left, right," could be heard. At one stage Mr Paisley stood in the main street while the men filed past him, some of them giving the clenched-fist salute.

Nothing like it had been seen since he appeared on an Antrim hillside earlier this year with 500 men lined up before him waving gun licences.

He said that parade was the first stage of his anti-united Ireland campaign which he launched after Mrs Margaret Thatcher's Anglo-Irish summit meeting in Dublin at the end of last year.

Last night he said that the proposal by Mr Atkins to set up an advisory council was an attempt to fool the people.

"If he should set up this body, our purpose would be to bring it to a speedy end as we did with the Northern Ireland Assembly."

In 1974 Mr Paisley and other militant loyalists campaigned on the streets and brought down the power-sharing executive.

At a rally after last night's march his supporters passed a resolution saying they "would not stand idly by and allow a campaign of genocide against Protestants", which Mr Paisley claimed was going on in the area.

Doubts over Eva Braun

Continued from page 1

told *The Times*: "the bridging work was found in the factory. The bridge was done but they did not put it in Eva Braun's mouth". In his opinion the intact plastic facings to the teeth in the bridge would have exploded in the heat of the fire if the body was that of Braun.

Professor Sognnaes also points out that there are contradictions in the evidence of the *eye witnesses* about the movement of the bodies from the bunker. Eva Braun's dead body was burnt yet the corpse found by the Russians had 16 shell splinters and had freshly bled.

The Russian confusion is borne out by one senior British intelligence source who told *The Times* this week that the Western Allies met at the site both the ordinary Russians who had taken over the bunker and the special team assembled by Stalin to track down Hitler. Material was simply scooped up and sent east.

And then they sail off into the sunset . . .

By a Staff Reporter

The Prince of Wales and Lady Diana Spencer will almost certainly spend a large part of their honeymoon on a yacht possibly the royal yacht, Britannia.

Buckingham Palace would not disclose details of the honeymoon plans, but it did say yesterday: "You can be pretty sure it will be yacht-based most of it."

The Palace is well aware of the intense public interest in the honeymoon, but although it will eventually give a general indication of the area and the dates, it is possible that the specific location will not be officially disclosed.

As the press will devote great efforts to discovering the whereabouts of the couple, the provision of a yacht will ensure at least some privacy for them.

Clearly the royal yacht will be under consideration for the honeymoon: Britannia is understood to be in Britain at present and no plans for its use have been announced before it is due in Australia for the Commonwealth conference at the end of the summer.

Details of Lady Diana's wedding dress will also be kept secret until almost the last moment; drawings of the dress will not be revealed until the morning of the wedding. Nor would the Palace provide information earlier, under embargo for publication at the time of the wedding, for fear of the temptation provided by "a very large amount of money" on offer from abroad for details of the bride's dress.

It said that 48 national television networks would be providing live coverage of the wedding, with an estimated audience of between 800 million to 900 million people.

On the Sunday before the wedding there will be a public rehearsal of the carriage procession to St Paul's starting at 8.30 am. On the Monday and Tuesday there will be a series of private rehearsals inside the cathedral, including one involving the Prince and Lady Diana, during which Dr Robert Runcie, the Archbishop of Canterbury, will go through the whole service with them.

On the Monday night the Queen will give a private party, largely for family wedding guests; on Tuesday she will give a supper party for visiting royalty, heads of state, and other foreign dignitaries, before the fireworks display.

The wedding breakfast after the ceremony will be a much smaller affair, for about 100 guests, and will be confined to members of the two families.

St Paul's danger, page 2

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

The Prince of Wales arrives Pontypool station South Wales, 9.30 am, as chairman of the Prince of Wales Committee visits environmental projects; as Chancellor The University of Wales, attends dinner to mark golden jubilee of Welsh National School of Medicine, City Hall, Cardiff, 7.45.

The Duke of Kent, president of All England Lawn Tennis and Croquet Club, accompanied by the Duchess of Kent, attends championship meeting, Wimbledon, 1.55.

Flower Festival: Three-day centenary festival in aid of Church of England Children's Society, Christ Church, Christchurch Road, East Sheen, 10-8.

Livery Hall open to the public: Armourers' Hall, Coleman Street, 11 and 2.

Talks, lectures

The British Museum and Smirke, Geoffrey House, Museum of London, Barbican, 1.10. Campin and Rogier van der Weyden, Colin Wiggins, National Gallery, 1; *Minoan and Mycenaen* jewellery, Anne Pearson, British Museum, 11.30; The Roman emperors: portraiture and propaganda, Susan Woodford, British Museum, 1.15; Tissot and Moore, the other Victorians, Mary Ellis, Tate Gallery, 1; The whales are waiting, *Friends of the Earth film*, Kensington Central Library, Hornton Street, 8.

Exhibitions

Gilbert and George: Photo-*pieces* 1971-1980, Whitechapel Art Gallery, Whitechapel High Street, 11 to 6; Work of the Council for Education in World Citizenship, foyer of Congress House, Great Russell Street, 9.30 to 5.30; The *disabled school leaver*, *National* Society for Mentally Handicapped Children and Adults, 123 Golden Lane, 10 to 5; The Gentle Eye, Jane Bown, National Centre of Photography, The Octagon, Milsom Street, Bath, 10 to 5.15; David Blackburn, pastels, Linton Court Gallery, Duke Street, Settle, North Yorkshire, 11 to 5.

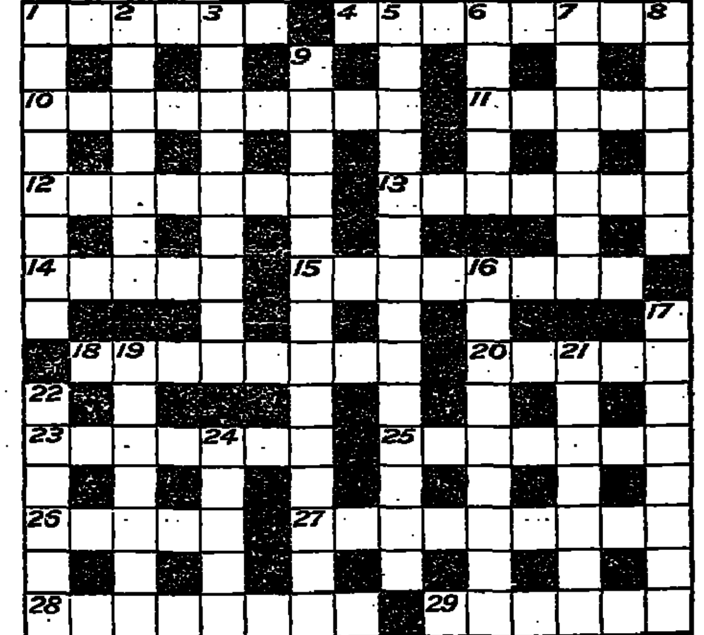
Music

St Andrews University Madrigal Group, Wordsworth House, Cockermouth, Cumbria, 8; Marta Fabian and Agnes Szakaly/Cimbalom Duo, Riverside Studios, Crisp Road, Hammersmith, 7.30; *Gillian Howard, soprano, Cath*erine Martin, mezzo-soprano, Guildhall School of Music and Drama, Barbican, 1.10; Dominic Guignard, flute, Laura Guignard, piano, St Martin-within-Ludgate, 1.15.

Band concerts: Tower Place, noon; St James's Park 12.30 and 5.30; Regent's Park, 12.30 and 5.30.

The Times Crossword No. 15,568

This puzzle, used at the Chester regional final of the LANGS SUPREME Times National Crossword Championship, was solved within 30 minutes by 30 per cent of the finalists.



ACROSS

1 Sweet sounding 26 (6).
4 Some of the best overseas materials taken by right (8).
10 French dramatist, one in US university, first in English (9).
11 Death's Head Row, say (5).
12 Arrives in part of church where Love's Labour's Lost (7).
13 Lion unhappily shot in this part of Africa (7).
14 Turkish sultan (a long way back) (5).
15 Saying little of Act I in variety performance (8).
18 Longfellow's captain backed 14 (8).
20 Message received by jolly *marine flier* (5).
23 22 is not started by chemical diffusion (7).
25 Caked with fat, any bit of nautical rope (7).
26 Animal's low points (5).
27 Business-man put four in to do Ketch's job (9).
28 Bird, the sailor in army support? (8).
29 New Testament story first told of buried money (6).

DOWN

1 Size of a treacle well drawing (8).
2 A French composer's advice about a tangled web? (7).
3 Timoneer cowboy? (9).
5 Tobacco-ash expert measured a problem in pipes (8, 6).
6 Nothing like one's delight finding it if thirsty (5).
7 *Bisector of lines between poles* (7).
8 Mount Biblical fish (6).
9 Theorist attributes "Guard of the Watch" to a German authoress (6, 8).
16 A rodent upset poor Aunt L—hairy horror! (9).
17 Inclination is in general to pass on (8).
19 We hear it's Brown taking over the game (7).
21 Tearing this rock into pieces (7).
22 Universal order in the flower garden (6).
24 Dandy ending to a Shakespeare play (5).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,567

Sporting fixtures

Tennis: Wimbledon, 2.0 (Order of play, page 8).

Cricket: Second Test, England v Australia, at Lords, *11.30 to 6.30*. County championship: Derbyshire v Lancashire, at Chesterfield; Essex v Nottinghamshire, at Chelmsford; Glamorgan v Hampshire, at Swansea; Kent v Middlesex, at Maidstone; Northamptonshire v Gloucestershire, at Northampton; Somerset v Surrey, at Taunton; Yorkshire v Leicestershire, at Bradford. Other match: Worcestershire v Sri Lankans, all 11 to 5.30.

Golf: Women's professional tournament, at Whitchurch, Cardiff.

Racing: Sandown Park, 2, Haydock Park, 2.15, Beverley, 6.45.

Equestrianism: Wales and the West show, at Chepstow.

Rifle shooting: Services championship, at Bisley.

Sport on TV

BBC 1: 1.50 tennis; 6.20 tennis.

BBC 2: 11.25 cricket, 2.5 cricket and tennis; 10 Wimbledon highlights; 11.30 Test match highlights.

ITV: 2.25 racing; 6.30 Thames sport.

Auctions today

Christie's, King St: Impressionist and modern paintings, drawings and sculpture, 11. *Christie's, South Kensington*: Printed books, atlases and maps, 10.30; old and modern silver, 2; dolls, 2. Sotheby's, Bond St: English furniture, 11. Phillips, Blenheim St: Silver and plate, 11. Bonhams, Montpelier St: General porcelain, 11.

VIEWING TODAY

Phillips, Blenheim St: Furniture, carpets and objects; oil paintings; prints, including collection of etchings by Nathaniel Sparks; furniture, carpets and works of art. Bonhams, Montpeller St: General porcelain, 9-11.

The Pound

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.71	1.64
Austria Sch	33.80	31.70
Belgium Fr	80.25	76.25
Canada $	2.34	2.25
Denmark Kr	14.86	14.16
Finland Mkk	8.86	8.46
France Fr	11.24	10.74
Germany DM	4.74	4.50
Greece Dr	114.00	108.00
Hong Kong $	10.95	10.35
Ireland Pt	1.30	1.24
Italy Lir	2315.00	2215.00
Japan Yn	455.00	429.00
Netherlands Gld	5.26	5.00
Norway Kr	11.95	11.35
Portugal Esc	123.00	117.00
South Africa Rd	1.88	1.73
Spain Pta	185.50	176.50
Sweden Kr	10.13	9.58
Switzerland Fr	4.08	3.86
USA $	1.95	1.88
Yugoslavia Dnr	73.50	68.50

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

London: The *FT* Index fell 2.8 to 545.9.

New York: Dow Jones index down 8.47 to 959.16.

Gardens open

Saturday and Sunday: Court St Lawrence, Llangovan, nr Monmouth, Gwent; gardens and woodlands, roses. 2 to 7. Duxford Mill Garden, 9m south of Cambridge; June roses, water mill mentioned in Domesday survey, 1080. 2 to 7.

Sunday: Harcombe House, Ropley, nr Alresford, Hampshire; shrubs roses, herbaceous borders, water garden; plants for sale. 2 to 6. Westwick Cottage, Leverstock Green, nr Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire; with Sheila Macqueen the flower arranger and Arthur Billitt to meet visitors; small garden with plants of interest to flower arrangers; plants for sale. Also four other gardens in the vicinity. 11 to 6. Hovingham Hall Garden, Hovingham, nr Malton (20m from York) Yorkshire; herbaceous border, 18th century yew hedges. 2 to 6. Kinghay, nr East Knoyle, Wiltshire; plantsman's garden, great variety. 2 to 6. Haddon Chase, 42 Merrybent, 2½m west of Darlington, Durham and four other gardens nearby. 2 to 6pm. The Green, Warmington, *Warwickshire 5m north of Ban*bury and two other gardens, also three gardens near Farnborough; combined charge for all six gardens 60p. 2 to 6.

Coffee concerts

Sunday morning coffee concerts will be held at the Wigmore Hall, London, on July 5, 12 and 19. The *hall will open* at 11 am and coffee will be served before and after the concerts, which start at 11.30 am and last for about an hour. All seats are priced at £1.50.

Parliament today

Commons (9.30): Debate on the disabled. Lords (11): Disabled Persons (No 2) Bill, report and third reading. Town and Country Planning (Minerals) Bill, Commons amendments.

London sales today

Alfred Dunhill, Duke Street, St James's; Fortnum and Mason, Piccadilly; Descamps, Sloane Street; Harrods, Knightsbridge.

The papers

Support for Mr James Callaghan's proposals for Northern Ireland comes in the Daily Mirror today. "Mr Callaghan's proposals offer peace and a future to a *province immersed in war and the* past. Westminster, Belfast and Dublin should seize them."

The Daily Mail sharply criticizes Edward Heath for attacking the Government and says he is becoming a sort of *national old*-club bore before his time. The Western Mail, Cardiff, describes his speech as an impressive hatchet job. "All it lacks is any convincing suggestion of how to pick up the pieces".

Commenting on the European summit *Stuttgarter Zeitung* says that judging by appearances, Mitterrand was the convinced European and Thatcher the anti-marketeer, but ultimately it is Mitterrand's economic policy, not Thatcher's or Schmidt's, that will prove to be the explosive factor.

After the election in Israel Süddeutsche Zeitung fears that the quasi-Fascist tendencies in Begin's Likud party will increase, even if Begin is against a real dictatorial style of leadership. But General-Anzeiger, Bonn, is consoled to see that Begin's exaggerated attacks on the Germans did not bring him an avalanche of votes.

Roads

London and South-east: M4 closed from 9 pm westbound from the start of the motorway to junction 3 (Feltham) and eastwards from junction 2 (North and South Circular Roads). Diversion via A4. Heston services (westbound) open for fuel sales only. Through traffic should avoid Wimbledon, during tennis tournament. A303 delays at Bullington Cross (junction with A34). Extensive roadworks on A2 between Bexleyheath and Canterbury. M1: southbound carriageway closed between junctions 7 (M10, St Albans) and junction 5 (Watford/Harrow) from 10 pm tonight to 8 am. Heavy traffic at Henley during regatta.

Air

Civil Servants at the London Air Traffic Control Centre are expected to take industrial action from 8 am to 8 pm today. British Airways says 90 per cent of flights will operate with no cancellations of long-haul flights. Morning departures cancelled: 7.30 to Newcastle, 9.5 to Cork, 9.25 to Copenhagen, 10.10 to Vienna.

Weekend food buys

Home-grown fruit is making its belated appearance with raspberries at more than £1 in shops and strawberries at about 70p. They *both cost less at the growing num*ber of farms where customers can pick their own fruit, and they should become cheaper later in the month. The first home-grown summer vegetables are also appearing with peas and broad beans selling at more than 20p a pound. At this early stage in the season it is worth examining the pods closely to ensure that the contents are large enough to be worth buying. Forget about the agonies predicted by farmers when the snow fell in late April. It looks like being a good season for summer fruit and vegetables with heavy yields and *good quality*.

Published daily except Sundays, January 1, December 25 and 26 and Good Friday by Times Newspapers Limited, London WC1X 8EZ.

Weather

The general situation: Pressure will be low over the British Isles with a weak ridge crossing S Parts; but a trough will approach the W tonight.

Forecasts from 6 am to midnight

London, Central S, E, NW, Central N, NE England, Midlands, Channel Islands, Lake District: Sunny intervals, scattered showers; wind mainly W, light; max temp 16 to 19C (61 to 66F).

SE England, East Anglia: Cloudy in places at first, any rain dying out, sunny intervals developing and isolated showers; wind mainly W, light; max temp 17 to 19C (63 to 66F).

SW England, Wales, Isle of Man: Sunny intervals, scattered showers, probably rain *towards midnight in W; wind mainly W*, light backing S later; max temp 16 to 18C (61 to 64F).

Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, SW, NE, NW Scotland, Glasgow, Central Highlands, Moray Firth, Argyll: Bright or sunny intervals, scattered showers, wind *mainly NW, light; max temp 13 to 16C* (55 to 61F).

Orkney, Shetland: Bright or sunny intervals, scattered showers; wind NW, light; max temp 10C (50F).

N Ireland: Sunny intervals isolated showers, probably rain towards midnight; wind variable, light becoming S; max temp 15 to 16C (59 to 61F).

Outlook for the weekend: Changeable but temperatures near or a little below normal.

Sea passages: S North Sea, Straits of Dover: Wind W, light or moderate; sea slight.

English Channel (E): Wind W light backing SW, moderate; sea slight.

St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind variable light, becoming S, moderate; sea slight.

Sun rises: 4.49 am | Sun sets: 9.20 pm
Moon rises: 6.39 am | Moon sets: 10.42 pm

First quarter: July 9.

Lighting up time

London 9.50 pm to 4.20 am
Bristol 10 pm to 4.30 am
Edinburgh 10.30 pm to 4.4 am
Manchester 10.10 pm to 4.17 am
Penzance 10.5 pm to 4.48 am

London

Temp: max 7 am to 7 pm, 18C (64F); min 7 pm to 7 am, 12C (54F). Humidity: 7 pm, 58 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 7 pm, nil. Sun: 24hr to 7 pm, 5.2hr. Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm, 1,005.5 millibars, falling. 1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	r	13	55	Guernsey	f	14	57
Birmingham	c	16	61	Inverness	f	14	57
Blackpool	f	15	59	Jersey	c	15	59
Bristol	c	15	59	London	f	21	70
Cardiff	c	16	61	Manchester	c	16	61
Edinburgh	f	15	59	Newcastle	f	14	57
Glasgow	f	14	57	Ronaldsway	s	14	57

Satellite predictions

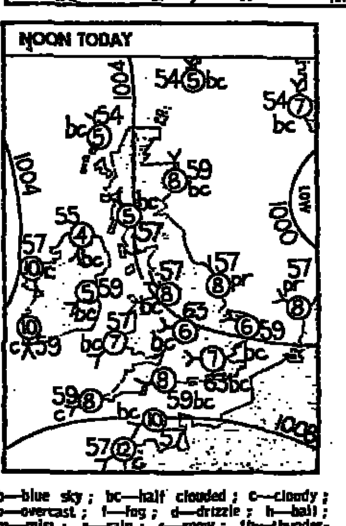
Figures give time of visibility, where rising, maximum elevation, and direction of setting. Asterisk denotes entering or leaving eclipse.

LONDON: Cosmos 185R (July 4) 2.7-2.15; SW*; 80SSW; NE. Cosmos 1220 (July 4) 2.6-2.13; SW*; 85SW; NE. Altas 3D 23.31-23.34; SW; 15W; NW. COS 2nd Stage (July 4) 2.15-2.18; SSE*; 60 NE; N.

Manchester: Cosmos 185R (July 4) 2.7-2.15; SSW*; 60SSE; NE. Cosmos 1220 (July 4) 2.6-2.14; SSW*; 65SSE; NE. Titan 3D 23.31-23.34; SW; 15W; NW. COS 2nd Stage (July 4) 2.15-2.18; SSE*; SSE*; 60NE; N.

POLLEN COUNT: 11 (very low. Forecast: Low.

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded (Symbols are on advancing edge)



b—blue sky; bc—half clouded; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; prs—periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph

High tides

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aberdeen	2.54	4.3	[illegible]	[illegible]
Avonmouth	9.14	13.4	9.35	[illegible]
Cardiff	8.55	12.4	9.10	[illegible]
Devonport	8.03	5.3	8.17	[illegible]
Dover	12.30	6.6	4.03	[illegible]
Glasgow	2.24	4.3	2.57	[illegible]
Harwich	1.23	4.1	1.49	[illegible]
Holyhead			12.19	[illegible]
Hull	8.04	7.5	8.34	[illegible]
Leith	4.13	5.6	4.41	[illegible]
Liverpool	12.47	9.5	1.13	[illegible]
Lowestoft	11.20	2.5	11.35	[illegible]
Margate	1.36	4.8	2.02	[illegible]
Milford Haven	8.04	7.1	8.24	[illegible]
Portland	9.04	2.0	9.30	[illegible]
Portsmouth	12.57	4.7	1.30	6.2
Shoreham	12.41	6.3	1.14	4.6
Southampton	12.15	4.6	12.50	[illegible]
Swansea	8.16	9.5	8.34	9.6
Tees	5.21	5.5	5.52	5.3
Walton-on-Naze	1.15	4.3	1.39	4.1

Tide measurement in metres: 1m = 3.2808ft.

Best and worst

Highest day temperature: Cromer, 21C (70F). Lowest day max: Lerwick, Cape Wrath, 12C (54F). Highest rainfall: Wick, 0.39in. Highest sunshine: Douglas, Isle of Man, 10.6hr.

At the resorts

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
E COAST					
Scarborough	8.0	—	18	64	Sun ints
Bridlington	7.8	—	17	63	Sun ints
Cromer	8.1	—	21	70	Sun ints
Gorleston	6.1	—	18	64	Sun ints
Lowestoft	8.3	—	18	64	Sun pds
Clacton	6.3	—	17	63	Sun ints
Margate	1.6	—	17	63	Cloudy
S COAST					
Folkestone	1.5	—	15	59	Cloudy
Hastings	—	—	15	59	Cloudy
Eastbourne	1.3	—	15	59	Cloudy
Worthing	0.6	—	16	61	Cloudy
Littlehampton	2.0	—	17	63	Cloudy
Bognor Regis	3.9		16	61	Cloudy
Ryde	5.7	—	17	63	Sun ints
Sandown	5.2	—	17	63	Sun ints
Shanklin	5.9	—	16	61	Sun ints
Ventnor	3.3	—	17	63	Cloudy
Bournemouth	6.7	—	17	63	Sun ints
Poole	4.5	—	—	—	Cloudy
Swanage	4.8	—	16	61	Sun ints
Weymouth	3.3	—	17	63	Sun ints
Exmouth	3.9	—	17	63	Cloudy
Teignmouth	2.6	—	18	64	Cloudy
Torquay	2.7	—	17	63	Cloudy
Penzance	6.1	—	17	63	Sun ints
W COAST					
Douglas	10.6	.01	15	59	Sunny
Morecambe	8.4	.07	17	63	Sun pds
Southport	6.1	—	18	64	Sun ints
Colwyn Bay	4.4	—	18	64	Sun ints
Prestatyn	4.2	.10	18	64	Showers
Ilfracombe	6.9	.07	17	63	Showers
Newquay	7.0	.03	17	63	Showers
SCOTLAND					
Lerwick	1.1	.12	12	54	Cloudy
Wick	5.0	.39	15	59	Showers
Stornoway	2.8	.20	13	55	Showers
St Andrews	7.9	—	18	64	Sun ints

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloudy; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; dr, drizzle.

		C	F
Ajaccio	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Akrotiri	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alexandria	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Algiers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amsterdam	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Athens	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bahrain	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barbados	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barcelona	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beirut	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Belgrade	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Berlin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bermuda	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Biarritz	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boulogne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bordeaux	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brussels	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Budapest	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cape Town	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Casablanca	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cologne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

هكذا من الأصل